Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Market Authority Since 1871

12 GOLD STREET — Chemicals - Dyestuffs - Drugs - Paints - Oils - Fertilizers — NEW YORK, N.Y.

June 12, 1933

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CHICAGO — LOS ANGELES

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Market Authority Since 1871
Chemicals-Dyestuffs-Drugs-Paints-Oils-Fertilizers

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Contents of This Issue

General Features

Editorials:—
Act for Industrial Recovery ... 15
Proposed 'Pure Drug' Act ... 15

Obituares:—
Balderston, Dr. L. ... 26
Cook, Parker ... 26
Lydon, T. F. ... 26
Robinette, R. B. ... 16

Advertisers' Index ... 65
Bids Wanted ... 46
Contracts Awarded ... 46
Chemical Price Trend ... 16
Classified Advertsements ... 64
Foreign Trade Openings ... 48

Late Market Developments ... 2
Local Sources of Supply ... 64
Prices Current ... 5
Scientific and Professional Services ... 57
Trade Briefs ... 20, 24, 63
Where You Can Sell ... 28

Market Reports

Heavy Chemicals ... 21
Acids ... 22
Insecticides ... 22

Coaltar Chemicals ... 27
Acids ... 27
Basic Products ... 27
Colors ... 27
Other Intermediates ... 27

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer Chemical 29
Colors in Oil ... 31
Driers ... 31
Dry Colors ... 30
Glues ... 31
Lacquer Materials ... 31
Metal Leaf ... 31
Metallic Lead and Zinc ... 29
Other Paint Materials ... 31
Pigments ... 30
Varnish Gums ... 31
Window Glass ... 32

Naval Stores ... 35
Other Naval Stores ... 35
Rosin ... 35
Turpentine ... 35

Flaxseed, Linseed Oil, Cake, and Meal 36
Flaxseed ... 36
Linseed Cake and Meal ... 36
Linseed Oil ... 53

Gums, Waxes, and Shellac ... 37
Gums ... 37
Shellac ... 37
Waxes ... 37

Drugs and Fine Chemicals ... 39

Botanical Drugs and Spices ... 45
Balsams ... 45
Barks ... 45
Beans ... 45
Perries ... 45
Flowers ... 45
Herbs and Leaves ... 46
Miscellaneous ... 46
Roots ... 46
Seeds ... 46
Spices ... 46

Essential Oils and Aromatic Chemcals 47
Aromatic Chemicals ... 48
Essential Oils ... 47

Animal, Vegetable, and Fish Oils ... 49
Animal Oils ... 50
Copra ... 50
Fats and Greases ... 50
Fatty Acids ... 50
Fish Oils ... 50
Vegetable Oils ... 49

Cottonseed, Oil Cake, and Meal ... 51
Cottonseed, Cake, and Meal ... 51
Cottonseed Oil ... 51

Textile Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Tanstuffs 53
Chemicals ... 53
Dyestuffs ... 53
Sizing Materials ... 53
Tanning Materials ... 53

Fertilzer Materials ... 54
Ammoniates ... 54
Phosphates ... 54
Potashes ... 54
Sulphur and Pyrites ... 54

Petroleum Solvents Lubricants, Fuels. 55
Fuels and Lubricants ... 56
Hydrocarbon Gases ... 55
Petrolatums and Waxes ... 56
Solvents and Diluents ... 55

Import, Export, and Coastwise Shipments

Imports:—
Baltimore ... 59
Boston ... 59
Claymont ... 60
Galveston ... 60
Gulfport ... 60
Houston ... 60
Los Angeles ... 60
Mobile ... 60
New Orleans ... 60
New York ... 58

Imports, Continued:—
New York in Transit ... 59
Philadelphia ... 60
San Francisco ... 60

Exports:—
Baltimore ... 60
Baton Rouge ... 61
Boston ... 61
Corpus Christi ... 61

Exports, Continued:—
Galveston ... 61
Gulfport ... 61
Houston ... 61
Los Angeles ... 61
Mobile ... 61
New Orleans ... 61
New York ... 60
Panama City ... 61
Pensacola ... 61
Philadelphia ... 62

Exports, Continued:—
Port Arthur ... 62
San Francisco ... 62

Coastwise Shipments:—
Corpus Christi ... 62
Los Angeles ... 62
Port Arthur ... 63
San Francisco ... 63

Recent Charters ... 63

News Items

American Agricultural Chemical Shifts Heads ... 63
Analysis of Oils and Fatty Acid Mixtures. 25
Antidumping Rules Revised ... 20
Alcohol Fuel Authorized in Italy ... 48
A. D. M. A. Executives Commend Drug Institute ... 17
A. P. M. A. Meeting Plans Replete with Features ... 41
A.P.I. Forms Committee to Better Credit Usage ... 56
Antidumping Order Held Not Reviewable.. 24
Allied Chemical Issues Statement ... 24
American Commercial Alcohol Offer ... 42
Bismuth Duty Ruling ... 42
British Glycerin Imports Increase ... 41
Birmingham Paint Club Pushes Paint Up Week ... 20
British States Tung Tree Plans ... 44
Baltimore Production Club Elects ... 44
Cincinnati Paint Golfers Play ... 32
Chemical Salesmen Plan Golf June 15 ... 23
Chemical Freights Cut ... 23
Canadian Chemical Output ... 24
Counterfeiters of White Mineral Oil Fined 24
Camphro-Salyl Duty Ruling ... 42
Canaday Made head of Leutheric, Inc., Sales ... 41
Cleveland Paint Club Elects New Officers. 64
Cleveland Paint, Varnish Production Club Elects ... 37
Dubbs Awarded Two Oil Cracking Patents 19
Druggists May Be Rid of 'Liquor Dealer' Designation ... 42
Drug Freights Changed ... 41
Drug Institute Holds Meeting of Executives 17
Drug Counterfeiting Bill in House ... 41
Ergoapiol Suit Dismissed ... 41
Fauser Nitric Acid Plants ... 24
Food and Drugs Act Revision to Have Full Support of Dep't of Agriculture ... 17
Farm-Product Alcohol as Motor Fuel ... 43
Flavoring Extract Makers Convene June 19 48
Fertilizer Industry Forms Committee for Recovery ... 48
German Potash Council Representation Changed ... 63
Gasoline Price Discounts More Stabilized.. 56
Grays, W. S., to Observe Marital Jubilee.. 42
Gillette, L. W., Denied Use of Name on Soap ... 42
Italian Pigment Exports ... 32
Insecticide Sales Data ... 24
Insecticide-Disinfectant Manufacturers Discuss Problems at Midyear Meeting ... 19
Imports Detained at New York ... 63
Insecticide Industry's Recent Trends ... 34
Inustry Control Retained in Recovery Bill 17
Johnson & Johnson Expands Its Operations 41
Japanese Ammonia Sulphate Project ... 18
Japanese Camphor Output ... 37
Kelly, Dr., to Be Honored ... 42
Keim Promoted to Be E. R. Squibb Vice-President ... 42
Lead, Zinc Products Sales in 1932 ... 32
Lemon Oil Definition Changed ... 48
Muscle Shoals Board Completed by President ... 19
Muller Denied Patent On Carbonating Process ... 42
Margarin Manufacturing Operations in April ... 63
N. Y. Sales Tax Return Form Suggested by Club ... 35
N. Y. Oil Trades Outing June 22 ... 57
Narcotic Law for N. J. Signed ... 42
N. Y., Western, Drug Trade Organizes for Co-operation ... 18
Olive Oil as Lubricant Being Considered by Italy ... 42
Organic Acid Imports Into Spain ... 20
Ocean Freights from Italy Raised ... 41
Petroleum Resins as Paint Source Discussed ... 32
Petroleum Freights Cut ... 56
Petroleum Inquiry Urged in Resolution by McAdoo ... 56
Philadelphia Production Club Headed by Knauss ... 35
Paint Educational Bureau Appoints Code Committee ... 19
Pine Tree Trademark Approved for Two Uses ... 41
Porter Joins A. P. & C ... 63
Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Sales: March.. 37
Photographic Gelatin May Be Classified as Edible ... 42
Poisons Sought by Boys in New Sample 'Racket' ... 41
Procter & Gamble Loses Claims for 'Polo' Mark ... 41
Russian Apatite Dumping Charges Heard.. 24
Rykenboer Follows Davis as R.&H. Manager ... 23
Soybean-Corn Oilmeal Mixture Not Feedstuff ... 57
Sardine Oil and Meal Plant Will Resume.. 57
Swiss Chemical Situation ... 24
Somers Memory Honored ... 19
Shepard Named Administrator ... 63
Superphosphate Production Increased in March ... 16
Tung Trees on 18,000 Acres in Mississippi. 34
Texas Co. Files Patent Suits Against Chalmette ... 26
Tariff Bargaining Power Not Asked ... 16
Texas Co. Sues Star Refining ... 44
Tung Oil Output in China ... 63
United Carbon Declares Dividends ... 18
Watson Heads New Group of Trade Ass'n Executives ... 19

Late Market News

Miscellaneous Oils Firm

Tallow remained firm late in the week with offerings light and with bullish ideas prevailing in some quarters as to the outlook for prices. Chinawood oil was quiet but the market continued to reflect the strength of the situation abroad. Palm oil offerings continued light and the market remained firm with a good inquiry reported in some quarters. The general list of animal, vegetable and fish oils was firm with a better inquiry reported for some products.

Calcium Acetate Higher

Calcium acetate was advanced 25c. per 100 pounds late Friday, making the new quotation $3 per 100 pounds. As a result of the advance in calcium acetate, producers of acetic acid advanced prices 13c. to 37c. per 100 pounds, according to quantity and strength. Glacial acetic acid was 44c. per 100 pounds higher.

Soda Stannate Higher

Soda stannate was 1c. per pound higher at 30c. to 32c. per pound, according to quantity, at the close of the week. Other tin salts were strong, with crystals listed at 35½c. to 36c. per pound, and anhydrous tetrachloride was quoted at 20½c. to 22½c. per pound. Antimony metal was quoted at 6½c. per pound.

Tankage Advances Here

A sale of unground tankage was made in New York just before the close of the week at $2.60 and 10c. per unit-ton, an advance of 10c. over the previously asked price. Blood and tankage supplies were scarce here.

(Continued on page 64)

TRUE WHITES

AN IMPROVED Durez 550 Pale Oil Soluble Resin now assures an oil enamel film with no after-yellowing, or odor. This important step ahead opens up the entire inside architectural field to far-sighted manufacturers.

Of further interest is the fact that Durez 550 Pale is oil soluble to any degree. It can be cooked at high temperatures—even 575°—without fear of jelling.

General Plastics, Inc., invite the inquiries of all makers of oil varnishes of the air-dry and baking types, paint vehicles, blending varnishes and pigmented goods—and especially of those manufacturers who see in the development of improved 550 Pale an opportunity for real business.

Address requests for samples and information to General Plastics, Inc., 904 Walck Road, North Tonawanda, New York. The makers of Durez Oil Soluble Resins are also the makers of Laminating Varnishes, Colloidal Resins for Cores, Plywood and Veneer Resins, and Durez Molding Compound.

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Ammonium Bicarbonate
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Liquid Calcium Chloride
Calcium Chloride Solid 73%-75%
Calcium Chloride Flake 77%-80%

SOLVAY SALES CORPORATION
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Cleveland Cincinnati Pittsburgh Detroit
Philadelphia Kansas City St. Louis

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Chemical Prices
Steel Output
Tire Prices
Carloadings
Nonferrous Metals Prices
Electrical Output

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(We shall welcome an opportunity to present further details.)

OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER, Inc.
Publisher
12 Gold Street New York, N. Y.

Current Market Quotations

When not otherwise indicated, quotations are spot (f.o.b. New York) prices on large lots. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports on other pages, with other informative comment. The locations of the several reports are indicated on page 2.

A

Acacia (see Gum, Arabic)			
Acetaldehyde, drums	lb.	.18½@	.21
Acetamide, C. P., works, bottles, kegs	lb.	.95 @	1.35
Acetanilide, technical, 95 p.c., barrels	lb.	.24	Nom.
U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.26 @	.28
Acetin, technical, drums	lb.	.30 @	.32
Acetone, drums, car lots	lb.	.08½@	.09
less car lots		.09½@	—
tanks	lb.	.08 @	—
Methyl (see M)			
Oil, barrels	gal.	1.15 @	1.50
Acetophenone, bottles	lb.	1.45 @	2.25
Acetphenetidin, kegs	lb.	1.20 @	1.25
Acid:—			
Acetic, commercial, 28 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	2.91 @	3.26
carboys	100 lbs.	3.41 @	3.66
56 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	5.50 @	5.75
carboys	100 lbs.	6.00 @	6.25
60 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	5.88 @	6.13
carboys	100 lbs.	6.38 @	6.63
70 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	6.78 @	7.10
carboys	100 lbs.	7.35 @	7.60
80 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	7.81 @	8.06
carboys	100 lbs.	8.31 @	8.61
84 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	8.23 @	8.56
carboys	100 lbs.	8.73 @	9.19
glacial, natural, U.S.P., barrels	100 lbs.	10.02 @	10.27
carboys	100 lbs.	10.52 @	10.77
synthetic, 99½ p.c. aluminum drums, cans, car lots	100 lbs.	9.58 @	—
less car lots	100 lbs.	9.83 @	—
U.S.P. reagent, 99.8 p.c., carboys, car lots	100 lbs.	10.08 @	—
less car lots	100 lbs.	10.33 @	—
pure, 30 p.c.,barrels	100 lbs.	4.00 @	4.25
carboys	100 lbs.	4.50 @	4.75
36 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	4.53 @	4.78
carboys	100 lbs.	5.00 @	5.25
60 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	7.60 @	7.85
carboys	100 lbs.	8.10 @	8.35
80 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	9.60 @	9.85
carboys	100 lbs.	10.10 @	10.36
redistilled, 28 p.c., barrels,	100 lbs.	3.19 @	3.44
carboys	100 lbs.	3.69 @	3.94
56 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	6.05 @	6.30
carboys	100 lbs.	6.55 @	6.80
60 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	6.48 @	6.73
carboys	100 lbs.	6.98 @	7.23
70 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	7.54 @	7.79
carboys	100 lbs.	8.02 @	8.27
80 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	8.60 @	8.85
carboys	100 lbs.	9.00 @	9.25
Acetic anhydride, drums	lb.	.21 @	.25
Acetylsalicylic, barrels	lb.	.70 @	.75
Animal, fatty, drums	lb.	.03¼@	.04½
Anthranilic, refined, barrels	lb.	.85 @	.95
technical, barrels	lb.	.75 @	—
Arsenous, technical (see Arsenic, White)			
U.S.P., pwd., drums, kegs	lb.	.18 @	—
Benzoic, technical, kegs	lb.	.40 @	—
U.S.P., kegs	lb.	.48 @	.52
Battery, carboys	100 lbs.	1.60 @	3.50
Boric, technical, 99½ p.c., granular, contracts, minimum 80 tons, delivered, sacks	ton.	80.00 @	—
barrels	ton.	90.00 @	—
car lots, delivered, sacks,	ton.	85.00 @	—
barrels	ton.	95.00 @	—
less car lots, ex warehouse, sacks	ton.	90.00 @	95.00
barrels	ton.	100.00 @	105.00
powdered, contracts, minimum 80 tons, delivered, sacks	ton.	85.00 @	—
barrels	ton.	95.00 @	—
car lots, delivered, sacks,	ton.	90.00 @	—
barrels	ton.	100.00 @	—
less car lots, ex warehouse, sacks	ton.	95.00 @	110.00
barrels	ton.	105.00 @	110.00
U.S.P. $15 per ton higher.			
Broenner's, barrels	lb.	1.16 @	1.21
Butyric, 60 p.c., tech., works, carboys	lb.	.28 @	—
95 p.c., w.w., works, carboys	lb.	.70 @	—
edible grade, works, cbys	lb.	1.30 @	—
Camphoric, cans	lb.	5.25 @	—
Carbolic (see Phenol).			
Chlorosulphonic, drums	lb.	.04½@	.05½
Chromic, 99 p.c., drums included	lb.	.11½@	.14
Cinnamic, refined, bottles	lb.	2.85 @	3.25
Citric, crystals, barrels	lb.	.29 @	—
kegs	lb.	.29½@	—
granular, barrels	lb.	.29 @	—
kegs	lb.	.29½@	—
powdered, barrels	lb.	.29½@	—
anhydrous, granular, drums,	lb.	.32 @	—
powder, drums	lb.	.32½@	—
Cleve's, barrels	lb.	.52 @	.54
Coconut oil, mills, tanks	lb.	.04¾	Nom.
Corn oil, mills, tanks	lb.	.04¼	Nom.
Cottonseed oil, mills, barrels	lb.	.04¼	Nom.
Cresylic, 95-97 p.c., dark, drums	gal.	.37 @	.39
97-99 p.c., pale, drums	gal.	.40 @	.43
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).			
Formic, domestic, 90 p.c., car lots, carboys	lb.	.10½@	.11
less car lots, carboys	lb.	.11½@	.12½
imported, carboys	lb.	.12½@	.14
Gallic, technical, barrels	lb.	.60 @	.65
U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.74 @	—
Gamma, barrels	lb.	.77 @	.79
Glucenic, technical, 50 p.c., concentration, 500-lb. barrels,	lb.	.20 @	—
H, barrels	lb.	.65 @	.70
Hydriodic, U.S.P., 10 p.c. diluted, carboys	lb.	.50 @	.51
Hydrobromic, U.S.P., 10 p.c. diluted, carboys	lb.	.18 @	.20
Hydrochloric (see muriatic).			
Hydrocyanic, works, cyl	lb.	.80 @	1.30
Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c., barrels	lb.	.06 @	.06½
lead carboys	lb.	.08 @	.08½
48 p.c., lead carboys	lb.	.10 @	.10½
52 p.c., lead carboys	lb.	.11 @	.11½
60 p.c., lead carboys	lb.	.13 @	.13½
Hydrofluosilic, 35 p.c., barrels	lb.	.11 @	.12
Hypophosphorus, U.S.P., 30 p.c. demijohn	lb.	.75 @	—
Lactic, 22 p.c., dark, barrels	lb.	.04 @	.04½
light, refined, barrels	lb.	.05½@	.06½
44 p.c., dark, barrels	lb.	.09 @	.09½
light, refined, barrels	lb.	.11½@	.12
U.S.P. X, 85 p.c., carboys	lb.	.48 @	.50
U.S.P. XIII, 75 p.c., carboys,	lb.	.46 @	.48
Acid, Laurent's, barrels	lb.	.36 @	.37
Maleic, crystals, kegs	lb.	.35 @	—
Malic, powdered, kegs	lb.	.45 @	.60
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit	lb.	.06½@	.07½
tanks, sulphuric, unit	lb.	.0085@	.009
Monochloracetic, tech., bbls.	lb.	.16 @	.18
99 p.c., barrels	lb.	.18 @	.20
Monosulphonic, barrels	lb.	1.50 @	1.60
Muriatic, 18 deg., tanks, works, 100 lbs.		1.00 @	—
carboys, car lots, works, 100 lbs.		1.35 @	—
truckloads, del'd	100 lbs.	1.60 @	—
20 deg., tanks, works	100 lbs.	1.10 @	—
carboys, car lots, works, 100 lbs.		1.45 @	—
truckloads, del'd	100 lbs.	1.70 @	—
22 deg., tanks, works	100 lbs.	1.60 @	—
carboys, car lots, works, 100 lbs.		1.95 @	—
truckloads, del'd	100 lbs.	2.20 @	—
chemically pure, carboys	lb.	.06 @	.07
6-lb. bottle	lb.	.08 @	.11
Neville & Winther's, barrels	lb.	.85 @	.87
Nitric, 36 deg., carboys, car lots, works	100 lbs.	5.00 @	—
truckloads, del'd	100 lbs.	5.25 @	—
38 deg., carboys, car lots, works	100 lbs.	5.50 @	—
truckloads, del'd	100 lbs.	5.75 @	—
40 deg., carboys, car lots, works	100 lbs.	6.00 @	—
truckloads, del'd	100 lbs.	6.25 @	—
42 deg., carboys, car lots, works	100 lbs.	6.50 @	—
truckloads, del'd	100 lbs.	6.75 @	—
chemically pure, carboys	lb.	.11 @	.12
7-lb. bottles	lb.	.12 @	.22
Oleum (see sulphuric fuming)			
Oxalic, domestic, barrels	lb.	.11 @	.11¼
imported, barrels	lb.	.11¾@	.12½
Para-aminobenzoic, freight allow, barrels	lb.	1.20 @	1.30
Phenylacetic, bottles	lb.	2.50 @	3.50
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).			
Phosphoric, U.S.P., 50 p.c. (spec. grav., 1.347), carboys, demijohns	lb.	.14 @	—
10 p.c., diluted, U.S.P., carboys, demijohns	lb.	.07 @	.07½
85 p.c., syrupy, U.S.P., (spec. grav. 1.710), demijohns	lb.	.14 @	.15
89 p.c. (spec. grav. 1.750), demijohns	lb.	.15 @	.16
technical, 50 p.c., carboys,	lb.	.06 @	.08
75 p.c., carboys	lb.	.10½@	.12
Picramic, kegs	lb.	.65 @	.70
Picric, car lots, barrels	lb.	.30 @	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.35 @	.40
Propionic, 98 p.c., works, drums	lb.	.35 @	—
Pyrogallic, crystals, cans	lb.	1.40 @	1.50
resublimed, cans	lb.	1.75 @	1.80
Rincinoleic	lb.	.20 @	.28
Salicylic, technical, barrels	lb.	.40 @	—
U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.40 @	.45
Sebacic, technical, works, barrels	lb.	.58 @	—
Stearic, distilled or saponified, double pressed, bags	lb.	.09 @	.09¼
single pressed, bags	lb.	.08½@	.09
triple pressed, bags	lb.	.11¾@	.12¼
Sulphanilic, C.P., works, bottles	lb.	1.46 @	1.51
technical, works, drums	lb.	.15 @	.17
Sulphuric, 60 deg., tanks	ton.	11.00 @	—
66 deg., tanks	ton.	15.50 @	—
carboys, car lots	100 lbs.	1.35 @	—
truckloads, del'd	100 lbs.	1.60 @	—
98 p.c., tanks	ton.	16.50 @	—
chemically pure, carboys	lb.	.06 @	.07
9-lb. bottles	lb.	.08 @	.17
fuming (oleum), 20 p.c., tanks,	ton.	18.50 @	—
Tannic, technical, barrels	lb.	.23 @	.40
U.S.P., fluffy, barrels	lb.	.80 @	.85
Tartaric, U.S.P., domestic, crystals, barrels	lb.	.20½@	—
kegs	lb.	.21 @	—
powdered and granular, barrels	lb.	.20 @	—
imported, crystals, shipment, in bond, bags	lb.	230 lire	
spot, in bond	kilo	230 lire	
Toulas, barrels	lb.	.75 @	.77½
Trichloracetic, bottles	lb.	2.00 @	2.75
Tungstic, technical, barrels	lb.	1.40 @	1.70
chemically pure, kegs	lb.	3.60 @	4.00
Aconite leaves, bales	lb.	.09 @	.10
Root, bales	lb.	.12 @	.13
Aconitine alkaloid, amorphous, vials	oz.	17.00 @	—
crystals, vials	oz.	29.00 @	—
Adeps lanae anhyd., drums	lb.	.15 @	.16
hydrous, drums	lb.	.14 @	.15
Agar Agar, No. 1, bales	lb.	.43 @	.45
No. 2, bales	lb.	.40 @	.42
No. 3, bales	lb.	.28 @	.30
Agaric, white, bales	lb.	.22 @	.23
Albumen:—			
Blood, dark, c.a.f., bags	lb.	.10 @	.17
light, c.a.f., barrels	lb.	.45 @	.53
Egg, edible, domestic, bbls.	lb.	.80 @	.81
imported, cases	lb.	.80 @	.81
Milk, ground, carloads, sacks	ton.	No stocks	
unground, carloads, sacks	ton.	No stocks	
Vegetable, edible, works, barrels	lb.	.65 @	.70
Alcohol:—			
Amyl, normal (see also Fusel oil, refined), from pentane, car lots, del'vd, drums	lb.	.15 @	—
less car lots, delivered, drums	lb.	.157 @	—
tanks, delivered	lb.	.143 @	—
secondary, car lots, freight allowed, drums	lb.	.112 @	—
less car lots, freight allowed, drums	lb.	.117 @	—
tanks, freight allowed	lb.	.102 @	—
Benzyl, bottles	lb.	.67 @	1.15
Butyl, normal, works, tanks	lb.	.09¼@	—
car lots, works, drums	lb.	.10¼@	—
less car lots, wks., drums	lb.	.11 @	—
less than 50 gals., works, drums	lb.	.16 @	—
secondary, car lots, drums	lb.	.086 @	—
tanks, works	lb.	.076 @	—
Capryl, pure, works, drums	lb.	2.50 @	—
technical, works, drums	lb.	.85 @	—
Cinnamic, bottles	lb.	2.60 @	3.25
Denatured, completely, No. 5, revised, 188 proof, car lots, works, drums	gal.	.38½@	—
less car lots, drums	gal.	.44½	.46½
anhydrous, 5c. higher.			
Alcohol, denatured, special, No. 1, 190 proof, works, barrels	gal.	.376 @	.454
drums	gal.	.346 @	.426
tanks	gal.	.304 @	—
anhydrous, 5c. higher.			
Diacetone, tanks, contract	lb.	.15¾@	—
spot, tanks	lb.	.16¾@	—
pure, tanks	lb.	.17¾@	—
Ethyl, 190 proof, from molasses, car lots, barrels	gal.	2.44½@	—
drums	gal.	2.41½@	—
less car lots, barrels	gal.	2.56½@	2.58½
drums	gal.	2.53½@	2.55½
tanks	gal.	2.37½@	—
(from grain, 5c. higher)			
absolute, drums	gal.	4.70 @	4.90
Isoamyl, primary, works, can,	gal.	4.00 @	4.50
Isobutyl, refined, works, drums	gal.	.75 @	—
Isopropyl, refined, 91 p.c., drums	gal.	.50 @	—
98 p.c., drums	gal.	.85 @	—
Methyl (see Methanol).			
Phenylethyl, bottles	lb.	4.15 @	4.40
Propyl, normal, refined, works, drums	gal.	.75 @	—
Aldehol, denaturing grade, works, drums or tanks	gal.	.70 @	.82
Aldol, tech., car lots, drums	lb.	.27 @	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.31 @	—
Aletris, root, bags	lb.	.16 @	.18
Alizarin red (see Red, alizarin).			
Alkanet, root, bags	lb.	.07 @	.08
Aloe, Barbadoes, true, cases	lb.	.85 @	.90
Cape, cases	lb.	.09 @	.09½
Curacao, cases	lb.	.09 @	.10
gourds, barrels	lb.	.48 @	.50
Socotrine, kegs	lb.	.28 @	.39
Aloin, barrels, cans	lb.	.72 @	.77
Alphanaphthol, refined, barrels	lb.	.80 @	.85
technical, barrels	lb.	.65 @	.70
Alphanaphthylamine, barrels	lb.	.33 @	.34
Althea root, cut, cases	lb.	.13 @	.14
Alum:—			
Ammonia, burnt, U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.16 @	.17
ground, barrels	100 lbs.	3.00 @	3.25
lump, barrels	100 lbs.	3.00 @	3.25
powder, barrels	100 lbs.	3.25 @	3.50
Ammonia-chrome, barrels	lb.	.04¾@	.05¼
Potash, ground, barrels	100 lbs.	3.00 @	3.25
lump, barrels	100 lbs.	3.00 @	3.25
powder, barrels	100 lbs.	3.25 @	3.50
Potash-chrome, barrels	lb.	.04½@	.05½
Soda, barrels	lb.	.04 @	.04¼
Alumina chloride, anhydrous, commercial, works, drums			
extra, up to 100 lbs	lb.	.08 @	—
140 to 875 lbs	lb.	.07 @	—
1,100 to 11,000 lbs	lb.	.06 @	—
12,100 to 40,000 lbs	lb.	.05 @	—
45,000 lbs. and up	lb.	.04 @	—
crystals, commercial, car lots, works, drums	lb.	.06½@	.07
solution, works, drums	lb.	.03 @	.06¾
Hydrate, heavy, barrels	lb.	.06½@	.06¾
light, barrels	lb.	.15 @	.16¾
Oleate, precipitated, bbls.	lb.	.16½@	.16¾
Palmitate, precipitated, bbls.	lb.	.17 @	.18
Resinate, precipitated, bbls.	lb.	.12½@	.14
Stearate, precipitated, bbls.	lb.	.15 @	.16
Sulphate, commercial, car lots, works, bags, barrels,	100 lbs.	1.25 @	1.40
less car lots, works, bags, barrels	100 lbs.	1.50 @	1.65
iron-free, car lots, works, bags, barrels	100 lbs.	1.90 @	2.05
less car lots, works, bags, barrels	100 lbs.	2.40 @	2.80
Aluminum, 98-99 p.c. virgin, lb. powdered (see Bronze powder).		.2290@	—
Ambergris, gray, tins	oz.	26.00 @	35.00
Amidopyrine, cans	lb.	4.00 @	4.10
Ammonia, anhydrous, commercial, tanks (50,000 lbs.)	lb.	.04½@	—
refrigeration, tanks	lb.	.05½@	—
pure, cylinders	lb.	.15½@	.21½
Acetate, kegs	lb.	.26 @	.35
Aldehyde, drums	lb.	.65 @	.70
Aqua, 26 deg., carboys	lb.	.05½@	—
car lots, drums	lb.	.02½@	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.02¾@	—
tanks (on NH_3 content)	lb.	.05 @	—
tankwagon	lb.	.0240@	—
Bicarbonate, car lots, works, barrels	100 lbs.	5.15 @	—
less car lots, barrels	100 lbs.	5.73 @	—
Bifluoride, barrels	lb.	.15½@	.18
Borate, barrels, kegs	lb.	.35 @	.35½
Bromide, granular, barrels	lb.	.35 @	.36
Carbonate, tech., domestic, barrels	lb.	.08 @	.12½
imported, casks	lb.	.08 @	.12½
U.S.P., lump, barrels	lb.	.09 @	.10
casks	lb.	.08 @	—
powder, barrels	lb.	.10 @	.11
Chloride, technical (see Ammoniac, sal).			
U.S.P., granular, barrels	lb.	.13 @	.14
Citrate, kegs	lb.	.80 @	.85
Fluoride, barrels	lb.	.17 @	.19
Hypophosphite, barrels	lb.	1.00 @	1.10
Iodide, jars	lb.	3.65 @	3.70
Laurate	lb.	.10 @	—
Linoleate, 80 p.c., anhydrous, barrels	lb.	.11 @	—
Naphthenate	lb.	.11 @	—
Nitrate, technical, casks	lb.	.07 @	—
Oleate, barrels	lb.	.10 @	—
Oxalate, neutral, crystals, powder, barrels	lb.	.22 @	—
pure, crystals, barrels, kegs	lb.	.23 @	.30
Persulphate, kegs	lb.	.20 @	.22½
Phosphate, dibasic, N.F., barrels	lb.	.35 @	.37
technical, barrels	lb.	.08½@	.11½
monobasic, pure, barrels	lb.	.40 @	.42
technical, barrels	lb.	.08½@	.11½
Ricinoleate	lb.	.15 @	—
Salicylate, U.S.P., kegs	lb.	1.15 @	1.20
Sulphate, domestic, ex-vessel at ports, June delivery, bulk,	ton.	23.00 @	—
200-lb. bags	ton.	25.00 @	—
100-lb. bags	ton.	26.00 @	—
July, Aug. delivery, f.o.b. cars, bulk	ton.	21.50 @	—
export, f.a.s., New York, double bags	ton.	No prices	
imported, c.i.f. Atlantic ports, shipment, European, bulk,	ton.	No prices	
bags	ton.	No prices	
Japanese, bulk	ton.	No prices	
Sulphocyanide, kegs	lb.	.36 @	.48
Ammoniac (see Gum, ammoniac).			
Ammoniac, sal, gray, domestic, car lots, barrels	100 lbs.	5.25 @	5.45
less car lots, barrels	100 lbs.	5.75 @	5.95
imported, casks	lb.	.06½@	.08
lump, imported, barrels	lb.	.10½@	.11
white, domestic, granular, casks, car lots, contracts, works	100 lbs.	4.45 @	4.60
imported, casks	100 lbs.	4.20 @	4.70
Amyl acetate, normal (from fusel oil), works, tanks	lb.	.14¼	Nom.
car lots, works, drums	lb.	.15½@	.16
less car lots, freight allowed	lb.	.16 @	.16¼
(from pentane), delivered tanks	lb.	.135 @	—
car lots, del'vd, drums	lb.	.142 @	—
less car lots, delivered drums	lb.	.149 @	—
secondary car lots, drums	lb.	.127 @	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.123 @	—
tanks	lb.	.113 @	—
Alcohol (see Alcohol).			
Butyrate, bottles	lb.	.95 @	1.50
Chloride, normal, works, drums,	lb.	.61 @	—
small lots, works	lb.	.68 @	—
Chlorides, mixed, car lots, works, drums	lb.	.127 @	—
less car lots, works, drums,	lb.	.132 @	—
tanks, works	lb.	.125 @	—
Nitrite, bottles	lb.	1.80 @	1.85
Salicylate, cans	lb.	.65 @	1.25
Amylene, less car lots, works, drums	lb.	.21 @	—
Anethol, bottles	lb.	.90 @	1.00
Angelica root, bales	lb.	.10 @	.12
Angostura bark, bales	lb.	.19 @	.20
Aniilin oil, drums	lb.	.15 @	.16
tanks	lb.	.13½@	.14¼
Oil for red, drums	lb.	.38 @	.40
Anise, Spanish, bags	lb.	.08¼@	.08¾
star, bags	lb.	.10 @	.10¾
Anisic aldehyde, bottles	lb.	2.00 @	3.00
Annatto paste, boxes	lb.	.34 @	.37
Seed, bags	lb.	.06 @	.07
Anthraquinone, 99.5 p.c., sublimed, barrels	lb.	.45 @	.50
Antimony chloride solution (butter of antimony), domestic, carboys	lb.	.13 @	.17
imported, carboys	lb.	.14½@	—
Metal, bulk	lb.	.06½@	—
Needle, powdered, barrels	lb.	.07 @	.08
Oxide, barrels	lb.	.07½@	.10
Salt, 63% to 66% tins	lb.	.20 @	.22
Sulphuret, golden, barrels	lb.	.16 @	.20
Vermilion, barrels	lb.	.38 @	.42
White pigment, f.o.b. Texas freight allowed, pale ivory, barrels	lb.	.06¾@	.06¾
pure white, barrels	lb.	.11¾@	.12¼
standard white, barrels	lb.	.08¾@	.09¾
Antipyrine, bulk, cans	lb.	2.00 @	2.05
Apomorphine, cans	oz.	22.45 @	23.70
Archil, extract, concentrated, barrels	lb.	.20 @	.25
double, barrels	lb.	.16 @	.17
triple, barrels	lb.	.16 @	.17
Areca nuts, powdered, bbls	lb.	.10 @	.11
Arecoline hydrobromide, bottles, vials	oz.	4.25 @	4.50
Argols, crude, 30 p.c., casks	lb.	.06¾@	.07
80 to 85 p.c., casks	lb.	.12½@	.13
Arnica flowers, bales	lb.	.11 @	.12
Root, bales	lb.	.40 @	.41
Arrowroot, St. Vincent, powdered, bags	lb.	.08¼@	.08¾
barrels	lb.	.08¼@	.09
Arsenic, metal lump, cases	lb.	.25¾@	.26
Iodide (arsenous), bottles, jars	lb.	3.20 @	3.25
Red, imported, cases	lb.	.10¾@	.11½
Trioxide (see Acid arsenous)			
White, powdered, kegs	lb.	.04 @	.06
Arsenous chloride, liquid, bottles,	lb.	1.85 @	—
Asafetida, cases	lb.	.14 @	.16
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.28 @	.35
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous).			
Asphaltum, Barbadoes (Manjak), A, barrels	lb.	.05 @	.06
AA, barrels	lb.	.10 @	.12
California, barrels	ton.	32.50 @	41.00
Cuban, bags	ton.	60.00 @	150.00
car lots, bags	ton.	30.00 @	60.00
Egyptian, bags	lb.	.13 @	.16
Gilsonite, select, bags, car lots, works	ton.	30.50 @	32.50
ex-warehouse, bags	ton.	51.00 @	56.00
Maltha, barrels	ton.	48.00 @	50.00
Mexican, barrels, drums	ton.	21.00 @	23.00
Texas, barrels, drums	ton.	15.00 @	25.00
Trinidad, commercial, barrels,	ton.	28.00 @	35.00
varnish grade, barrels	ton.	100.00 @	120.00
Atropine alkaloid, vials	oz.	5.00 @	5.25
Sulphate, vials	oz.	1.75 @	2.00

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Balm of Gilead buds, bags	lb.	.22 @	.24
Barberry bark, bags	lb.	.10 @	.11
Root bark, bales	lb.	.15 @	.16
Barbital, cases	lb.	3.40 @	3.50
Barium carbonate, natural (witherite), 90 p.c., ground, car lots, works, bags	ton.	40.00 @	—
99 p.c., through 200 mesh, car lots, works, bags,	ton.	38.00 @	—
precipitated, bags	ton.	54.50 @	58.50
Chlorate, kegs	lb.	.15 @	.16
Chloride, C.P., crystals, barrels,	lb.	.13 @	.14
technical, crystals, domestic, car lots, barrels, bags	ton.	61.50 @	65.00
less car lots, barrels, bags,	ton.	65.00 @	69.00
Dioxide (peroxide), drums	lb.	.11 @	.13
Fluoride, barrels	lb.	.12 @	.13
Fluosilicate, barrels	lb.	.15 @	—
Hydroxide (hydrate), barrels,	lb.	.04¾@	.05
Iodide, bottles	lb.	4.45 @	4.50
Nitrate, casks	lb.	.07¼@	.07½
Oxide (monoxide), drums	lb.	.10 @	.13
Sulphate, technical (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).			
x-ray, barrels	lb.	.10 @	.11
Barytes, domestic, floated, car lots, barrels	ton.	30.50 @	—
f.o.b. St. Louis, barrels,	ton.	28.00 @	—
paper bags	ton.	22.20 @	—
cloth bags	ton.	23.00 @	—
less car lots, barrels	ton.	34.00 @	38.00
Southern, off color, works, bulk	ton.	12.00 @	16.00
spot, ex-warehouse, bulk	ton.	19.00 @	—
imported, ground, c/l, ex-dock, to arrive, barrels	ton.	22.00 @	27.00
ex-warehouse, barrels	ton.	27.00 @	32.00
unground, ex-dock, bulk	ton.	11.50 @	—

Bauxite, mines, bulk..ton.	5.00	@	8.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).			
Bay rum, imported, barrels..gal.	.65	@	.70
Bayberry bark, bags.....lb.	.07	@	.08
Belladonna leaves, bales.....lb.	.10½	@	.11
Root, bales.....lb.	.11	@	.12
Benzaldehyde, technical, drums, lb.	.60	@	.62
U.S.P., IX, drums.....lb.	1.10	@	1.20
U.S.P., X, drums.....lb.	1.20	@	1.30
Benzene (benzol), 90 p.c., works, drums..gal.	.27	@	—
freight allowed, tanks...gal.	.22	@	—
nitration, works, drums...gal.	.28	@	—
freight allowed, tanks...gal.	.23	@	—
pure, works, drums.....gal.	.27	@	—
freight allowed, tanks...gal.	.22	@	—
Benzidin base, barrels.....lb.	.67	@	.69
Benzol (see Benzene).			
Benzoyl chloride, drums.....lb.	.40	@	.45
Peroxide, works, cans.....lb.	1.65	@	1.90
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., bottles.lb.	.52	@	1.00
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).			
Benzoate, a.m.a., f.f.c., tins.lb.	.90	@	1.20
Chloride, 95@97 p.c., refined, drums..lb.	.40	@	.41
technical, drums.....lb.	.30	@	.31
Formate, cans.....lb.	2.75	@	3.50
Benzylidin acetone, bottles....lb.	2.15	@	3.50
Berberis root, bales.....lb.	.08	@	.09
Betanaphthol, sublimed, barrels, lb.	.60	@	—
technical, car lots, barrels.lb.	.22	@	—
less car lots, barrels.....lb.	.24	@	—
Benzoate, boxes, kegs.....lb.	2.35	@	2.50
Betanaphthylamine, technical, kegs..lb.	.53	@	.55
Beth root, bales.....lb.	.07	@	.08
Bismuth citrate, U.S.P., VIII, boxes..lb.	2.45	@	2.50
Hydroxide, boxes.....lb.	2.65	@	2.70
Metal, ton lots.....lb.	.55	@	—
Nitrate, crystals, jars.....lb.	.95	@	—
Oxychloride, boxes.....lb.	2.60	@	—
Subbenzoate, boxes.....lb.	2.90	@	2.95
Subcarbonate, U.S.P., barrels, fiber drums..lb.	1.25	@	—
X-ray, bottles, fiber drums.lb.	2.20	@	—
Subgallate barrels.....lb.	1.35	@	—
Subiodide, bottles.....lb.	3.70	@	3.75
Subnitrate, powder, bottles, fiber drums..lb.	.95	@	1.00
Subsalicylate, 62@66 p.c., barrels..lb.	2.15	@	—
Trioxide, powder, boxes.....lb.	3.05	@	3.10
Bismuth-ammonia, citrate, U.S.P., scales, cans..lb.	5.20	@	5.25
U.S.P., powder, cans....lb.	3.10	@	3.15
Black:—			
Bone, powdered, barrels.....lb.	.05½	@	.15
Carbon gas, litho ink qualities, bags..lb.	.22	@	.30
standard, rubber, ink and paint qualities, bags..lb.	.05	@	—
cartons.....lb.	.05¾	@	—
cases.....lb.	.06½	@	—
works, Texas, bags.....lb.	.0272	@	.0275
Louisiana, bags.....lb.	.0282	@	.0295
export, fully compressed, f.a.s. gulf ports, 312½-lb. cases.....lb.	.03¾	@	.04¼
varnish grade, highest, bags, lb.	.35	@	.55
medium, bags.....lb.	.16	@	.26
Coach, in japan, cans.....lb.	.42	@	.44
Drop, barrels.....lb.	.05½	@	.17
In oil, cans.....gal.	2.32	@	—
Iron oxide, com., barrels....lb.	.04½	@	.07
C.P., barrels.....lb.	.10	@	.15
Ivory, genuine, barrels.....lb.	.80	@	.85
Lamp, commercial, barrels..lb.	.06	@	.08
grinders, blue-tone, barrels, lb.	.10	@	.18
litho, barrels.....lb.	.18	@	.22
special high-grade, bbls.lb.	.26	@	.42
velvet, barrels.....lb.	.08	@	.12
In oil, cans.....gal.	2.32	@	4.10
(Black dyes are listed under Dye.)			
Black haw bark, bales.....lb.	.08	@	.10
Root bark, bales.....lb.	.11	@	.12
Black Indian hemp root, bales.lb.	.09	@	.10
Blanc fixe, dry, precip., high-grade, works..ton.	60.00	@	65.00
ordinary, car lots, works, ton.	55.00	@	60.00
by-product, car lots, works, ton.	50.00	@	55.00
pulp, works, bulk.....ton.	42.50	@	45.00
Bleaching powder, car lots, works, drums..100 lbs.	1.75	@	2.00
less car lots, works, drums, 100 lbs.	1.90	@	2.35
Blood, dried, domestic, New York, 16@17 p.c. ammonia, bulk, unit.	2.30	@	—
high-grade ground, 16@17 p.c. ammonia, f.o.b. Chicago, bulk..unit.	2.65	@	—
soluble, see Albumen.			
imported, June shipment, bags..unit.	2.50	@	—
Bloodroot, bales.....lb.	.10	@	.12
Blue:—			
Bronze, barrels.....lb.	.35	@	.36
Celestial, barrels.....lb.	.10	@	.15
Chinese, barrels.....lb.	.35	@	.37
in oil, cans.....gal.	7.62	@	—
Cobalt, imitation, in oil, cans, half-pints.	.37	@	—
Milori, barrels.....lb.	.35	@	.37
Prussian, barrels.....lb.	.35	@	.37
in oil, cans.....half-pints.	.28	@	.38
Soluble, barrels.....lb.	.35	@	.37
Ultramarine, dry, cobalt grades, barrels..lb.	.18	@	.25
grinding grades, barrels.lb.	.10	@	.30
jobbing grades, barrels..lb.	.07	@	.10
lithographic grades, barrels..lb.	.15	@	.30
in oil, cans.....half-pints.	.32	@	.52
(Blue dyes are listed under Dye).			
Blueflag root, bales.....lb.	.12	@	.14
Blue mass, U.S.P., cans, kegs.lb.	.79	@	.81
Blue stone (see Blue vitriol).			
Blue vitriol, 99 p.c., crystals, car lots, barrels..100 lbs.	3.50	@	—
less car lots, barrels.100 lbs.	3.65	@	4.25
Bone, raw, 4½ p.c. ammonia, 50 p.c. phosphate, f.o.b. Chicago..ton.	26.00	@	28.00
Indian.....ton.	24.00	@	—
South American, to arrive.ton.	23.00	@	—
steamed, domestic, 1¼ p.c. ammonia, 60 p.c. phosphate, f.o.b. Chicago..ton.	22.00	@	23.00
4½ p.c. ammonia, 50 p.c. phosphate..ton.	22.00	@	—
imported, 1-1¼ p.c. ammonia, 60-70 p.c. phosphate, c.i.f. ports..ton.	21.50	@	—
Meal steamed, domestic, 3 p.c. ammonia, 50 p.c. phosphate, f.o.b. Chicago, bags....ton.	24.00	@	26.00
imported, bags.....ton.	22.50	@	—
Boneset leaves, bales.....lb.	.08	@	.10
Borage flowers, bales.....lb.	.18	@	.30
Borax, technical, 99¼ p.c. granular, contracts, minimum 80 tons, delivered, sacks.ton.	36.00	@	—
barrels.....ton.	46.00	@	—
car lots, delivered, sacks, ton.	40.00	@	—
barrels.....ton.	50.00	@	—
less car lots, ex warehouse, sacks..ton.	45.00	@	50.00
barrels..... ton.	55.00	@	60.00
Borax, technical, powdered, contracts, minimum 80 tons, delivered, sacks..tons.	41.00	@	—
barrels .....ton.	51.00	@	—
carlots, delivered, sacks.. ton.	45.00	@	—
barrels .....ton.	55.00	@	—
less carlots, ex warehouse, sacks..ton.	50.00	@	55.00
barrels .....ton.	60.00	@	65.00
crystals, $6 per ton higher.			
U.S.P., $15 per ton higher.			
Bordeaux mixt., paste, bbls..lb.	.11½	@	.14
powder, barrels.....lb.	.11½	@	.14
Borneol, bottles.....lb.	1.35	@	2.00
Brazilwood, sticks, shipment.ton.	26.00	@	28.00
Extract (see Hypernic).			
Brimstone (see Sulphur).			
Bromides (see name of base).			
Bromine, purified, works, car lots, cases..lb.	.36	@	—
1,000-lb. lots, cases.....lb.	.38	@	—
smaller lots, cases.....lb.	.43	@	—
Bromoform, U.S.P., jars.....lb.	1.75	@	1.90
Bronze powder, aluminum, pure, bulk..lb.	.50	@	.75
linings, bulk.....lb.	.75	@	1.50
Gold, bulk, litho. grades...lb.	.40	@	.55
moulding .....lb.	.50	@	.75
printing ink.....lb.	.65	@	1.05
radiators .....lb.	.40	@	.50
sprayers .....lb.	.50	@	.80
Broomtop, bales.....lb.	.07½	@	.08
Brown:—			
Metallic, Pennsylvania, works, bags, barrels..ton.	37.00	@	45.00
Sienna, American, burnt, powdered, ton lots, barrels..lb.	.03	@	.04
raw, powdered, ton lots, barrels..lb.	.02¾	@	.03¼
Italian, burnt, powdered, ton lots, barrels..lb.	.04½	@	.11
Italian, raw, powdered, ton lots, barrels..lb.	.04½	@	.11
Spanish, high grades, bulk.lb.	.03	@	—
low grades, bulk.....lb.	.02¼	@	—
Umber, American, burnt, powdered, car lots, barrels..lb.	.02¾	@	.03½
Turkey, burnt, powdered, ton lots, barrels..lb.	.04	@	.06
raw, powdered, ton lots, barrels..lb.	.04	@	.06
in oil, best grades, cans.gal.	3.62	@	—
Vandyke, domestic, ton lots, barrels..lb.	.03	@	.03½
imported, barrels.....lb.	.04¼	@	.05
in oil, cans.....gal.	3.14	@	—
Brucine, alkaloid, cans.....oz.	.10	@	.11
sulphate, cans.....oz.	.05	@	.06
Byronia root, bales.....lb.	.10	@	.11
Buchu leaves, bales.....lb.	.20	@	.21
Buckthorn bark, true, bales..lb.	.05	@	.06
Berries, bags.....lb.	.23	@	.24
Burdock, root, bales.....lb.	.07	@	.08
Burgundy pitch, dom., stands.lb.	.05¼	@	.07
imported, stands.....lb.	.11	@	.12
Butanes, commercial, 16-32 deg., group 3, tankcars..gal.	.04	@	—
Butternut bark, bales.....lb.	.06½	@	.07
Butyl acetate, normal, car lots, drums..lb.	.11	@	—
less car lots, drums.....lb.	.11¼	@	—
tankcars .....lb.	.10	@	—
secondary, car lots, drums.lb.	.09	@	—
less car lots, drums.....lb.	.09¼	@	—
tanks .....lb.	.08	@	—
Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl).			
Aldehyde, works, drums....lb.	.35	@	.38
Lactate, drums.....lb.	.29	@	—
Propionate, works, tanks...lb.	.20	@	.22
works, drums.....lb.	.21¼	@	.23
Stearate, works, drums.....lb.	.25	@	.30
Tartrate, drums.....lb.	.55	@	.60
Butyric ether, drums.....lb.	.80	@	—

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Cadmium, bromide, jars, bottles. lb.	1.25	@	1.30
Iodide, bottles, jars.....lb.	3.60	@	3.65
Lithophone (see Yellow)			
Metal, cases.....lb.	.55	@	.60
Red (see R)			
Sulphide (see Yellow)			
Caffeine alkaloid, contract 1,000 lbs. or more bulk..lb.	1.85	@	—
less than 1,000 lbs., cans, cases..lb.	1.90	@	1.95
Citrated, cans.....lb.	1.55	@	1.60
Hydrobromide, jars, bottles.lb.	4.82	@	4.87
Calabar beans, bags.....lb.	.15	@	.16
Calamus root, bleached, cases.lb.	.25	@	.27
Calcium acetate, delivered, bags. 100 lbs.	3.00	@	—
Arsenate, car lots, drums...lb.	.05½	@	.06¼
Bromide, jars.....lb.	.60	@	.62
Carbide, drums.....lb.	.05	@	.06
Carbonate (see Chalk, precipitated and Whiting).			
Chloride, flake, domestic, 77 to 80 p.c., bags...100 lbs.	1.78	@	1.93
drums .....100 lbs.	1.78	@	1.93
car lots, works, drums. ton.	19.50	@	—
imported, 75 p.c., drums.ton.	19.50	@	—
solid, domestic, 73 to 75 p.c., drums..100 lbs.	1.68	@	1.83
car lots, works, drums.ton.	17.50	@	—
imported, shipment, casks.. ton.	17.50	@	18.50
Gluconate, pharmaceutical grade, powdered, granular. 125 lb. barrels.	.47	@	—
25-pound lots.....lb.	.54	@	—
technical, 125-lb. barrels..lb.	.25	@	—
Glycerophosphate, 100-lb. lots, barrels, kegs..lb.	1.15	@	—
Hydrate, works, bags.....ton.	11.50	@	12.00
barrels .....100 lbs.	.60	@	.85
Hypophosphite, cans.....lb.	.55	@	.60
Iodide, bottles, jars.....lb.	3.85	@	3.90
Lactate, U.S.P., barrels....lb.	.25	@	.28
Nitrate, imported, 15 p.c. N, ex-vessel, ports, bags..ton.	24.50	@	—
Palmitate, barrels.....lb.	.17	@	.19
Phosphate, barrels.....lb.	.07½	@	.08¾
dibasic, precipitated, 38-42%, c.i.f. Atlantic ports, bags, unit.	.60	@	—
Resinate, precip., barrels...lb.	.13	@	.14
Stearate, precip., barrels...lb.	.15	@	.16
Sulphate (see plaster of paris).			
Sulphide, crude, drums.....lb.	.21½	@	.24
luminous, tins.....lb.	.75	@	.80
Calendula flowers, bales.....lb.	.40	@	.45
Calomel, boxes, kegs.....lb.	1.15	@	—
Camphor, slabs, cases.....lb.	.42	@	.43
tablets, tins.....lb.	.55	@	.56
powdered, cases.....lb.	.43	@	.44
Monobromate, boxes, kegs..lb.	1.60	@	1.65
Camwood bark, ground, bbls.lb.	.16	@	—
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).			
Canary seed, Argentine, bags.lb.	.03	@	.03¼
Morocco, bags.....lb.	.03¼	@	.04
Turkish, bags.....lb.	.03½	@	.04
Candles:—			
Paraffin, 6s, 14 oz., case of 40 sets..set.	.09	@	.09¼
6s, 14 oz., case of six cartons containing 36 sets..set.	.10	@	.10½
6s, 12 oz., 40-set cases....set.	.08¼	@	.08½
6s, 12 oz., case of six cartons containing 36 sets..set.	.09	@	.09½
Stearin, 6s, 16 oz., plain cases. set.	.12	@	.20
Canella alba bark, bales.....lb.	.25	@	.26
Cannabis, herb, bales.....lb.	.13	@	.15
Cantharides, Russian, cases..lb.	1.90		Nom.
powdered, boxes.....lb.	2.20		Nom.
Chinese, whole, cases.....lb.	.85	@	.90
powdered, boxes.....lb.	1.20	@	1.25
Caraway seed, Dutch, bags...lb.	.08¼	@	.08¾
Carbazole, refined, barrels....lb.	.75	@	—
Carbinol:—			
Butyl, normal, works, drums lb.	.66	@	—
small lots, works.....lb.	.75	@	—
secondary, works, drums..lb.	.66	@	—
small lots, works.....lb.	.75	@	—
Diethyl, works, drums.....lb.	.66	@	—
small lots, works.....lb.	.75	@	—
Isobutyl, works, drums.....lb.	.66	@	—
small lots, works.....lb.	.75	@	—
small lots, works.....gal.	5.00	@	—
Methylpropyl, works, drums.lb.	.66	@	—
small lots, works.....lb.	.75	@	—
Carbon bisulphide, drums.....lb.	.05½	@	.12
Dioxide, cylinders.....lb.	.06	@	.08
Tetrachloride, C.P., car lots, drums..lb.	.07¾	@	—
less car lots, drums.....lb.	.08½	@	—
commercial, car lots, drums, lb.	.05¼	@	—
less car lots, drums.....lb.	.06	@	—
Cardamom seed, bleached, cases, lb.	.75	@	1.05
decorticated, cases.....lb.	.52½	@	.53
green, bags.....lb.	.41	@	.42
Carvol, bottles.....lb.	3.00	@	3.25
Cascara sagrada bark, one year, bales..lb.	.10	@	.11
two years, bales.....lb.	.11	@	.12
new crop, bales.....lb.	.09	@	.10
Case-hardening mixture, 45 p.c., less car lots, drums..lb.	.10¾	@	—
granular drums.....lb.	.11¾	@	—
30 p.c., lump, drums.....lb.	.09	@	—
Casein, domestic, 20-30 mesh, car lots, bags..lb.	.10½	@	.11
80-100 mesh, car lots, bags.lb.	.11	@	.11½
Argentine, 20-30 mesh, car lots, bags..lb.	.09¾	@	.10¼
80-100 mesh, car lots, bags.lb.	.10¼	@	.11¼
Cassia, Batavia, No. 1, bales.lb.	.09	@	.09¼
No. 3, bales.....lb.	.07	@	.07¼
shortstick, bales.....lb.	.07½	@	.08
China, rolls, selected, cases.lb.	.05¼	@	.05½
broken, extra, bags.....lb.	.03½	@	.03¾
Saigon, cases.....lb.	.16½	@	.16¾
Cassia, buds, cases.....lb.	.11½	@	.12
Cassia fistula, baskets.....lb.	.09½	@	.10
Castile soap, white..40-lb. case.	15.50	@	—
powdered, barrels.....lb.	.20	@	.22
Castoreum, cans.....lb.	10.00	@	18.00
Castor oil (See oils)			
Castor pomace, 5½ p.c. ammonia, car lots, f.o.b. works, bags..ton.	16.00	@	—
Imported, c.i.f. southern ports, **June-July shipment, bags,** ton.	19.00	@	—
Catnep, leaves, bales.....lb.	.14	@	.15
Celery seed, bags.....lb.	.55	@	.57
Celluloid, scrap, amber.....lb.	.15	@	.16
black, mixed.....lb.	.04½	@	.05½
colored, single.....lb.	.05	@	—
transparent .....lb.	.16	@	.17
ivory, grained.....lb.	.13	@	.14
ungrained .....lb.	.13	@	.14
shavings, amber.....lb.	.10½	@	.12½
colored, mixed.....lb.	.05	@	.08
ivory .....lb.	.11	@	.12
white .....lb.	.11	@	.12
Cellulose, acetate, barrels, bags, ton lots..lb.	.80	@	.90
less ton lots.....lb.	1.00	@	—
scrap, transparent, bags..lb.	No stocks		
Cerium hydrate, works.....lb.	.65	@	—
Oxalate, works, 500-lb. barrels, lb.	.25	@	—
works, 100-lb. kegs.....lb.	.28	@	—
Chalk, precipitated, car lots, extra light, casks..lb.	.03	@	.04
heavy, casks.....lb.	.02	@	.02¾
light, casks.....lb.	.02¾	@	.05
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, genuine, cases..lb.	.15	@	.16
Roman, bales.....lb.	.35	@	.36
Charcoal, common, barrels....lb.	.05½	@	—
willow powdered, barrels...lb.	.06	@	.07
Chestnut extract, clarified, 25 p.c tannin, barrels..lb.	.01¾	@	.01¾
tanks .....lb.	.01¼	@	.01¾
powdered, f.o.b. works, bags, lb.	.04¾	@	—
China clay, domestic, lump, mines, bulk..ton.	8.00	@	9.00
powdered, spot, bags...ton.	10.00	@	15.00
imported, lump, bulk....ton.	13.00	@	25.00
powdered, barrels.....lb.	.01¾	@	.03
Chloral hydrate, drums.....lb.	.75	@	.80
Chlorine, liquid, car lots, delivered, cylinders..lb.	.05½	@	—
contracts, cylinders.....lb.	.05½	@	—
less car lots, cylinders.lb.	.07½	@	—
tanks, works, freight equalized..100 lbs.	1.75	@	—
Pacific Coast, delivered.. 100 lbs.	2.35	@	—
Chloroacetophenone, f.o.b. works, tins..lb.	2.00	@	—
Chloroform, technical, drums..lb.	.15	@	.16
U.S.P., drums.....lb.	.25	@	.26
Chlorophyl, oil-soluble, tins, bottles..lb.	1.50		Nom.
Chloropicrin, commercial, cylinders, works..lb.	1.00	@	1.35
Chrome acetate, 7½@8 p.c. chrome, barrels..lb.	.05	@	—
Cake, works, bulk.....ton.	13.00	@	14.00
Colors (see Green, etc., also Dye)			
Oxide (see Green, Chrome Oxide)			
Sulphate, pearl, boxes, cans, fiber drums..lb.	.40	@	.45
powder, boxes, cans, fiber drums..lb.	.45	@	.50
scales, boxes, cans, fiber drums..lb.	.45	@	.50
Trioxide (see Acid, Chromic)			
Chrysarobin, cans.....lb.	2.50	@	2.55
Cinchona bark, quills, short, bags..lb.	.45	@	.50
long, cases.....lb.	.50	@	.55
broken, bags.....lb.	.15	@	.16
chips, bags.....lb.	.15	@	.16
Cinchonidine alkaloid, powdered, crystals, cans..oz.	.59	@	.63
Sulphate, cans.....oz.	.33	@	—
Cinchonine alkaloid, powdered, crystals, can..oz.	.34	@	.42
Sulphate, cans.....oz.	.24	@	—
Cinchopnen, U.S.P., barrels..lb.	2.75	@	—
boxes, drums, kegs.....lb.	2.85	@	3.00
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).			
Aldehyde, f.f.c., bottles....lb.	2.25	@	2.50
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 1, bales. lb.	.11	@	.12
No. 2, bales.....lb.	.08¼	@	.09
Citral, 100 p.c., cans.....lb.	1.65	@	4.25
Citrine ointment, jars, tubes..lb.	.57	@	—
Citronellal, bottles.....lb.	2.25	@	2.50
Citronellol, bottles.....lb.	2.00	@	3.00
Cleaners' naphtha (see Petroleum solvents).			
Clove, Madagascar, bales.....lb.	.10¼	@	.10½
Zanzibar, bales.....lb.	.10¼	@	.10½
Clover tops, bales.....lb.	.15	@	.16
Coaltar, barrels.....bbl.	8.00	@	8.50
Cobalt acetate, barrels.....lb.	.75	@	.80
Carbonate, technical, barrels, lb.	1.34	@	1.40
Hydrate, barrels.....lb.	1.66	@	1.76
Linoleate, paste, barrels....lb.	.39	@	.40
solid, 8½ p.c., barrels....lb.	.42		Nom.
Oleate, barrels.....lb.	.26	@	—
Oxide, black, kegs.....lb.	1.15	@	1.25
Resinate, fused, A, barrels..lb.	.12½	@	—
1 p.c., barrels.....lb.	.11¾	@	—
2 p.c., barrels.....lb.	.16	@	.16¼
3 p.c., barrels.....lb.	.17	@	.17¼
precipitated, barrels.....lb.	.41	@	.42
Cocaine hydrochloride, cans..oz.	8.50	@	8.75
Cochineal, gray, bags.....lb.	.36	@	.40
Teneriffe, silver, bags.....lb.	.37	@	.41
Cocillana bark, bags.....lb.	.19	@	.20
Cocoa butter, bulk, car lots, bags..lb.	.11¼	@	.11½
Codeine, 100-oz. lots, alkaloid, cans..oz.	10.20	@	10.25
Hydrochloride, cans.....oz.	9.20	@	9.25
Phosphate, cans.....oz.	7.75	@	7.80
Sulphate, cans.....oz.	8.25	@	8.30
Codliver oil (See oils)			
Conosh root, black, bales.....lb.	.05½	@	.06
blue, bales.....lb.	.05½	@	.06
Colchicine alkaloid, vials.....oz.	24.00	@	25.00
Colchicum seed, bags .....lb.	.55	@	.60
Collodion, U.S.P., drums.....lb.	.13	@	.14
flexible, U.S.P., drums.....lb.	.15	@	.16
Colocynth pulp, sales.....lb.	.12	@	.13
Colombo root, bales.....lb.	.06	@	.06½
Coltsfoot leaves, bales.....lb.	.07	@	.08
Condurango bark, bags.....lb.	.08½	@	.09
Conium leaves, bales.....lb.	.10	@	.11
Copaiba, balsam, Para, cans..lb.	.20	@	.21
S.A., U.S.P., cans.....lb.	.22	@	.23
Copper, electrolytic.....lb.	.08	@	—
Carbonate, barrels.....lb.	.07	@	.15¾
Chloride, barrels.....lb.	.17	@	.18
Cyanide, technical, barrels..lb.	.39	@	.44
Iodide, bottles.....lb.	5.07	@	5.12
Oleate, precipitated, barrels.lb.	.20	@	—
Oxide, black, kegs.....lb.	.14½	@	.17
red, kegs.....lb.	.14¾	@	.15¾
Resinate, precip., barrels...lb.	.18	@	.19
Stearate, precip., barrels...lb.	.35	@	.40
Sulphate (see Blue Vitriol).			
Copperas, crystals and granular, car lots, works, bags..ton.	14.00	@	15.00
barrels .....ton.	16.00	@	17.00
bulk .....ton.	12.00	@	13.00
Copra, coast, bags.....lb.	.0175	@	.0180
Coriander seed, Morocco, bags lb.	.06¼	@	.06½
bleached, bags.....lb.	.07¾	@	.08¼
Corn syrup, 42 deg., bbls.100 lbs.	2.73	@	—
43 deg., barrels.....100 lbs.	2.78	@	—
Cornsilk, bales.....lb.	.05	@	.06
Corrosive sublimate, boxes, fiber drums, kegs..lb.	.67	@	.72
Cottonroot bark, bales.....lb.	.06	@	.07
Cottonseed, hull ash, 25-30 p.c. potash, deliv'd, bulk..unit-ton.	1.35	@	—
Coumarin, cans.....lb.	3.10	@	3.35
Cramp bark, genuine, bales...lb.	.25	@	.26
so-called, bales.....lb.	.06	@	.08
Cranesbill root, bales.....lb.	.08	@	.10
Cream tartar, barrels.....lb.	.14½	@	.14¾
kegs .....lb.	.15	@	.15¼
Creosote, U.S.P., bottles.....lb.	.45	@	.47
Carbonate, bottles, carboys..lb.	1.40	@	1.75
Oil, grade 1, works, tanks.gal.	.11	@	.12
II (coaltar solution), works, tanks..gal.	.10	@	.12
III, works, tanks.....gal.	.09	@	.12
Cresol, U.S.P., drums.....lb.	.10½	@	.11
Crotonaldehyde, technical, car lots, drums..lb.	.32	@	—
less car lots, drums.....lb.	.36	@	—
Cubeb, berries, XX, bags.....lb.	.25	@	.26
powdered, cases, bags.....lb.	.30	@	.31
Cudbear, powdered, boxes....lb.	.19	@	.25
Culver's root, bales.....lb.	.12	@	.13
Cumin seed, Morocco, bags...lb.	.10	@	.10½
Cutch, Philippine, car lot, bales, lb.	.02½	@	—
less car lot, bales..lb.	.03½	@	—
Extract, Borneo or Philippine, solid, 55 p.c., bags..lb.	.03¾	@	.05
Cyanamide, 21-22 p.c. nitrogen, domestic, pulverized, bags, delivered..unit-ton.	1.02½	@	—
granular, delivered, bags, ton.	34.00		Nom.
imported, c.i.f. ports, bags..ton.	24.00		Nom.
Cyanide-chloride mixture, 75 p.c., less car lots, drums..lb.	.14	@	.15
granular, drums.....lb.	.16	@	.17

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Damiana leaves, bales.....lb.	.15	@	.16
Dandelion root, German, bales.lb.	.11	@	.12
Deertongue leaves, bales.....lb.	.06½	@	.07
Degras, common, domestic, works, car lots, barrels..lb.	.02¾	@	—
less car lots, barrels..lb.	.03¼	@	.03½
English, barrels.....lb.	.03¾	@	.04
German, barrels.....lb.	.03¼	@	.03¾
neutral, domestic, barrels...lb.	.07¾	@	.08½
English, barrels.....lb.	.07¼	@	.08
German, barrels.....lb.	.06¾	@	.07
Derris root, bales.....lb.	.20	@	.21
Dextrin, British gum, bags, 100 lbs.	3.54	@	3.74
corn, canary, bags.....100 lbs.	3.29	@	3.49
white, bags.....100 lbs.	3.24	@	3.44
potato, imported, bags.....lb.	.07¾	@	.08¾
tapioca, bags.....lb.	.06¾	@	.07¾
Diacetone (see Alcohol, Diacetone)			
Diamyl ether, works, drums..lb.	.60	@	—
small lots.....lb.	.77	@	—
Phthalate, drums.....lb.	.20½	@	—
Dianisidin, barrels.....lb.	2.35	@	2.45
Diatomaceous, earth, domestic, car lots, bags..ton.	60.00	@	80.00
less car lots, bags....ton.	75.00	@	95.00
Dibutyl phthalate, drums.....lb.	.20½	@	—
Dicalcium phosphate (see calcium phosphate, dibasic).			
Diethyl carbonate, commercial, drums..lb.	.31¾	@	—
refined, 99 p.c.....lb.	.50	@	—
Phthalate, drums.....lb.	.20	@	—
Diethylanilin, drums.....lb.	.52	@	.54
Diethyleneglycol, car lots, works, drums..lb.	.14	@	.16
less car lots, drums.....lb.	.15	@	.16
Monoethyl ether, car lots, works, drums..lb.	.15	@	—
less car lots, works, drums.lb.	.16	@	.18
Monobutyl ether, works, drums, lb.	.27	@	.30
Diethylene oxide, car lot, works, drums..lb.	.26	@	—
less car lots, drums.....lb.	.27	@	—
tankcars .....lb.	.25	@	—
Digitalis leaves, bales.....lb.	.28	@	.30
Digycol oleate, barrels.....lb.	.16	@	—
Dill seed, bags.....lb.	.07½	@	.08
Dimethyl phthalate, drums...lb.	.24½	@	—
Dimethylanilin, drums.....lb.	.26	@	.28
Dinitrobenzene, barrels.....lb.	.15¾	@	.16¾
purified, barrels.....lb.	.17½	@	.18¾
Dinitrochlorobenzene, barrels..lb.	.14	@	.15
Dinitronaphthalene, kegs.....lb.	.35	@	.38
Dinitrophenol, barrels.....lb.	.23	@	.24
Dinitrotoluene, drums.....lb.	.15	@	.16
Dinitrotoluene oil, drums.....lb.	.06	@	.06½
Diorthotoluolguanidin, drums.lb.	.42	@	.43
Dip oil (see Tar acid

Dye, coaltar:—				
Color Index No.				
40 Chrome yellow R	lb.	.50	@	1.00
53 Victoria violet	lb.	.80	@	1.00
67 Amido naph. red 6B	lb.	.35	@	.40
73 Sudan II	lb.	1.00	@	1.25
79 Ponceau 2R	lb.	.50	@	.60
88 Bordeaux B	lb.	.90	@	.95
138 Metanil yellow	lb.	.75	@	.80
151 Orange II	lb.	.28	@	.35
165 Lake red C	lb.	1.15	@	1.25
176 Fast red A	lb.	.60	@	.75
179 Azo rubin	lb.	1.00	@	1.05
180 Fast red VR	lb.	1.50	@	1.65
189 Lake red R, paste	lb.	.85	@	.90
189 Lake red R, powdered	lb.	3.00	@	3.10
202 Chrome blue black U	lb.	.32	@	.40
204 Chrome black A	lb.	1.75	@	2.00
208 Fast red blue R	lb.	.75	@	2.00
216 Chrome red B	lb.	1.75	@	2.00
234 Resorcin brown B	lb.	.75	@	.80
235 Resorcin dark brown	lb.	.75	@	.80
246 Acid black 10B	lb.	.50	@	.70
252 Brilliant concent	lb.	.90	@	1.00
258 Sudan IV	lb.	1.00	@	1.25
262 Cloth red 2B	lb.	.60	@	.80
289 Fast cyanin 5R	lb.	.90	@	1.00
299 Chrome black F	lb.	.60	@	.65
307 Fast cyanin black B	lb.	.80	@	.85
326 Direct fast scarlet	lb.	2.00	@	2.25
331 Bismarck brown	lb.	.44	@	.46
332 Bismark brown 2R	lb.	.44	@	.46
364 Paper yellow	lb.	.83	@	.90
365 Chrysophenin G	lb.	.58	@	.70
382 Direct scarlet B	lb.	1.50	@	1.75
387 Direct violet B	lb.	1.00	@	1.30
394 Direct violet N	lb.	1.25	@	1.30
401 Developed black BHN	lb.	.50	@	.75
406 Direct blue 2B	lb.	.25	@	.30
415 Direct orange R	lb.	.60	@	.70
419 Direct fast red F	lb.	.75	@	.85
420 Direct brown M	lb.	1.00	@	1.10
448 Benzo purpurin 4B	lb.	.40	@	.42½
495 Benzo purpurin 10B	lb.	.40	@	.50
502 Direct azurin G	lb.	.75	@	.80
512 Direct blue RW	lb.	.80	@	1.00
518 Direct pure blue 6B	lb.	1.10	@	1.25
520 Direct pure blue	lb.	.50	@	1.00
539 Direct fast black FF	lb.	.75	@	1.00
581 Direct black EW	lb.	.25	@	.50
582 Direct black RX	lb.	.35	@	.45
593 Direct green B	lb.	.75	@	.90
594 Direct green G	lb.	1.00	@	1.05
596 Direct brown 3GO	lb.	.35	@	1.00
620 Direct yellow R	lb.	1.25	@	1.50
634 Fast light yellow 2G	lb.	2.00	@	3.00
666 Acid green B	lb.	1.50	@	1.75
680 Methyl violet	lb.	.85	@	.90
698 Acid violet	lb.	1.00	@	3.00
793 Phosphin	lb.	1.50	@	1.55
812 Primulin	lb.	.50	@	.52
814 Direct fast yellow	lb.	2.00	@	2.25
865 Nigrosin (water soluble)	lb.	.35	@	.50
Sulphur black	lb.	.20	@	.25
Sulphur blue	lb.	.40	@	1.00
Sulphur brown	lb.	.25	@	.50
Sulphur maroon	lb.	.40	@	—
Sulphur olive	lb.	.25	@	.54
Sulphur tan	lb.	.30	@	.50
Sulphur yellow	lb.	.30	@	.50
1177 Indigo, 20 p.c., paste	lb.	.15	@	.18
Benzo fast black L	lb.	.90	@	1.00
Zambesi blacks	lb.	.75	@	.80
Dyes, natural (see name of article).				

E

Echinacea root, bales	lb.	.15	@	.16
Egg yolk, granular, cases	lb.	.40	@	.41
spray, cases	lb.	.42	@	.43
Elder flowers, bright, bales	lb.	.14	@	.15
dark, bales	lb.	.12	@	.13
Elecampane root, bales	lb.	.05½@		.06½
Elm bark, grinding, bales	lb.	.08	@	.08½
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.13	@	.15
select, bundles, cases	lb.	.15	@	.16
Emetine hydrochloride, bottles, vials	oz.	11.00	@	11.25
Ephedra, bales	lb.	.05½@		.06
Ephredrine, alkaloid, 100-oz. bottles	oz.	1.25	@	—
Hydrochloride, 100-oz. tins	oz.	1.00	@	—
Sulphate, 100-oz. tins	oz.	1.00	@	—
Epsom salt, domestic, technical, bags	100 lbs.	2.10	@	—
barrels	100 lbs.	2.20	@	—
U.S.P., car lots, bags	100 lbs.	2.15	@	—
car lots, barrels	100 lbs.	2.25	@	—
less car lots, bbls	100 lbs.	2.60	@	3.00
dried, less car lots, bags	lb.	.06	@	.08
Imported, U.S.P., barrels				
kegs	100 lbs.	2.15	@	2.40
bags	100 lbs.	1.95	@	—
Ergot, Russian, Polish, bags	lb.	.32	@	.33
Spanish, bags	lb.	.35	@	.36
Eserine salicylate, bottles, vials	oz.	20.00	@	21.00
Sulphate, bottles, vials	oz.	20.00	@	21.00
Ether, concentrated, drums	lb.	.09	@	—
U.S.P., anesthesia, drums	lb.	.22	@	.23
U.S.P., 1880, drums	lb.	.36	@	.37
washed, drums	lb.	.34	@	.35
Synthetic, car lots, works, drums	lb.	.08	@	—
less car lots, works, drums,	lb.	.09	@	—
Acetic, drums	lb.	.11½@		—
Nitrous, concentrated, bottles,	lb.	.75	@	.77
Ethyl acetate, car lots, drums,	lb.	.08½@		—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.09	@	—
tankcars	lb.	.07½@		—
takwagon	lb.	.07½@		—
anhydrous, car lots, drums,	lb.	.09	@	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.10	@	—
tanks	lb.	.09	@	—
90 p.c., drums	lb.	.1690@		—
99 p.c., U.S.P., drums	lb.	.12	@	—
Bromide, technical, drums	lb.	.50	@	.55
Chloride, drums	lb.	.22	@	.24
Cinnamate, bottles	lb.	3.40	@	4.50
Iodide, bottles	lb.	6.00	@	6.05
Lactate, less car lots, works, drums	lb.	.30	@	.33
Oxalate, drums	lb.	.37½@		.50
cans	lb.	.52	@	.55
Ethylbenzylanilin, drums	lb.	.88	@	.90
Ethylene bromide, drums	lb.	.65	@	.70
Dichloride, drums, delivered	lb.	.06	@	.09
Ethyleneglycol, refined, drums,	lb.	.25	@	.28
Monobutyl ether, car lots, works, drums	lb.	.20	@	—
less car lots, works, drums,	lb.	.21	@	.23
tanks, works	lb.	.19	@	—
Monoethylether, car lots, works, drums	lb.	.15	@	—
less car lots, works, drums,	lb.	.16	@	—
tanks, works	lb.	.14	@	—
Monoethyl ether acetate, car lots, works, drums	lb.	.16½@		.17
less car lots, works, drums,	lb.	.17½@		.18
tanks, works	lb.	.15½@		—
Ethylidin, anilin, drums	lb.	.45	@	.47½
Ethylmethyl ketone, drums	lb.	.12½@		—
Ethylorthoparatoluenesulfonamide, barrels	lb.	.55	@	—
Ethylparatoluenesulphonamide, barrels	lb.	.60	@	—
Eucalyptol, cans	lb.	.57	@	.60
Eucalyptus leaves, bales	lb.	.05	@	.06
Eugenol, cans	lb.	2.00	@	2.40
Euphorbia, bales	lb.	.05	@	.05½

F

Feldspar, Maine, pottery, works, bulk	ton.	14.50	@	16.50
No. Carolina, works, bulk,	ton.	14.00	@	16.00
enamel, 100 mesh, works	ton.	13.50	@	14.50
glass, 20 mesh, works	ton.	9.50	@	11.00
Fennel seed, French, bags	lb.	.06½@		.07
German, large, bags	lb.	.08½@		.09
small, bags	lb.	.07½@		.08
Fenugreek seed, bags	lb.	.03½@		.04
Fir, balsam, Canada, cans	gal.	5.00	@	9.25
Oregon, barrels	gal.	.90	@	1.00
Fish berries, bags	lb.	.13	@	.15
Fish scrap, dried, unground, 11@12 p.c. ammonia and 15 p.c. bone phosphate, Chesapeake, factories, bulk, contracts, futures	unit-ton.	2.60	&	.10
ground, 11@12 p.c. ammonia, 15 p.c bone phosphate, f.o.b. Baltimore, bags	ton.	35.00	@	37.00
wet, acidulated, 6 p.c. ammonia, 8 p.c. phosphoric acid, factory, bulk, contracts	unit-ton.	2.50	&	.50
Flake, white, barrels, kegs	lb.	.09¾@		.13¼
Fleaseed, French, black, bags	lb.	.09½@		.11
Indian, blonde, bags	lb.	.04½@		.04¾
Fluorspar, domestic, acid grade, 98 p.c., works	ton.	28.00	@	—
enameler's, 96 to 98 p.c., bags	ton.	30.00	@	—
ground, car lots, bulk, works	ton.	35.50	@	—
No. 1 standard ground, works, bulk	ton.	27.50	@	—
bags	ton.	31.50	@	—
No. 2, lump, works	ton.	12.00	@	14.00
washed, gravel, 85 and 5, bulk, works	ton.	12.00	@	14.00
ground, bags, works	ton.	26.50	@	—
imported, 97 p.c., powdered, bags	ton.	27.50	@	29.50
Formaldehyde car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.06	@	—
less car lots barrels	lb.	.06½@		.07
Formaldehydeanlin, drums	lb.	.37½@		.40
Fringetree bark, bales	lb.	.10	@	.11
Fuller's earth, domestic, mines, bulk	ton.	15.00	@	20.00
imported, powdered, car lots, bags	ton.	24.00	@	26.00
Furfural, tech., contract, 150,000 lbs., works	lb.	.10	@	—
car lots, works, drums	lb.	.12½@		—
refined, car lots, drums, works,	lb.	.15	@	—
less car lots, drums, works	lb.	.17½@		.25
Fusel oil, crude, drums	gal.	.75	@	—
refined, drums	lb.	.16	@	.18
Fustic extract, crystals, barrels,	lb.	.18	@	.22
liquid, 51 deg., barrels	lb.	.08	@	.10
42 deg., barrels	lb.	.07	@	.09
solid, drums	lb.	.14	@	.16
sticks, shipments	ton.	25.00	@	26.00

G

G salt, barrels	lb.	.42	@	.43
Galangal root, bales	lb.	.08	@	.09
Gall extract, barrels	lb.	.18	@	.20
Gambier, common, bags	lb.	.03½@		.06½
plantation, bags	lb.	.07¾@		.08¼
Singapore, cubes, bags	lb.	.05½@		.06¾
Extract, bbls	lb.	.08	@	.10
Gasoline, at refinery, Bayonne, U. S. Motor below 65 octane, tanks	gal.	.04¾@		—
above 65 octane, tanks	gal.	.05	@	—
California, 56-58, 375 e.p	gal.	.05¼@		.06
Gulf Coast, U. S. Motor, export, bulk	gal.	.03¼@		—
60-62, 390 e.p., export, bulk,	gal.	.03¾@		—
60-62, 400 e.p., export, bulk,	gal.	.03¼@		—
64-66, 375 e.p., export, bulk,	gal.	.03¼@		—
Louisiana - Arkansas 58-60, 450 e.p	gal.	.02¾@		.03
58-60, 437 e.p., U.S. Motor	gal.	.02¾@		.03
64-66, 375 e.p	gal.	.03¼@		.03¼
68-70, 350 e.p	gal.	.03¼@		.03½
Oklahoma-Texas, U. S. Motor, 437 e.p., 122 i.b.p., 57 octane	gal.	.02	@	.02¼
57-64 octane	gal.	.02½@		.02¾
65 octane	gal.	.02½@		.02¾
60-62, 400 e.p	gal.	.02½@		.02¾
64-66, 390 e.p	gal.	.02¼@		.02½
64-66, 375 e.p	gal.	.02½@		.02¾
68-70, 350 e.p	gal.	.02¾@		.02¾
Natural, 11-12 vapor pressure	gal.	.02½@		.02¾
14-16 vapor	gal.	.02	@	.02¼
16-18 vapor	gal.	.01¾@		.02
22-24 vapor	gal.	.01¼@		.01½
26-30 vapor	gal.	.0087½@		.01
Pennsylvania, 52-54, 450 e.p., naphtha	gal.	.03¾@		—
58-60, 437 e.p., 122 i.b.p., U.S. Motor	gal.	.04¼@		.04½
60-62, 400 e.p.s.r	gal.	.04½@		.04¾
64-66, 300 e.p	gal.	.04¾@		.04¾

Gasoline, tankwagon and service station prices (State tax included):—

	T.W.	S.S.
Atlanta	.20	.22
Boston	.13	.13
Chicago	.15	.15
Cincinnati	.125	.145
Denver	.18	.19
Louisville	.17	.18
Minneapolis	.144	.154
New Orleans	.155	.155
New York	.145	.145
San Francisco	.145	.18

Gelatin, silver, cases	lb.	.49	@	.55
Gelsenium root, bales	lb.	.06½@		.07
Gentian root, bales	lb.	.16	@	.17
ground, barrels, boxes	lb.	.19	@	.20
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.20	@	.21
Geraniol, cans	lb.	1.10	@	3.00
Geranyl acetate, bottles	lb.	2.50	@	4.00
Ginger root, African, bags	lb.	.04½@		.04¾
Cochin lemon, bags	lb.	.04	@	.04¼
Jamaica, fancy, bold, bags	lb.	.14	@	.14½
medium, bold, bags	lb.	.12½@		.13
grinding, dark, bags	lb.	.09¼@		.09¾
bright, bags	lb.	.09¾@		.10¼
Japanese, bags	lb.	.06½@		.07
Ginseng root, cultivated, cases,	lb.	2.00	@	4.00
wild, Southern, cases	lb.	6.00	@	7.00
fibers, cases	lb.	1.75	@	2.00
Glauber's salt, domestic, car lots, works, bulk	ton.	15.00	@	—
bags	100 lbs.	1.00	@	—
barrels	100 lbs.	1.10	@	—
less car lots, bags	100 lbs.	1.10	@	1.60
barrels	100 lbs.	1.25	@	1.70
imported, bags	100 lbs.	.75	@	1.10
anhydrous (see Soda sulphate).				
Glue:—				
Bone, common grades, car lots, bags	lb.	.07½@		.10
better grades, car lots, bags,	lb.	.10	@	.15
Casein, kegs	lb.	.18	@	.22
Hide, high-grade, car lots, bags	lb.	.16	@	.22
medium grade, car lots, bags	lb.	.13	@	.16
low grade, car lots, bags	lb.	.14	@	.15
imported, medal, bags	lb.	.14	@	.16
Glycerin, C.P., drums extra	lb.	.10¼@		.10¾
cans	lb.	.11¼@		.12
dynamite, car lots, drums included	lb.	.08¼@		—
less car lots, drums included	lb.	.08¾@		.09
saponification, loose, drums	lb.	.05	@	.06½
soaplye, loose, drums	lb.	.04½@		.05
30 degrees, yellow, drums	lb.	.08¼@		.08¾
Glycol stearate, drums	lb.	.18	@	—
Golden seal root, bales	lb.	.55	@	.60
powdered, boxes	lb.	.85	@	.90
Grains of paradise, bags	lb.	.07½@		.08
Graphite, amorphous, barrels	lb.	.04	@	.10
flake, barrels	lb.	.05	@	.15
lubricating grades, cans	lb.	.25	@	.75
Gray powder (see Mercury and chalk.)				
Grease—				
Houses, tierces	lb.	.03⅝@		.03¾
White, tierces	lb.	.03¾@		.04¼
Yellow	lb.	.03⅝@		.03¾
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras.)				
Green—				
Chrome, C.P., dark, barrels	lb.	.28	@	.33
light, barrels	lb.	.23	@	.25½
medium, barrels	lb.	.26	@	.27½
in japan, cans	lb.	.48	@	—
in oil, cans	gal.	6.34	@	—
Chrome oxide, domestic, bbls.	lb.	.19	@	.21
imported, kegs	lb.	.20	@	.22
Commercial, barrels	lb.	.06¼@		.10
in oil, 25 p.c., cans	lb.	.27	@	.29
Grinders', barrels	lb.	.08	@	.10
Jobbers', barrels	lb.	.06¼@		.07
Limeproof, kegs	lb.	.09¼@		.15
Paris (see P).				
Verdigris (see V).				
(Green dyes are listed under Dye.)				
Grindelia robusta, bales	lb.	.06½@		.07
Guaiac resin, cases	lb.	.18	@	.20
strained, cases	lb.	.70	@	.71
Wood	lb.	.04	@	.05
Guaiacol, liquid, demijohns	lb.	1.55	@	1.65
Carbonate, boxes, kegs	lb.	1.80	@	1.83
Guarana, powdered, cases	lb.	.50	@	.55
Gum, Aloe (see A).				
Ammoniac, tears, cases	lb.	.50	@	.55
Arabic, amber sorts, cleaned, bags	lb.	.07	@	.07½
white sorts, No. 1 bags	lb.	.16	@	.17
No. 2 bags	lb.	.14	@	.15
powdered, barrels, kegs	lb.	.09½@		.13
Asafetida (see A).				
Asphaltum (see A).				
Benzoin, Siam, cases	lb.	1.05	@	1.45
Sumatra, cases	lb.	.19	@	.22
Camphor (see C).				
Chicle, bags	lb.	.20	@	.21
Copal, Congo, Amber, pale, bags	lb.	.10	@	.14
dark, bags	lb.	.07	@	.09
sorts, bold, bags	lb.	.06	@	.07
kettle size, bags	lb.	.05	@	.06
chips, bags	lb.	.04	@	.05
dust, bags	lb.	.03	@	.03½
Ivory, opaque, bold, bags	lb.	.21½	@	.22½
kettle size, bags	lb.	.16	@	.18
kettle size, No. 2, bags	lb.	.12	@	.13
sorts, bags	lb.	.06	@	.08
Pale, bags	lb.	.20	@	.25
selected, hard	lb.	.15	@	.18
Picture, bags	lb.	.40	@	.45
East India, Batu, scraped, bags	lb.	.05	@	.06
unscraped, bags	lb.	.04	@	.05
nubs and chips, bags	lb.	.03½@		.04¼
Black, bold scraped, bags	lb.	.05½@		.06½
unscraped, bags	lb.	.04	@	.05
nubs and chips	lb.	.04	@	.05
Pale, bold, Singapore, bags,	lb.	.12	@	.13
Macassar, bags	lb.	.11	@	.12
nubs, Singapore, bags	lb.	.08½@		.09
Macassar, bags	lb.	.08½@		.09
chips, bags	lb.	.04½@		.06
Manila, Loba A, baskets	lb.	.10	@	.11
Loba B, baskets	lb.	.09½@		.10½
Loba C, baskets	lb.	.09	@	.10
Loba D, baskets	lb.	.08	@	.09
Loba DU, baskets	lb.	.06½@		.07½
CBB, baskets	lb.	.07½@		.08
CNE, baskets	lb.	.05¾@		.06¼
DBB, baskets	lb.	.07½@		.08
DK, baskets	lb.	.05	@	.05¾
Dust, baskets	lb.	.04	@	.05
MA, baskets	lb.	.05½@		.06
MB, baskets	lb.	.05	@	.05½
WS, baskets	lb.	.07¼@		.08
Pontianak, genuine, bold, bags	lb.	.15	@	.16
chips, bags	lb.	.05¼@		.06
split, bags	lb.	.13¼@		.14
nubs, bags	lb.	.11½@		.12
mixed, bold, bags	lb.	.11¼@		.12
Dammar, Batavia, A/E, cases,	lb.	.10¾@		.11¼
A/D, mixed, cases	lb.	.12½@		.13
E, cases	lb.	.06½@		.07
dust	lb.	.05¼@		.05¾
Singapore, No. 1, cases	lb.	.11½@		.12
No. 2, cases	lb.	.08¼@		.08¾
No. 3, cases	lb.	.04½@		.05½
chips, cases	lb.	.05½@		.06
dust, cases	lb.	.04¾@		.05¼
Elemi, No. 1, cans	lb.	.10	@	.11
No. 2, cans	lb.	.09½@		.10½
Ester, dark, barrels	lb.	.04½@		.05
light, barrels	lb.	.05	@	.05¼
Euphorbium, cases	lb.	.18	@	.19
Galbanum, cases	lb.	.75	@	.80
Gamboge, pipe, cases	lb.	.55	@	.60
powdered, barrels	lb.	.60	@	.65
Ghatti, soluble, bags	lb.	.08½@		.09½
superior, bags	lb.	.06	@	.07
Gualac (see G).				
Karaya, powdered, barrels, boxes, drums, XXX	lb.	.20	@	.23
XX	lb.	.15	@	.16
No. 1	lb.	.09	@	.12
No. 2	lb.	.08	@	.09
Kauri, Brown, scraped, cases,	lb.	.30	@	.40
No. 1, cases	lb.	.20	@	.25
No. 2, cases	lb.	.12½@		.16
No. 3, cases	lb.	.11½@		.13
Chips, cases	lb.	.06½@		.08½
Dust, cases	lb.	.04	@	.06
White, No. 1, pale, cases	lb.	.52	@	.56
No. 1 ordinary, cases	lb.	.38	@	.42
No. 2 ordinary, cases	lb.	.20	@	.25
No. 3 ordinary, cases	lb.	.13	@	.15
Chips, cases	lb.	.11	@	.14
Dust, cases	lb.	.08	@	.12
Kino, tins	lb.	.48	@	.50
Mastic, cases	lb.	.29½@		.30
Myrrh, U.S.P., cases	lb.	.19	@	.20
Olibanum, siftings, cases	lb.	.06	@	.07
tears, cases	lb.	.19	@	.20
Opium (see O).				
Paracoumarone (see P).				
Rosin (see R).				
Sandarac, casks	lb.	.24½@		.25
Scammony, cases	lb.	1.10	@	1.25
Senegal, picked, bags	lb.	.15	@	.16
sorts, bags	lb.	.07	@	.07½
Talha, bags	lb.	.04½@		.05
Thus, barrels	280 lbs.	8.00	@	8.25
strained, barrels	280 lbs.	8.00	@	8.25
Tragacanth, Aleppo:—				
No. 1, cases	lb.	.65	@	.70
No. 2, cases	lb.	.55	@	.60
No. 3, cases	lb.	.33	@	.35
No. 4, cases	lb.	.20	@	.25
No. 5, bags	lb.	.15	@	.20
No. 6, bags	lb.	.10	@	.15
sorts, bags	lb.	.08	@	.09
Yacca, bags	lb.	.03	@	.04

H

Heliotropin, crystals, cans	lb.	1.75	@	2.00
Hellebore root, white, powdered, barrels	lb.	.10	@	.11
Hematine, crystals, barrels	lb.	.19	@	.1[illegible]
Hemlock extract, 26 p.c. tannin, barrels	lb.	.03½@		.05
Hempseed, Manchurian, bags	lb.	.02¾@		.03
Henbane leaves, bales	lb.	.10	@	.11
Henna leaves, bales	lb.	.06	@	.07
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.08	@	.13
Heptane, mixed, 75-115 deg. C, Group 3, tankcars	gal.	.10	@	—
car lots, drums	gal.	.12	@	—
l.c.l., drums	gal.	.13	@	—
normal, 88-100 deg. C, Group 3, tankcars	gal.	.12	@	—
car lots, drums	gal.	.14	@	—
l.c.l., drums	gal.	.15	@	—
Hexalin, drums	lb.	.30	@	—
Hexane, normal, 60-70 deg. C, Group 3, tankcars	gal.	.11	@	—
car lots, drums	gal.	.13	@	—
l.c.l., drums	gal.	.14	@	—
laboratory grade, Group 3, car lots, drums	gal.	.17	@	—
l.c.l., drums	gal.	.23	@	—
Hexamethylenetetramine, U.S.P., drums, 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.46	@	.47
technical, drums	lb.	.37	@	—
Homatropine hydrobromide, bottles, vials	oz.	13.00	@	15.50
Hoofmeal, f.o.b. Chicago, unit-ton		1.25	@	1.35
imported, to arrive	unit-ton.	2.10	@	—
Hops, domestic, 1931 crop, bales,	lb.	.67	@	.71
1932 crop, bales	lb.	.84	@	.88
imported, bales	lb.	1.14	@	1.27
Horehound, bales	lb.	.06½@		.07
Hydrangea, root, bales	lb.	.06½@		.07
Hydrastine, alkaloid, vials	oz.	9.00	@	9.50
Hydrochloride, vials	oz.	9.00	@	9.50
Sulphate, vials	oz.	11.00	@	11.50
Hydrastis (see Golden seal).				
Hydrogen peroxide, U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.03¾@		.04
bottles	gross.	6.75	@	15.25
100 volume, carboys	lb.	.20	@	—
Hydroquinone, parrels, kegs	lb.	1.10	@	1.15
Hyoscine hydrobromide, vials	oz.	13.00	@	13.25
Hyoscyamine alkaloid, vials	oz.	15.00	@	—
Hydrobromide, vials	oz.	15.00	@	—
Sulphate, vials	oz.	15.00	@	—
Hypernic, solid, drums	lb.	.17	@	.20
liquid, 51 deg., barrels	lb.	.1[illegible]	@	.18

I

Iceland moss, bales	lb.	.07½@		.08
Ichthyol, bott.es	lb.	4.00	@	4.25
Indian red (see Red Indian).				
Indigo, Madras, barrels	lb.	1.25	@	1.26
synthetic, liquid, barrels	lb.	.12	@	—
Indol, C.P., bottles	lb.	31.00	@	63.00
Infusorial earth (see Diatomaceous earth).				
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).				
Iodine, crude, kegs	per kilo	£1 5s.		
resublimed, kegs	lb.	2.80	@	2.85
Iodoform, 300 lbs. to 100 lbs., kegs	lb.	4.50	@	4.60
Ionone, bottles	lb.	8.50	@	8.25
Ipecac root, whole, bags	lb.	.65	@	.70
powdered, boxes	lb.	.75	@	.80
Irish moss, ordinary, bales	lb.	.05	@	.06
bleached, prime, bales	lb.	.07	@	.08
Iron chloride, crystals, technical, barrels, kegs	lb.	.04½@		.07
U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.07½@		.08
solution, carboys	lb.	.06¼@		.06¾
Citrate, U.S.P., VIII, pearls, cans	lb.	.72	@	—
powder, cans	lb.	.84	@	—
scales, cans	lb.	.77	@	—
Hypophosphite, cans	lb.	1.45	@	1.50
Iodide, bottles	lb.	3.10	@	3.15
syrup, demijohns	lb.	.40	@	.43
Nitrate, commercial, kegs	lb.	.02¾@		.03
Oxalate, powdered, kegs	lb.	.47	@	.54
scales, cans	lb.	.85	@	.90
pearls, cans	lb.	.90	@	.95
Oxide (see Black, Red, etc.).				
Phosphate, ferric, pearls, cans,	lb.	.54	@	—
scales, cans	lb.	.59	@	—
ferrous, cans	lb.	.25	@	—
Pyrophosphate, pearls, cans	lb.	.59	@	—
scales, cans	lb.	.64	@	—
Reduced, 90 percent, cases	lb.	.65	@	.70
Sulphate, tech. (see Copperas).				
U.S.P., crystals, barrels	lb.	.03¾@		.04
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown scales, cans	lb.	.47	@	.48
granular, cans	lb.	.42	@	.43
pearls, can	lb.	.42	@	.43
green, scales, cans	lb.	.47	@	.48
granular, cans	lb.	.42	@	.43
pearls, cans	lb.	.42	@	.43
Iron-ammonia oxalate, crystals, barrels, kegs	lb.	.25½@		.27¼
Iron-potash-oxalate, crystals, barrels, kegs	lb.	.32½@		.40
Iron-soda oxalate, barrels, kegs	lb.	.25½@		.27¼
Isoeugenol, bottles	lb.	3.00	@	3.50
Isopentane, works, drums	lb.	.48	@	—
small lots	lb.	.58	@	—
Isopropyl ether, car lots, drums,	lb.	.07	@	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.08	@	—
tanks	lb.	.06	@	—

J

Jaborandi leaves, bales	lb.	.10	@	.11
Jalap root, bales	lb.	.13	@	.33
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.19	@	.23
Juniper, barries, bags	lb.	.05	@	.06½

K

Kamala, tins	lb.	.19	@	.20
Kava kava root, bales	lb.	.13½@		.14
Kerosene, at refinery, Bayonne,				
S.W. export, bulk	gal.	.05	@	—
cases	gal.	.1765		
W. W., bulk	lb.	.05	@	—
export, bulk	gal.	.05	@	—
cases	gal.	.18	@	
Gulf ports, export, prime white, bulk	gal.	.03¼@		—
water white, bulk	gal.	.03¾@		—
Louisiana - Arkansas, 41-53 water white, bulk	gal.	.02½@		.02¾
Oklahoma-Texas, 41-43 water white	gal.	.01¾@		.02¼
41-44, water white	gal.	.02¼@		.02¼
Pennsylvania, 45 water white	gal.	.04

Larkspur seed, bags	lb.	.24 @	.25
Laurel berries, bales	lb.	.07 @	.07
leaves, Greek, bales	lb.	.04½@	.04½
Italian, bales	lb.	.05	Nom.
Lavender flowers, ord., bales	lb.	.16 @	.20
select, bales	lb.	.29 @	.31
Lead (see daily quotations in market report).			
Arsenate, brown, broken, barrels	lb.	.08½@	.09½
white, broken, barrels	lb.	.10 @	.11½
crystals, barrels	lb.	.09½@	.10½
granular, barrels	lb.	.10 @	.11
powdered, barrels	lb.	.10½@	.11½
Arsenate, powdered, drums	lb.	.09 @	.10½
Blue, sublimated (see Lead, white, basic sulphate).			
Carbonate (see Lead, white).			
Chloride, pure, boxes	lb.	.49 @	—
Iodide, jars	lb.	2.50 @	2.55
Linoleate, solid, barrels	lb.	.26 @	.26½
Nitrate, barrels	lb.	.10 @	.23
Oleate, barrels	lb.	.15 @	—
Red, dry, casks	lb.	.07½@	—
100-lb. kegs, less than 500 lbs.	lb.	.11 @	—
500 to 2,000 lbs	lb.	.099 @	—
2,000 to 10,000 lbs	lb.	.09306@	—
10,000 to 30,000 lbs	lb.	.08642@	—
car lots, minimum 15 tons.	lb.	.08553@	—
in oil, steel kegs, less than 500 lbs	lb.	.11½@	—
500 to 2,000 lbs	lb.	.1035@	—
2,000 to 10,000 lbs	lb.	.09729@	—
10,000 to 30,000 lbs	lb.	.09036@	—
car lots, minimum 15 tons.	lb.	.08942@	—
Resinate, precip., barrels	lb.	.18 @	.18½
fused, barrels	lb.	.09 @	.10
Stearate, barrels	lb.	.22 @	.23
Sulphate, barrels, works	lb.	.06 @	—
(See also Lead, white.)			
White, dry, basic carbonate, American, casks	lb.	.06½@	—
basic, sulphate, casks	lb.	.06 @	—
in oil, 100-lb. kegs, less than 500 lbs	lb.	.11 @	—
500 to 2,000 lbs	lb.	.0990@	—
2,000 to 10,000 lbs	lb.	.09306@	—
10,000 to 30,000 lbs	lb.	.08642@	—
car lots, minimum 15 tons.	lb.	.08553@	—
Lemon peel, bales	lb.	.08½@	.09
Licorice extract, mass, cases	lb.	.19½@	.26
powdered, barrels	lb.	.29 @	.40
Root, bales	lb.	.04½@	.05
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.07½@	.08
select, cases	lb.	.11 @	.20
Lime, lump, works, barrels	bbl.	1.70 @	2.20
bulk	ton.	8.50 @	9.00
Chlorinated (see Bleaching powder.)			
Lime salts (see Calcium.)			
Lime-sulphur solution, bbls	gal.	.15 @	.19
Linalool, cans	lb.	1.65 @	2.00
Linalyl acetate, bottles	lb.	2.00 @	8.50
Linden flowers, with leaves, bales	lb.	.13 @	.14
without leaves, bales	lb.	.15 @	.16
Linseed, cake, bags	lb.	22.00@	—
meal, bags	lb.	29.50@	—
Litharge, assayer's casks	lb.	.08½@	—
commercial, powd., casks	lb.	.06½@	—
steel kegs, less than 500 lbs.	lb.	.11 @	—
500 to 2,000 lbs	lb.	.099 @	—
2,000 to 10,000 lbs	lb.	.09306@	—
10,000 to 30,000 lbs	lb.	.08642@	—
car lots, minimum 15 tons,	lb.	.08553@	—
Lithium bromide, jars	lb.	1.60 @	1.65
Carbonate, barrels	lb.	1.25 @	1.30
Citrate, barrels	lb.	1.40 @	1.50
Iodide, bottles, jars	lb.	4.55 @	4.60
Lithopone, domestic, two-ton lots, bags	lb.	.04½@	—
barrels	lb.	.04¾@	—
under two tons, bags	lb.	.04¾@	—
barrels	lb.	.05 @	—
imported, ex dock, barrels, 100 lbs.		4.40	Nom.
ex warehouse, barrels, 100 lbs.		4.65	Nom.
Liverwort leaves, bales	lb.	.13 @	.14
Lobelia, bales	lb.	.18 @	.19
Seed, bags	lb.	.21 @	.32
Logwood extract, crystals, barrels	lb.	.10 @	.17
liquid, 51 deg., barrels	lb.	.05 @	.09
solid, boxes	lb.	.08 @	.14
Sticks, Haitian, shipment	ton.	24.00	@25.00
Lovage root, domestic, bales	lb.	.20 @	.25
imported, bales	lb.	.15 @	.16
Lupulin, N.F., tins	lb.	1.00 @	5.00
Lycopodium, cases	lb.	.19 @	.21

M

Mace, Banda, cases	lb.	.38 @	.39
Batavia, No. 2, cases	lb.	.21 @	.22
Siauw, No. 1, cases	lb.	.34 @	.35
Madder, Dutch, bags	lb.	.22 @	.23
Magnesia, arsenate, bags (cased),	lb.	.18 @	.20
Carbonate, technical, car lots, works, bags	lb.	.06 @	.06¼
U.S.P., car lots, barrels	lb.	.08½@	.09
Calcined, heavy, pharmaceutical, barrels	lb.	.50 @	—
light, extra, barrels	lb.	.36 @	.40
standard, barrels	lb.	.30 @	—
Chloride flake, domestic, works, barrels	ton.	34.00	@38.00
Hypophosphite, cans	lb.	1.05 @	1.10
Palmitate, barrels	lb.	.19 @	.23
Peroxide, 15%, works, drums	lb.	1.20 @	1.25
Silicate (see Talc).			
Silicofluoride, barrels	lb.	.08¾@	.09½
Stearate, barrels	lb.	.17 @	.17½
Sulphate (see Epsom Salt).			
Magnesite, calcined, barrels	ton.	46.00	@56.00
Malva flowers, black, bales	lb.	.17 @	.18
blue, bales	lb.	.60 @	.65
Leaves, bales	lb.	.12 @	.13
Manaca root, bales	lb.	.18 @	.19
Mandrake root, bales	lb.	.08 @	.08¼
Manganese arsenate, bags	lb.	.12 @	.12½
borate tech., bbls	lb.	.15 @	.16
Chloride, barrels	lb.	.07 @	.07¼
Dioxide, technical, drums	lb.	.03½@	.04½
85 p.c., barrels	lb.	.02½@	.03½
U.S.P., precipitated, kegs	lb.	.35 @	.52
Glycerophosphate, 100-lb. lots, barrels, cans	lb.	2.60 @	2.65
Iodide, bottles, jars	lb.	5.30 @	5.35
Linoleate, liquid, drums	lb.	.18 @	.19½
solid, barrels	lb.	.18 @	.19
Ore, powdered or granulated, 75@80 p.c., barrels	lb.	.02½@	.03
80@85 p.c., barrels	lb.	.02¾@	—
85@88 p.c., barrels	lb.	.02¾@	.03½
Resinate, fused, barrels	lb.	.08½@	.08½
precipitated, barrels	lb.	.11½@	.12½
Sulphate, works, barrels	lb.	.07 @	.08
anhydrous, works, barrels	lb.	.08 @	.08½
Mangrove bark, ship, bags	ton.	26.00	@27.00
Extract, 55 p.c., bags	lb.	.04 @	—
Manna flakes, large, cases	lb.	.40 @	.45
small, cases	lb.	.23 @	.25
Marble flour, bags	ton.	12.60	@14.00
Marjoram, French, bales	lb.	.22 @	.23
German, bales	lb.	.22 @	.23
Matico, leaves, bales	lb.	.18 @	.20
Menthol, cases	lb.	3.00 @	3.25
synthetic, cases	lb.	2.25 @	2.50
Mercurial mass (see Blue Mass).			
Ointment, 30 p.c., cans	lb.	.64 @	—
32½ p.c., cans	lb.	.72 @	—
50 p.c., cans	lb.	.91 @	—
Mercury (see Quicksilver).			
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).			
Bisulphate, kegs	lb.	1.13 @	—
Chloride (see Calomel)			
Mercury iodide, red, jars, kegs	lb.	3.50 @	3.55
yellow, jars, kegs	lb.	3.60 @	3.65
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).			
Oxide, black, drums, kegs	lb.	3.58 @	—
red (see Red precipitate).			
yellow, tech., dom., bbl	lb.	1.10 @	—
U.S.P., drums, kegs	lb.	1.54 @	—
Mercury and chalk, kegs	lb.	.64 @	.65
Metal leaf (in packages of 20 books—500 leaves):—			
Aluminum, 5½x5½ in	pkg.	1.30 @	1.40
Composition, 5½x5½ in	pkg.	1.40 @	1.50
Gold, XX deep, 3⅜x3⅜ in	pkg.	10.50 @	12.50
imported, 3⅜x3⅜ in	pkg.	10.25 @	10.50
3⅜x3⅜ in	pkg.	11.50 @	13.00
4 x4 in	pkg.	14.50 @	14.70
3⅜@5⅞ in	pkg.	17.50 @	18.50
3⅜x5⅞ in	pkg.	18.25 @	19.29
Silver, 3⅜@3⅜ in	pkg.	2.25 @	2.35
Metanitroanilin, kegs	lb.	.67 @	.69
Metanitroparatoluidin, barrels	lb.	1.40 @	1.45
Metaphenylenediamine, kegs	lb.	.82 @	.84
Metatoluylenediamine, kegs	lb.	.67 @	.69
Methanol, crude, divd. tanks	gal.	.25 @	—
denaturing grade, tanks	gal.	.40 @	—
95 p.c., car lots, barrels	gal.	.41 @	—
drums included	gal.	.37 @	—
less car lots, barrels	gal.	.43 @	—
drums included	gal.	.39 @	—
tanks	gal.	.33 @	—
97 p.c., car lots, barrels	gal.	.42 @	—
drums included	gal.	.38 @	—
less car lots, barrels	gal.	.44 @	—
drums included	gal.	.40 @	—
tanks	gal.	.34 @	—
purified, car lots, barrels	gal.	.43½@	—
drums inclued	gal.	.39½@	—
less car lots, barrels	gal.	.45½@	—
drums included	gal.	.41½@	—
tanks	gal.	.35½@	—
synthetic, 99½ p.c., car lots, spot, drums	gal.	.39½@	—
less car lots	gal.	.41½@	—
tanks	gal.	.35½@	—
Methyl acetate, domestic, 98-100 p.c., drums	lb.	.17 @	.17½
imported, drums	lb.	.17 @	.17½
synthetic, 410-lb. drums, car lots	lb.	.15 @	—
less car lots	lb.	.16 @	—
tanks	lb.	.14 @	—
Acetone, car lots, drums	gal.	.52 @	—
less car lots, drums	gal.	.54 @	—
tanks	gal.	.50 @	—
synthetic, car lots, drums	gal.	.45 @	—
less car lots, drums	gal.	.47 @	—
tanks	gal.	.43 @	—
Anthranilate, bottles	lb.	2.10 @	2.20
Benzoate, bottles	lb.	1.25 @	2.00
Chloride, cylinders	lb.	.45 @	—
Cinnamate, bottles	lb.	3.00 @	4.00
Salicylate, drums	lb.	.40 @	.43
tins	lb.	.42 @	.45
Methylanthraquinone, bbls	lb.	.65 @	.67
Methylene blue, med., kegs	lb.	2.00 @	2.25
Methylheptenone, bottles	lb.	3.50 @	4.50
Methylheptin carb., bottles	oz.	1.25 @	2.50
Methylhexyl ketone, pure, works, drums	lb.	1.20 @	—
Mica, dry ground, wks., bgs.	ton.	65.00	@80.00
wet ground, works, bags	ton.	110.00	@115.00
Michler's ketone, kegs	lb.	2.50 @	—
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, car lots, barrels	lb.	.06½@	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.07 @	.07½
spray, car lots, barrels	lb.	.07 @	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.07½@	.08
unskimmed, roller, car lots, barrels	lb.	.15 @	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.16 @	.17
spray, car lots, barrels	lb	.16 @	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.17 @	.18
Millet seed, bags	lb.	.03 @	.03½
hulled, bags	lb.	.03½@	.03¾
Mineral thinner (see Petroleum spirits and V.M.P. naphtha).			
Molasses, blackstrap, tanks	gal.	.04½@	.05
Monochlorbenzene, drums	lb.	.06 @	.06½
Monoethylaniilin, drums	lb.	.77 @	.79
Monomethyl para-aminosulphate, drums	lb.	3.75 @	4.00
Morphine acetate, bottles	oz.	7.80 @	7.85
Alkaloid, cans	oz.	9.65 @	9.70
Ethylhydrochloride, vials	oz.	9.25 @	9.30
Hydrobromide, cans	oz.	7.75 @	7.80
Sulphate, cans	oz.	7.75 @	7.80
Mullein flowers, cans	lb.	.95 @	1.00
leaves, bales	lb.	.07 @	.08
Musk, natural, Cabardine, grained, bottles	oz.	No stocks	
pods, bottles	oz.	12.50	@13.00
Tonquin, grained, bottles	oz.	20.00	@21.00
pods, bottles	oz.	12.50	@13.00
synthetic, ambrette, cans	lb.	5.65 @	6.00
ketone, cans	lb.	5.50 @	6.50
xylol, 100 p.c., cans	lb.	1.90 @	2.85
Musk root, bales	lb.	.06 @	.07
Mustard seed, Bari, brown	lb.	.10 @	.10½
Bombay, brown, bags	lb.	.06½@	.07
California, brown, bags	lb.	.08½@	.09
Chinese, yellow, bags	lb.	.05½@	.06
Dutch, yellow, bags	lb.	.08 @	.08½
English, yellow, bags	lb.	.08½@	.09
German, bags	lb.	.07½@	.08
Roumanian, yellow, bags	lb.	.07½	Nom.
Sicilian, brown, bags	lb.	.08 @	.08½
Myrobalans, J1, ship't, bag	ton.	30.00	@31.00
J2, shipment, bags	ton.	22.00	@23.00
R2, shipment, bags	ton.	21.50	@22.50
Extract, liquid, 25 p.c., bbls	lb.	.03¾@	.04¼

N

Naphtha, painters' (see Petroleum thinner and V.M.P. naphtha).			
solvent (see S).			
Naphthalene, crude, domestic, 74 to 76 p.c., bags	100 lbs.	1.65 @	2.25
imported, c.i.f., bags	100 lbs.	1.65 @	—
dyestuffs, bags	lb.	.04½@	.06
refined, balls, spot, barrels	lb.	.05½@	.06½
contract, car lots, barrels	lb.	.04¾@	—
flake, spot, barrels	lb.	.05½@	.06½
contract, car lots, barrels	lb.	.04¾@	—
Nerolin, crystals, cans	lb.	1.40 @	1.50
Nickel chloride, barrels	lb.	.17 @	.19
kegs	lb.	.20 @	.24
Oxide, barrels	lb.	.35 @	.38
Salt, double, barrels	lb.	.12 @	—
single, barrels	lb.	.12 @	—
contracts, 1933, single or double salt, barrels	lb.	.10½@	—
Nicotine, 50 p.c., tins	8 lbs.	8.25 @	10.15
Sulphate, 55-lb. drums	lb.	.74½@	.86
10-lb. tins	lb.	.82½@	1.01½
5-lb. tins	lb.	.94 @	1.17
Niter cake, works, bulk	ton.	10.00	@12.00
barrels	ton.	22.00	@24.00
Nitrobenzene, double distilled, tanks	lb.	.08½@	—
car lots, drums	lb.	.09 @	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.11 @	—
Nitrocellulose, 4 and 8 sec., car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.27 @	—
less car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.28 @	.29
15 to 20 up to 300 sec., car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.27 @	—
less car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.28 @	.29
AS, ½ sec., car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.29 @	—
less car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.30 @	.31
15 to 20 and 30 to 40 sec., car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.29 @	—
less car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.30 @	.31
Bronzing, 40 and 70 sec., car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.31½@	—
less car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.32 @	.33
Nitrocellulose, RS, ¼ sec., car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.27½@	—
less car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.28 @	.29
½ sec., car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.27½@	—
less car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.28½@	.29
(Nitrocellulose prices are quoted on the basis of dry weight; denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra; barrels to be paid for extra, but returnable.)			
Nitrogenous fertilizer material, 8-10 p.c. ammonia, bags, imported, c.i.f. Atlantic ports	unit-ton.	2.25 @	—
domestic, f.o.b. sellers' works, East Coast	unit-ton.	2.10 @	—
f.o.b. western works	unit-ton.	2.00 @	—
Nitronaphthalene, barrels	lb.	.24 @	.25
Nitrotoluene, works, drums	lb.	.17 @	.18
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bags	lb.	.18 @	—
Chinese, shipment, cases	lb.	.17 @	—
Extract (see Gall extract.)			
Nutmegs, 80s, bags, cases	lb.	.12½@	.13
110's, bags, cases	lb.	.11 @	.11½
West India, bags	lb.	.07 @	.07½
Nux vomica, bales	lb.	.05 @	.06
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.07½@	.08

O

Oakbark extract, 25 p.c. tannin, barrels	lb.	.03¾@	.03½
Ocher (see Yellow).			
Octanes, 100-140 deg. C. mixed, group 3, tankcars	gal.	.11 @	—
car lots, drums	gal.	.13 @	—
Oil:—			
Almond, bitter, artificial (see Benzaldehyde).			
natural, bottles	lb.	2.00 @	2.50
s.p.a., bottles	lb.	2.10 @	2.25
sweet, true (expressed), cans, cases	lb.	.47 @	.50
Amyris, tins	lb.	2.00 @	2.25
Angelica root, bottles	lb.	19.00	@20.00
Anilin (see A).			
Anise, lead free, U.S.P., tins.	lb.	.35 @	.39
Apricot, kernel, drums, cans	lb.	.19 @	.22
Bay, West Indian, tins	lb.	1.30 @	1.80
Bergamot, artificial, cans	lb.	1.00 @	1.10
natural, Messina, coppers	lb.	1.10 @	1.75
Betula (see Oil, sweet birch).			
Birch (See Oil, sweet birch).			
Birch tar, crude, tins	lb.	.12 @	.13
rectified, tins	lb.	.45 @	.50
Bois de rose, Brazilian, tins	lb.	.90 @	1.10
Cayenne, tins	lb.	2.10 @	2.50
Cade, U.S.P., tins	lb.	.24 @	.26
Cajeput, technical, drums	lb.	.45 @	.50
U.S.P., IX, tins	lb.	.47 @	.55
U.S.P., X, tins	lb.	.65 @	.70
Calamus, tins	lb.	2.75 @	3.25
Camphor, sassafrassy, drums.	lb.	.10 @	—
cans	lb.	.12 @	—
white, drums	lb.	.12 @	—
cans	lb.	.14 @	.15
Cananga, native, tins	lb.	1.50 @	1.75
rectified, tins	lb.	2.05 @	2.25
Capsicum (oleoresin), U.S.P., VIII, cans	lb.	2.00 @	2.15
Caraway, U.S.P., tins	lb.	1.60 @	1.65
Cardamom, seed, bottles	lb.	11.00	@24.00
Cassia, redistilled, U.S.P., cans	lb.	1.00 @	1.05
Castor, blown, less car lots, drums	lb.	.11¼@	.11¾
medicinal, car lots, bbls	lb.	.09¼@	—
drums, returnable	lb.	.09 @	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.10 @	—
cases	lb.	.11 @	.13
drums, returnable	lb.	.09¾@	—
tanks	lb.	.08¾@	—
No. 3, car lots, barrels	lb.	.08¾@	—
drums, returnable	lb.	.08¼@	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.09¼@	—
drums, returnable	lb.	.09¼@	—
tanks	lb.	.08 @	—
sulphonated, 50 p.c. (43 p.c. fat), car lots, drums	lb.	.07½@	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.08 @	—
75 p.c. (63 p.c. fat), car lots, drums	lb.	.11½@	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.12 @	—
80 p.c. (68 p.c. fat), car lots, drums	lb.	.12½@	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.13 @	—
Cedarleaf, drums	lb.	.60 @	.65
tins	lb.	.62 @	.67
Cedarwood, drums, tins	lb.	.24 @	.31
Celery seed, bottles	lb.	7.50 @	9.75
Chaulmoogra, 500-lb. lots, cans	lb.	1.20 @	—
25 lb. lots, cans	lb.	1.45 @	—
Chinawood, barrels, drums	lb.	.06¾@	.06¾
tanks	lb.	.06¾@	.06½
Coast, spot, tanks	lb.	.06 @	.06¼
futures	lb.	.06 @	.06¼
Cinnamon, Ceylon, bottles	lb.	7.00	@11.50
Citronella, Ceylon, cans	lb.	.37 @	.38
drums	lb.	.35 @	.36
Java, drums	lb.	.41 @	.43
Clove, U.S.P., cans	lb.	.78 @	.90
Coconut, Ceylon grade, barrels	lb.	.04¾@	.04¾
Coast, tanks	lb.	.03½@	.03¾
Cochin grade, barrels	lb.	.05¼	Nom.
Manila, barrels	lb.	.04¾@	.04¾
bulk, shipments, c.i.f	lb.	.03¾	Nom.
tanks	lb.	.03½@	.03¾
Coast, tanks	lb.	.03¼@	.03¾
Cod, British, East Coast, barrels	gal.	.25	Nom.
Japanese, drums	gal.	.26 @	—
Newfoundland, tanked, barrels	gal.	.24 @	.25
Norwegian, barrels	gal.	.24 @	.25
Codliver, Norwegian	bbl.	23.00	@25.00
Coriander seed, bottles	lb.	3.50 @	4.35
Corn, crude, barrels	lb.	.03½	Nom.
works, tanks	lb.	.04¾@	.04¾
refined, barrels	lb.	.07½	Nom.
Cottonseed (see daily records in market report).			
Creosote (see C)			
Croton, U.S.P., tins	lb.	2.35 @	2.60
Cubeb, U.S.P., tins	lb.	2.45 @	2.85
Crude (see Petroleum, crude)			
Cumin, bottles	lb.	7.00 @	7.25
Degras (see D)			
Diesel, Bayonne, bulk	bbl.	1.65 @	—
California, 27 plus	bbl.	.75 @	.85
Dip (see D).			
Dill, from seed, bottles	lb.	2.90 @	4.00
from weed, bottles	lb.	5.25 @	5.30
Erigeron, tins	lb.	1.00 @	1.40
Eucalyptus, Australia, cases	lb.	.22 @	.23
drums	lb.	.21 @	.22
Fennel seed, sweet, tins	lb.	.95 @	1.00
Fuel, California tidewater, bunker	bbl.	.80 @	.70
Gulf coast	bbl.	.80 @	—
Kansas, 24-26	bbl.	.45 @	.50
Louisiana-Arkansas, 16-20	bbl.	.35 @	.40
18-20	bbl.	.40 @	.45
New York and New Jersey terminals:—			
Monday	bbl.	.75 @	—
Tuesday	bbl.	.75 @	—
Wednesday	bbl.	.75 @	—
Thursday	bbl.	.75 @	—
Friday	bbl.	.75 @	—
Saturday	bbl.	.75 @	—
North Texas, 24-26	bbl.	.40 @	.45
26-30	bbl.	.42½@	.47½
Oil, fuel, Oklahoma, 14-16	bbl.	.22½@	.25
18-22	bbl.	.27½@	.30
22-26	bbl.	.30 @	.35
24-26	bbl.	.35 @	.40
26-30	bbl.	.45 @	.50
28-30	bbl.	.60 @	.65
Pennsylvania, 30-34	gal.	.03 @	.03½
36-40	gal.	.03¾@	.03¾
Furnace, bulk, Bayonne	gal.	.04 @	.05
Kansas, 38-40	gal.	.02¼@	.02½
Louisiana - Arkansas, 38-40 light straw	gal.	.02 @	.02½
Oklahoma, 35-37	gal.	.01½@	.01¾
36-38	gal.	.01¾@	.02
38-40	gal.	.01¾@	.02½
Fusel (see F).			
Gas, Bayonne, 32-36, bulk	gal.	.04 @	—
Gulf Coast, 32-36	gal.	.02 @	—
Kansas, 32-36	gal.	.01½@	.01¾
Louisiana-Arkansas, 32-36	gal.	.01¾@	.02
North Texas, 32-36	gal.	.01¼@	.01¼
Oklahoma, 32-36	gal.	.01 @	.01¼
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen leaf).			
Geranium, Algerian, rose, tins	lb.	4.25 @	5.85
Bourbon, tins	lb.	4.25 @	4.75
Turkish, tins	lb.	1.65 @	1.70
Ginger, distilled, bottles	lb.	3.00 @	3.40
Haarlem, domestic, bottlee, gross	gross.	3.25 @	3.30
imported, bottles	gross.	3.35 @	3.40
Hemlock, tins	lb.	.60 @	.70
Herring, coast, tanks	gal.	.18	Nom.
Juniper berry, U.S.P., tins	lb.	1.10 @	8.00
Wood, technical, tins	lb.	.45 @	.60
Lard, common, No. 1, barrels,	100 lbs.	7.75 @	—
No. 2, barrels	100 lbs.	7.50 @	—
extra, barrels	100 lbs.	8.25 @	—
No. 1, barrels	100 lbs.	8.00 @	—
prime, barrels	100 lbs.	10.50 @	—
winter, strained, barrels,	100 lbs.	8.50 @	—
Lavender, flowers, French, U.S.P., tins	lb.	1.35 @	3.50
garden, tins	lb.	.45 @	.50
Spike, French, technical, tins	lb.	.57 @	.60
Spanish, technical, tins	lb.	.48 @	.50
Lemon, California, cans	lb.	.65 @	—
Messina, coppers, tins	lb.	.75 @	1.10
Lemongrass, native, drums, tins	lb.	.60 @	.65
Lime, distilled, tins	lb.	6.75 @	7.00
expressed, tins	lb.	9.00	@13.00
Linaloe wood, cases	lb.	1.15 @	1.50
Linseed, boiled, tanks	lb.	.0880@	—
car lots, barrels	lb.	.0940@	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.0980@	—
less than 5 barrels	lb.	.1020@	—
double boiled, less than 5 barrels	lb.	.1050@	.1070
raw, tanks	lb.	.0840@	—
car lots, barrels	lb.	.0900@	—
less than car lots, barrels.	lb.	.0940@	—
less than 5 barrels	lb.	.0980@	—
refined, barrels	lb.	.0970@	.0990
varnish, barrels	lb.	.0990@	.1020
Lubricating, including tax, spot, car lots, barrels, bright stock, light	gal.	.30 @	.31
cylinder, light, filtered, D 600	gal.	.27 @	.28
Warren, E 600	gal.	.24½@	.25
unfiltered, 600 s.r	gal.	.22 @	.22¼
650 s. r	gal.	.22 @	.23
630 flash, s. r	gal.	.30 @	.31
600 flash, s. r	gal.	.26 @	.27
California, pale or red at refinery tankcars:—			
Up to 100 vis., inclusive, color	gal.	.08½@	.08¾
100 vis., No. 3 color	gal.	.08½@	.08¾
150 vis., No. 3 color	gal.	.10¼@	.10¼
150 vis., No. 4 color	gal.	.10 @	.10¼
180 vis., No. 3 color	gal.	.11¼@	.11¾
180 vis., No. 4 color	gal.	.11¼@	.11¼
180 vis., No. 5 color	gal.	.11 @	.11¾
200 vis., No. 3 color	gal.	.12½@	.13
200 vis., No. 4 color	gal.	.12 @	.12½
200 vis., No. 5 color	gal.	.11¾@	.12
220 vis., No. 3 color	gal.	.13 @	.13¼
220 vis., No. 4 color	gal.	.12 @	.12½
220 vis., No. 5 color	gal.	.11¾@	.12
240 vis., No. 3 color	gal.	.11½@	.11¾
240 vis., No. 4 color	gal.	.13½@	.14
240 vis., No. 5 color	gal.	.13 @	.13¼
280 vis., No. 3 color	gal.	.16 @	.16¼
280 vis., No. 4 color	gal.	.15 @	.15¾
280 vis., No. 5½ color	gal.	.13¾@	.14
Pennsylvania, 150 vis., No. 3, color	gal.	.18½@	.19
180 vis., No. 3 color	gal.	.20½@	.21
200 vis., No. 3 color	gal.	.21½@	.22
600 fire steam ref. cyl. stock	gal.	.15½@	.16
635 fire steam ref. cyl. stock	gal.	.16½@	.17
650 fire steam ref. cyl. stock	gal.	.18 @	.18½
600 flash, cyl. stock	gal.	.19 @	.19¼
630 flash, cyl. stock	gal.	.23½@	.24
600 E amber fil. cyl. stock	gal.	.19 @	.19½
600 cold test (light bright), 40 pour	gal.	.24½@	.25
25 to 35 pour	gal.	.24½@	.25
10 to 25 pour	gal.	.24½@	.25
10 to 15 pour	gal.	.27 @	.27¼
Mace, distilled, tins	lb.	.95 @	1.00
Menhaden, crude, f.o.b. Baltimore, tanks	gal.	.15	Nom.
refined, alkali, barrels	lb.	.0595@	.0655
tanks	lb.	.0535@	—
light, pressed, bbls	lb.	.0470@	.0530
tanks	lb.	.0430@	—
Mustard, artificial, U.S.P., bottles	lb.	1.40 @	1.50
natural, U.S.P., bottles	lb.	8.00 @	8.50
expressed, barrels	gal.	.45 @	.48
Neatsfoot, cold pressed, barrels.	100 lbs.	16.50 @	—
extra, barrels	100 lbs.	8.25 @	—
No. 1, barrels	100 lbs.	8.00 @	—
pure, barrels	100 lbs.	14.00 @	—
Neroli, bottles	lb.	35.00	@60.00
Nutmeg, U.S.P., tins	lb.	.95 @	1.00
Olive, denatured, barrels	gal.	.67 @	.68
edible, barrels	gal.	1.50 @	1.70
foots, barrels

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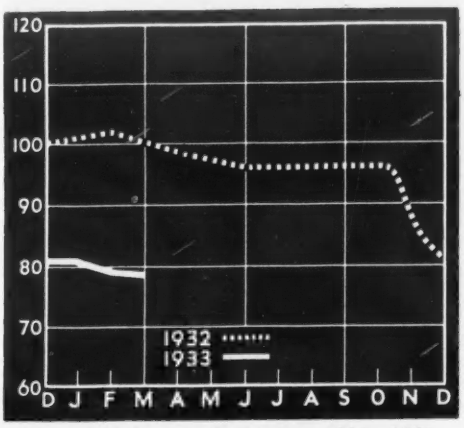
ALCOHOL NEWS

JUNE ★ A Monthly Series of Technical Articles for Chemists and Executives ★ 1933



(moving twelve-month averages, 1931 = 100)

ETHYL ALCOHOL PRODUCTION

PRODUCTION		1933	1932
1000 proof gals.	Jan.-Mar...	23,331	33,090
	Feb.....	9,084	10,340
	Mar.....	8,229	9,526
SALES			
1000 proof gals.	Jan.-Mar...	22,427	24,715
	Feb.....	7,498	7,041
	Mar.....	7,751	8,124

IMPROVED SALES OUTLOOK

Latest available figures on the production of ethyl alcohol indicate a leveling off of the downward trend, at the same time bringing production more in line with sales than it has been for some time.

The high spot of the current figures is the increase in sales for February of this year over the same month of 1932. The recession in March was undoubtedly due to the difficulties entailed by the banking holiday.

At the quarterly meeting of the Industrial Alcohol Institute on May 9th a brighter outlook was anticipated than at the same time last year. With the continuing firmness of raw material prices and the lowering of inventories, market prices remain stable. Current quotations at producing points to June 30th are as follows:

C. D. No. 5 drums, car lots... 38.5¢ per gal.
less than car lots.... 44.5—46.5¢ per gal.
S. D. No. 1 tanks..... 29.5¢ per gal.
drums, car lots..... 33.5¢ per gal.
less than car lots... 35.5—41.5¢ per gal.
(anhydrous grade 5¢ higher)
Ethyl, 190 proof tax paid (molasses)
Tanks..... $2.375 per gal.
(Grain 3¢ higher)
drums, car lots ..... $2.415 per gal.
drums, less car lots..$2.435—2.535 per gal.

SOLID EAU DE COLOGNE

A new formula for the manufacture of a solid form of Eau de Cologne has just been published. It reads as follows: 1.3 parts of sodium hydroxide are dissolved in 40 parts water; and 8.5 parts of stearic acid are dissolved in 50 parts of 90% alcohol. Then the two solutions are thoroughly mixed and heated slowly until the liquid turns clear. The essence of Eau de Cologne is then added and the liquid cooled to avoid evaporation of the oils, but not enough to allow it to congeal. After the oil has become thoroughly mixed with the base, the solution is then poured into moulds and allowed to cool.

* * *

Anniversary of Industrial Alcohol Law. June 7th marks the 27th anniversary of the passage of the Denatured Alcohol Law by Congress. The U. S. Industrial Alcohol Company was a leading influence in its enactment.

It is a noteworthy fact that U. S. I. A. is the only industrial alcohol company in operation today which was manufacturing industrial alcohol at the time of the passage of the act.

ABSOLUTE GRAIN ALCOHOL NOW BEING PRODUCED AT U. S. I. PEORIA PLANT

Increasing Demand Responsible for Installation of New Equipment in Illinois Corn Belt

Installation of newly developed equipment has just been completed at the Peoria plant of the U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co. for dehydrating alcohol in the manufacture of 200 proof material. This operation now matches the facilities that have been in constant employment at the Baltimore plant for a number of years. Located in the corn belt and using grain exclusively as a raw material, the Peoria distillery will be able to meet the increasing demand for grain absolute alcohol.

Made by a patented and exclusive process known as continuous azeotropic distillation, the product offered by U. S. I. exceeds the specifications of the U. S. Pharmacoepia in all standards, particularly in purity and uniformity. The efficiency of this manufacturing method is such that absolute grain alcohol is available at only a small additional cost over the 190 proof grade.

Greater Alcohol Content

Absolute alcohol is a highly efficient and valuable solvent and should become increasingly attractive to the drug, pharmaceutical, and allied trades. Ordinary 95% (190 proof) alcohol contains approximately 5% water—thus the buyer of absolute alcohol which tests practically 100%, gets a greater alcohol content in each gallon.

According to trade reports there is evidence of a growing preference for absolute alcohol. In certain extraction processes where all trace of water must be excluded, drug and pharmaceutical manufacturers find the use of absolute alcohol essential.

200 proof alcohol is used extensively by doctors and hospitals for many scientific and medical purposes—particularly staining and dehydrating tissues in microscopic work. Schools, colleges and industrial laboratories use absolute alcohol for research and analytical work. For industrial use requiring large quantities of alcohol free from water "Anhydrous denatured alcohol" is generally used.

* * *

An industrial alcohol plant, subsidized by the Chinese Government, is to be constructed at Shanghai, according to the Ministry of Industries. Kaoliang, a native cereal, will be used as the raw material; each 133 pounds yielding 30 pounds of alcohol. This will reduce the cost of alcohol by 40 percent over the import price.

* * *

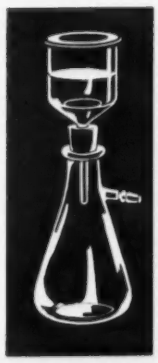
A new chemical, seven hundred times sweeter than sugar, is derived from furfural, a substance once costing from $50. to $80. per pound but now produced as a by-product at a cost of less than 10 cents a pound.

ALCOHOL NEWS
Vol. 1—No. 1

Commencing in this issue and appearing regularly each month, two full pages of news of significant developments in the industrial alcohol field will be published by the U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co. At the present time there is no clearing house of news of industrial alcohol to which the chemical engineer and executive may conveniently refer. We believe that an opportunity exists to perform such a service to the industry. This will be the purpose of our new feature . . . ALCOHOL NEWS.

The tremendous interest created during the past year by SOLVENT NEWS in the chemical and paint fields has led the U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co. to introduce this new and additional service.

NEW LABORATORY FILTER

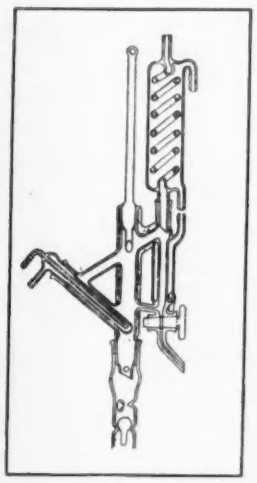


New filters made entirely of glass, and hence resistant to chemical reagents which would attack ordinary filter paper, are now being marketed in this country. Manufactured under special patents, the glass is first pulverized and then fused together into discs without the addition of any other substance. These discs are in turn fused directly into the apparatus. They allow complete visibility during the process of filtration and colored glass may be had for white precipitations. Loss is avoided and they are easily cleaned.

MODERN DESIGN ENTERS ALCOHOL CONTAINERS. The five well-known brands of pure alcohol—tax-free and tax-paid—now being shipped by U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co., are packaged in the modern, attractive containers shown above. These five-gallon, non-returnable steel drums, equipped with a non-spilling spout, supplant the previous five-gallon tin containers inclosed in fibre board boxes. All five brands illustrated above are packaged also in one-gallon cans and in pint bottles—sixteen and twenty-four to the case. The design shown on the "Webb's" package has been known to the drug and pharmaceutical trade for 100 years.

NEW HEAD FOR LABORATORY FRACTIONATING COLUMNS

For ordinary laboratory work requiring distillations on a small scale, the improved stillhead for fractionating columns, illustrated herewith, will be found most practical, according to an article in Industrial & Engineering Chemistry.



The head, it is stated, should be made wholly of glass and fitted to the column by means of a ground glass seat that has been thoroughly annealed immediately after making. The construction of the apparatus shown, while beyond the abilities of most amateurs, is not difficult for a good glass worker to produce.

In the design of the head, the arrangement should provide for variable reflux up to total reflux. It should permit accurate determination and control of the reflux ratio and accurate observation of the boiling point of the material condensed. It must also allow a cool distillate to be delivered.

Constructed of Pyrex

The stillhead shown is entirely of Pyrex glass, with none but glass connections. With all condenser lines suspended the head is balanced and stable, requiring no other support than the ground glass base. The head can be insulated completely without obscuring the internal drip-tube, which shows the whole of the reflux. The thermometer is mounted vertically and is properly located. Two condensers are available for increasing the reflux, which may be varied up to the total reflux.

In manufacture, the head should be properly balanced and proportioned to provide a strong assembly. Every effort should be made to eliminate external arms which would readily be broken, while the interior must be free from complications. When it is not practical to build in one piece, the parts should be connected together by ground glass joints rather than by rubber tubing and stoppers.

A NEW SURGICAL BANDAGE

A new surgical dressing, which is adhesive only to itself and will not stick to hair or skin, is now being sold. Made of a porous elastic strip lined with gauze, it moulds itself into any contour. It is quickly and easily sealed in place by simply pressing together the overlapping edges. It allows greater circulation of air, acts as a compress without constriction, and is instantly removed without pain.

USES OF ALCOHOL IN INDUSTRY—No. 1

This is the first of a series of articles describing briefly the important contributions alcohol has made to the health of mankind.

ANAESTHESIA

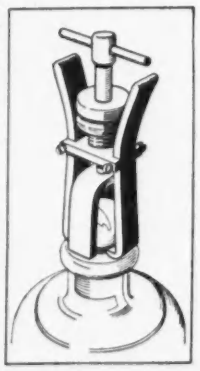
One of the greatest contributions of alcohol to the progress of medical science was in the discovery and development of anaesthesia. Major surgical and many minor operations were impossible in the olden days due to the intense pain suffered by the patient before anaesthesia was known. Alcohol removed this barrier to progress.

Ether, as a general anaesthetic, was first used in 1846. It is made by heating ethyl alcohol with strong sulphuric acid in a leaden vessel—followed by very exacting purification and tests to assure its necessary high quality. Practically all anaesthesia grade of ether is made from alcohol. Nearly 2,000,000 gallons of specially denatured alcohol are used each year in the United States for the manufacture of ether.

Ethylene, a gas, was first suggested and employed for anaesthetic purposes about 1923. It is made by passing alcohol vapor over a selected dehydrating medium, washed, purified and compressed into cylinders for use. More than half a million gallons of alcohol are used annually in the manufacture of ethylene.

GLASS STOPPERS REMOVED BY UNIQUE INSTRUMENT

A simple and efficient device for removing "frozen" glass stoppers from reagent bottles can be made out of an ordinary stopcock-key puller. Always a nuisance in the laboratory, "frozen" stoppers may be easily removed without danger of spilling or breakage. As shown in the diagram, the stopcock-key puller is supplemented by a small U-shaped bar which fits under the wedge-screw and sets on the outer edges of the top of the bottle. The clamp jaws are set firmly in place just under the head of the stopper and pressure applied to the wedge-screw, exerts an upward force on the stopper and a downward force on the bottle, thus lifting the stopper from the bottle.



TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Cellophane-faced fabrics, in which alcohol derivatives are used, are now opening fresh fields for the textile industry. By a new adhesive process, a Cellophane surface is laminated to the cloth resulting in remarkable brilliance of design and color. In addition to giving increased body to the material, which makes it suitable for household uses such as lamp shades and chair covers, the spangled effect rendered by the new coating suggests the possibility of its use for window displays and theatre decorations. It is easily cleaned with a damp cloth.

* * *

A wooden barrel has recently been placed on the market in Germany which is made entirely in one piece with the exception of the cover. It is manufactured from plywood and is without staves, seams, or cracks. It has the advantage of entirely eliminating leakage and is said to be very resistant to breakage.

* * *

An addition to the organic amines, ethylene diamine, a new compound having properties similar to the general group and particularly triethanolamine, is now available for commercial use. Combined with the aliphatic acids, it is useful as an emulsifying agent in the manufacture of cosmetics. Further experimentation will undoubtedly find numerous uses for this new product.

* * *

A new form of activated carbon, capable of eliminating odor and taste from both water and oil, has been developed in a highly concentrated form for commercial purposes. One pound, costing approximately five cents, will absorb the taste, odor and color from one hundred thousand gallons of water. It has been used successfully, chiefly in connection with municipal water supply systems.

* * *

Sodium resisting glass, which will not turn black on contact with sodium vapor and will withstand the required temperature for use in sodium vapor lamps, has recently been placed on the market in this country. It is a stable glass, workable, possesses complete visibility and will seal electrodes. It is available in tubing form as well as bulbs.

* * *

Where rust and corrosion present a problem for the manufacturer whose products must be packaged in glass, a new type cap has been developed. The device allows free circulation of air between the skirt of the cap and the threading of the bottle permitting any spillage to evaporate quickly. This improvement is attributable to having only two or four points of contact between the metal and the glass threads instead of a continuous threading.

* * *

A new adhesive from sucrose octo-acetate, a sugar derivative, has been discovered. At its melting point it is sufficiently viscous to prevent crystallization and this substance may have commercial possibilities as an adhesive.

* * *

Ink for writing on glass is now being manufactured. It is stated to be absolutely permanent; is not affected by acids, alkalis, or other chemicals; and will resist temperature up to the melting point of any ordinary glass. It can be furnished in any color and is especially useful for marking on optical glass and lenses which cannot be etched.

* * *

As a softener and solvent in the fabrication of coarse buckram material for the wigan or lining in the manufacture of wearing apparel Solox—the proprietary solvent of U. S. I.—has proved the most satisfactory. It serves as a softener in dressing the material and as a binding agent when the material is placed in the creasing and moulding machines.

U.S. INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL CO.

WORLD'S LARGEST PRODUCERS OF INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL

ETHYL ALCOHOL

SPECIALLY DENATURED-*All Formulas* • COMPLETELY DENATURED-*All Formulas* • ANHYDROUS-*Denatured* • ABSOLUTE-*Pure*

SOLOX-*The General Solvent* • PYRO-*The Standard Anti-Freeze*

PURE (190 PROOF) TAX PAID — TAX FREE

U S. I.—U. S. P.-*Ethyl* • WEBB'S-*Ethyl* • SUNSHINE-*Grain* • GREENDALE-*Grain* • SUNSHINE-*Ethyl*

Executive Offices: 60 East 42nd Street, New York, N. Y. Branches in all Principal Cities.

Oil, orange, sweet, distilled, tins lb. .40 @ .45
expressed, African, drums.lb. .66 @ .70
California, tins.....lb. .70 @ —
Messina, U.S.P., coppers.lb. 1.00 @ 1.30
West India, tins.....lb. 1.05 @ 1.10
Origanum, commercial, tins.lb. .25 @ .50
Palm, Lagos, casks.....lb. .04¾@ .04½
shipments, casks.....lb. .03¾ Nom.
Niger, casks.....lb. .04¼@ .04¼
shipment, casks.....lb. .03½ Nom.
Palm kernel, denatured, drums lb. .04¾ Nom.
Palmarosa, tins.....lb. 1.65 @ 1.70
Patchouli, bottles.....lb. 3.00 @ 3.25
Peanut, crude, barrels.....lb. .07 Nom.
mill, tanks.....lb. .05 Nom.
refined, edible, barrels....lb. .08½@ .11
Pennyroyal, domestic, tins..lb. 1.65 @ 1.75
imported, tins.....lb. 1.10 @ 1.30
Peppermint, natural, cases..lb. 2.40 @ 2.55
redistilled, U.S.P., tins....lb. 2.65 @ 2.90
Perilla, drums.....lb. .08 Nom.
tanks, Coast.....lb. .07½ Nom.
Petitgrain, Paraguay, tins..lb. 1.00 @ 1.05
Pimento, tins.....lb. 1.05 @ 2.75
Pine, steam distilled, straw color, barrels..gal. .59 @ .60
water-white, barrels.....gal. .64 @ .65
Pine needle, Siberian, cans.lb. .70 @ .75
Poppyseed, barrels.....gal. 1.55 @ 1.60
Rapeseed, blown, barrels..gal. .62 @ .64
refined, denatured, bbls..gal. .49 @ .50
Red, distilled or saponified barrels.....lb. .06¾@ .07¾
drums.....lb. .06½@ .06¾
tanks.....lb. .05¾@ —
white, barrels.....lb. .10¾@ .11¼
imported, barrels.....gal. 1.05 @ 1.50
Turkey (see Oil, turkey red).
Rose, artificial, bottles.....oz. 2.00 @ 3.00
natural, coppers.....oz. 5.50 @18.00
Rosemary, technical, tins...lb. .22 @ .27
U.S.P., tins.....lb. .26½@ .30¼
Rosin, first rectified, drums.gal. .38 @ .42
second rectified, drums..gal. .43 @ .46
third rectified, drums....gal. .47 @ .49
Salmon, coast, tanks.....gal. .20 Nom.
Sandalwood, Australian, tins.lb. 4.50 @ 5.50
East India, U.S.P., makers, tins. 4.75 @ 5.75
Sardine, Coast, tanks.....gal. .20 Nom.
for poultry feeding, coast, drums..gal. .50 @ —
Sassafras, artificial, drums..lb. .17½@ —
cans.....lb. .19½@ —
natural, drums, tins.....lb. .50 @ 1.00
Savin, tins.....lb. 1.65 @ 2.00
Sesame, ref., white, drums..lb. .09½@ .10
yellow, drums.....lb. .09 @ .09¼
Soybean, domestic, crude, barrels..lb. .0660@ .0700
tanks.....lb. .0600@ —
refined, barrels.....lb. .0710@ .0800
tanks.....lb. .0650@ .0700
Spearmint, U.S.P., cases....lb. 1.25 @ 1.30
Sperm, bleached, 38 deg., drums, lb. .0970@ .0990
45 deg., drums.....lb. .0900@ .0920
natural, drums.....lb. .0850@ .0870
Spruce, tins.....lb. .60 @ .70
Sweet birch, Northern, tins.lb. 1.90 @ 3.00
Southern, tins.....lb. 1.30 @ 1.65
Tallow, acidless, bbls..100 lbs. 7.75 @ —
tanks.....100 lbs. 7.25 @ —
Tansy, tins.....lb. 1.65 @ 1.90
Tar, commercial, barrels..gal. .17 @ .19
Tar acid (see T).
Teaseed, coast, barrels.....lb. .05½ Nom.
Thyme, N.F.V., red, drums, tins..lb. .50 @ .75
white, tins.....lb. .62½@ .90
Tung (see Oil, chinawood).
Turkey, red, 50 p.c., barrels, drums..lb. .06¾@ .07¾
75 p.c., barrels, drums....lb. .08 @ .09
Turpentine (see T).
Turtle, cans.....gal. 4.00 @ 5.00
Vetiver, Bourbon, bottles...lb. 4.00 @ 4.25
Walnut, crude, barrels.....lb. .09 @ .09½
refined, barrels.....lb. .11 @ .11½
Whale, crude, No. 1, coast, tanks..lb. .04 Nom.
No. 2 coast, tanks.....lb. .03½ Nom.
refined, natural, drums...lb. .0640@ .0660
winter, bleached, drums...lb. .0680@ .0700
White, mineral, domestic, 865@870 s.g., 125-135 vis., drums..gal. .70½@ .75½
875@885 s.g., 175-185 vis., drums..gal. .78 @ .83
890@900 s.g., 330-350 vis., drums..gal. .88 @ .88
Russian, 860@865 s.g., 75-80 vis., drums..gal. .58 @ .63
870@875 s.g., 145-150 vis., drums..gal. .73 @ .78
875@880 s.g., 185-190 vis., drums..gal. .76 @ .81
880@885 s.g., 285-295 vis., drums..gal. .78 @ .83
885@890 s.g., 325@330 vis., drums..gal. .80 @ .85
Wintergreen, Northern, tins.lb. 4.00 @ 8.00
Southern, tins.....lb. 2.65 @ 3.75
synthetic (see Methylsalicylate).
Wood (see Oil, chinawood).
Wormseed, tins.....lb. 1.60 @ 1.85
Wormwood, tins.....lb. 2.50 @ 2.60
Ylang ylang, Bourbon, bottles, cans..lb. 3.50 @ 5.25
Manila, bottles.....lb.26.00 @30.00
Opium, U.S.P., cases.....lb.10.90 @11.90
granulated, U.S.P., cans....lb.11.25 @12.25
powdered, U.S.P., cans.....lb.11.25 @12.25
Orange mineral, American ex-white lead, casks.....lb. .11¼@ —
ex-red lead, casks.....lb. .10 @ —
French, Tours, casks.....lb. .14½@ —
kegs.....lb. .15¾@ —
Orange peel, bitter, bales.....lb. .07½@ .08
sweet, bales.....lb. .06½@ .07
Orange flower petals, cases...lb. .22 @ .23
Orris root, Florentine, bags...lb. .08½@ .09
fingers, cases.....lb. .90 @ .95
powdered, barrels, boxes..lb. .11 @ .12
Verona, bales.....lb. .07½@ .08
powdered, bales.....lb. .10 @ .11
Orthochloranilin, drums.....lb. .65 @ .75
Orthoanisidin, barrels.....lb. .84 @ —
Orthoanisidin, barrels.....lb. 1.00 @ 1.25
Orthochlorophenol, drums.....lb. .50 @ .65
Orthocresol, drums.....lb. .13 @ .15
Orthodichlorobenzene, drums..lb. .05½@ .06
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, kegs..lb. .28 @ .29
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, tins, lb. .70 @ .75
Orthonitrophenol, kegs.....lb. .85 @ .90
Orthonitrotoluene, drums.....lb. .05¼@ .06
Orthotoluenesulphonate, kegs..lb 2.00 @ 2.05
Orthotoluidin, drums.....lb. .14½@ .15
Osage orange extract, liquid, 51 deg barrels lb. .07 @ .07¼
Oxyquinolin sulphate, f.o.b. works, 100 lb. lots,....lb. 3.50 @ —
1 to 50 pound lots.....lb. 3.65 @ 4.00

P

Papain, powdered, cases.....lb. 1.35 @ 1.60
Paprika, Hungarian, bags....lb. .19 @ .19½
Spanish, extra fancy, cases..lb. .23 @ .23½
fair, bags.....lb. .19¼@ .20
fancy, bags.....lb. .22 @ .22½
medium, bags.....lb. .20½@ .21
Paraaminoacetanilide, kegs...lb. .85 @ .88
Para-aminophenol, base, bbls.lb. 1.05 @ —
hydrochloride, barrels.....lb. 1.25 @ —
Parachlorophenol, drums.....lb. .50 @ .65
Paracoumarone resin, car lots, drums..lb. .07 @ .11
Paracymene, refined, drums.gal.. .70 @ 1.12½
Paradichlorobenzene, drums...lb. .15 @ —
kegs.....lb. .16 @ .28
Paraffin, crude, white scale, 122@124 A.m.p., bbls...lb. .0245@ .02½
124@126 A.m.p., bbls...lb. .0245@ .02½
yellow scale, 124@126 A.m.p., barrels..lb. .02¾@ .0245
fully refined, slabs, 118@120 A.m.p., bags..lb. .03 @ —
123@125 A.m.p., bags..lb. .0320@ .0325
export, f.a.s. N. Y., bags lb. .02¾@ .03½
125@127 A.m.p., bags..lb. .0330@ .0335
export, f.a.s. N. Y., bags lb. .03 @ .03½
128@130 A.m.p., bags..lb. .0355@ .0365
export, f.a.s. N. Y., bags lb. .03½@ .03½
130@132 A.m.p., bags..lb. .0370@ .0375
export, f.a.s. N. Y., bags lb. .03½@ .03⅝
133@135 A.m.p., bags..lb. .0430@ .0440
export, f.a.s. N. Y., bags lb. .04 @ .04¾
135@137 A.m.p., bags..lb. .0455@ .0465
export, f.a.s. N. Y., bags lb. .04¼@ .04½
cases ½c. per pound higher than bags.
match, 105@108 A.m.p., bbls., lb. .02¾@ .02⅞
111@115 A.m.p., bbls...lb. .02¾@ .02⅞
semi-refined, solid, bags, 122@124 A.m.p., bags..lb. .02¼@ .02⅝
Oklahoma, at refinery, crude, scale, 122@124, bags..lb. .01¾@ .02
124@126, bags.....lb. .01¾@ .02¼
Paraformaldehyde, 1,000-lb. lots, kegs..lb. .38 @ —
100-lb. lots, kegs.....lb. .39 @ —
Paraldehyde, technical, drums.lb. .20¼@ .23
U.S.P., carboys.....lb. .37 @ .45
Paranitroacetanilide, kegs....lb. .46 @ .48
Paranitroaniln, kegs.....lb. .51 @ —
contract, kegs.....lb. .48 @ —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kegs..lb. .23¼@ .24
Paranitrophenol, kegs.....lb. .46 @ .47
Paranitrotoluene, kegs.....lb. .36 @ .37
Paraphenylenediamine, bbls...lb. 1.25 @ 1.30
Paratoluenesulphonamide,bbls.lb. .70 @ .75
Paratoluenesulphonanilide, barrels..lb. .55 @ —
Paratoluidin, barrels.....lb. .58 @ .60
Pareira brava root, bales.....lb. .15 @ .16
Paris green, bulk.....lb. .22½@ .37½
Passion flower herb, bales....lb. .04½@ .05
Patchouli leaves, bales.....lb. .15 @ .16
Pellitory root, bales.....lb. .13 @ .15
Pennyroyal, bales.....lb. .08 @ .09
Pentane, normal, 28-38C deg., group 3, tankcars..gal .07 @ —
drums, car lots....gal. .09 @ —
drums, l.c.l.....gal. .13 @ —
laboratory grade, group 3, drums, car lots..gal. .17 @ —
Pepper, black, Alleppey, bags..lb. .10 @ .10¼
Lampong, bags.....lb. .09¾@ .10
Tellicherry, bags.....lb. .10¼@ .10½
Red, chillies, Japanese, No. 1, New crop, bags..lb. .15¾@ .16¼
Birdseye, bags.....lb. .23 @ .24
Mombassa, bags.....lb. .15½@ .16
white, Java, Muntok, bags..lb. .14 @ .14¼
Singapore, Muntok, bags..lb. .14 @ .14¼
Peppermint leaves, bales.....lb. .18 @ .28
Persian berry extract, barrels..lb. .25 Nom.
Peru balsam, drums.....lb. .80 @ .85
Petrolatum, amber, dark, car lots, barrels..lb. .02 @ .02¾
light, car lots, barrels.....lb. .02¾@ .02½
medium, car lots, barrels..lb. .02¼@ .02½
cream, car lots, barrels.....lb. .04½@ .04¾
dark, green, car lots, barrels.lb. .01¾@ —
lily white, car lots, barrels..lb. .05½@ .05¾
red, car lots, barrels.....lb. .01¾@ —
snow white, car lots, barrels.lb. .06½@ .06¾
veterinary, car lots, barrels..lb. .02¾@ .02¼
Petroleum, crude, at wells:—
California:—
Alamitos Heights.....bbl. .55 @ .84
Athens.....bbl. .65 @ .86
Buena Vista Hills.....bbl. .49 @ .67
Coalinga.....bbl. .49 @ .59
Coyote Hills.....bbl. .55 @ .88
Dominguez.....bbl. .65 @ .86
Elk Hills.....bbl. .49 @ .67
Elwood Terrace, f.o.b. ship. bbl. .85 @ .91
Huntington Beach.....bbl. .55 @ .83
Inglewood.....bbl. .55 @ .75
Kern River.....bbl. .49 @ —
Kettleman Hills.....bbl. .66 @ .78
La Habra.....bbl. .55 @ .71
Lost Hills.....bbl. .49 @ .75
McKittrick.....bbl. .49 @ —
Midway.....bbl. .49 @ .67
Montebello.....bbl. .55 @ .68
Newhall.....bbl. .49 @ —
Olinda Brea.....bbl. .55 @ .81
Playa del Rey.....bbl. .55 @ .77
Richfield.....bbl. .55 @ .84
Rosecrans.....bbl. .65 @ .86
Santa Fe Springs.....bbl. .57 @ .96
Seal Beach.....bbl. .55 @ .84
Signal Hill.....bbl. .55 @ .81
Sunset.....bbl. .49 @ .87
Torrance.....bbl. .55 @ .73
Wheeler Ridge.....bbl. .49 @ .68
Whittier.....bbl. .55 @ .71
Canada:—
Oil Springs.....bbl. 1.75 @ —
Petrolia.....bbl. 1.82 @ —
East Texas:—
Gregg County.....bbl. .25 @ —
Rusk County.....bbl. .25 @ —
Smith County.....bbl. .25 @ —
Upshur County.....bbl. .25 @ —
Gulf Coast:—
Barber's Hill.....bbl. .30 @ —
Batson.....bbl. .30 @ —
Conroe.....bbl. .30 @ —
Dayton.....bbl. .30 @ —
Evangeline.....bbl. .65 @ .91
*Goose Creek.....bbl. .30 @ —
High Island.....bbl. .80 @ 1.00
*Hull.....bbl. .30 @ —
*Humble.....bbl. .30 @ —
Jennings.....bbl. .65 @ .91
Laredo.....bbl. .65 @ .91
*Liberty.....bbl. .30 @ —
Markham.....bbl. .80 @ 1.00
Pettus.....bbl. .35 @ —
Piedras Pintas.....bbl. .60 @ 1.10
Refugio, light.....bbl. .30 @ —
heavy.....bbl. .30 @ —
*Saratoga.....bbl. .30 @ —
*Sour Lake.....bbl. .30 @ —
*Spindle Top.....bbl. .30 @ —
*Terry.....bbl. .30 @ —
* Grade B crude. Posted price for grade A oil, 30c. per barrel.
Indiana, Illinois:—
Illinois.....bbl. .47 @ —
Indiana.....bbl. .25 @ —
Midland (Mich.).....bbl. .95 @ —
Princeton.....bbl. .47 @ —
Kentucky, Tennessee:—
Somerset.....bbl. .35 @ .50
Petroleum, crude, at wells:—
Louisiana, Arkansas:—
Bull Bayou.....bbl. .25 @ —
Caddo.....bbl. .20 @ .52
Cameron Meadows.....bbl. .30 @ —
Cotton Valley.....bbl. .25 @ —
De Soto.....bbl. .25 @ .49
El Dorado.....bbl. .25 @ —
Haynesville.....bbl. .25 @ —
Homer.....bbl. .28 @ .52
Iowa.....bbl. .30 @ —
Lockport.....bbl. .30 @ —
Pine Island.....bbl. .25 @ —
Smackover.....bbl. .20 @ .25
Stephens.....bbl. .61 @ .64
Urania.....bbl. .15 @ —
Mexico:— (F.o.b. terminals, Mexican ports—based on contract.)
Panuco.....bbl. .42 @ —
Tax, per barrel, 10.06c.
Tuxpan.....bbl. .93 @ —
Tax, per barrel, 16.619c.
Midcontinent:—
Corsicana, heavy.....bbl. .20 @ —
light.....bbl. .20 @ .52
North Texas.....bbl. .25 @ —
Oklahoma-Kansas.....bbl. .25 @ —
Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia:—
Bradford Allegany....bbl. 1.37 @ —
Corning.....bbl. .50 @ —
Lima.....bbl. .55 @ —
Pennsylvania, grade, in Buckeye lines..bbl. .90 @ —
Eureka lines.....bbl. 1.02 @ —
New York Transit lines, bbl. 1.37 @ —
Lower district in National Transit lines, bbl. 1.27 @ 1.32
Southwest Penn lines, bbl. 1.07 @ —
Wooster.....bbl. .50 @ —
Rocky Mountain:—
Big Muddy.....bbl. .50 @ —
Cat Creek.....bbl. 1.20 @ —
Elk Basin.....bbl. .87 @ —
Grass Creek.....bbl. .87 @ —
Greybull.....bbl. 1.20 @ —
Lance Creek.....bbl. .87 @ —
Mule Creek.....bbl. .80 @ —
Pondera.....bbl. .95 @ —
Rock Creek.....bbl. .46 @ —
Salt Creek.....bbl. .76 @ 1.00
Sunburst.....bbl. 1.05 @ —
South, Central and Southwestern Texas:—
Darst Creek.....bbl. .23 @ —
Luling.....bbl. .20 @ —
Lytton Springs.....bbl. .25 @ —
Mirando.....bbl. .25 @ —
Panola County.....bbl. .20 @ .52
Salt Flat.....bbl. .23 @ —
Texas Panhandle:—
Carson County.....bbl. .18 @ —
Gray County.....bbl. .20 @ —
Hutchinson County.....bbl. .18 @ —
West Texas:—
Artesia, N. M.....bbl. .20 @ —
Crane.....bbl. .20 @ —
Crockett.....bbl. .20 @ .30
Ector.....bbl. .20 @ .30
Glasscock.....bbl. .20 @ .30
Hobbs, N. M.....bbl. .65 @ —
Hogback, N. M.....bbl. .80 @ —
Howard.....bbl. .20 @ .30
Jackson, N. M.....bbl. .25 @ —
Lea, N. M.....bbl. .20 @ —
Maljamar, N. M.....bbl. .15 @ —
Mitchell.....bbl. .20 @ —
Pecos.....bbl. .20 @ .30
Upton.....bbl. .20 @ —
Winkler.....bbl. .20 @ —
Western Kentucky:—
Oil City, in lines of Stoll Refining Co..bbl. 1.00 @ —
Western Kentucky, all gravities..bbl. .43 @ —
Petroleum, ether, 30-60 deg., Group 3, tankcars..gal. .10 @ —
drums, car lots.....gal. .12 @ —
drums, less car lots....gal. .13 @ —
85-60 deg., Group 3, drums, gal. .35 @ —
40-75 deg., Group 3, tankcars..gal. .11 @ —
drums, car lots.....gal. .13 @ —
drums, less car lots....gal. .14 @ —
laboratory grade, Group 3, drums..gal. .17 @ .22
10-gallon drums.....gal. .50 @ —
Petroleum solvents and diluents—
Cleaners' naphthas, refinery, Group 3, tankcars..gal. .05 @ .05¾
Bayonne.....gal. .08½@ —
tankwagon, Chicago....gal. .13 @ —
Decatur.....gal. .154 @ —
Des Moines.....gal. .157 @ —
Milwaukee.....gal. .198 @ —
Minneapolis.....gal. .201 @ —
Newark.....gal. .10 @ .11
New York.....gal. .10 @ —
Omaha.....gal. .16 @ —
St. Louis.....gal. .15 @ —
St. Paul.....gal. .201 @ —
Lacquer diluents, refinery, Bayonne, tankcars....gal. .12 @ —
Group 3, tankcars....gal. .06¼@ .07¼
Rubber solvent, standard grade, 180 i.b.p., 285 e.p., Group 3, refinery tankcars.....gal. .05 @ —
light grade, 120 i.b.p., 250 gal. .05 @ —
Bayonne.....gal. .08½@ —
Stoddard solvent, 48-50 deg. 320 i.b.p., 400 e.p., group 3, refinery, tankcars.....gal. .04½@ .05¼
East Coast, refinery, tankcars..gal. .08¼@ —
Pennsylvania.....gal. .06 @ —
tankwagon, Chicago....gal. .13 @ —
Decatur.....gal. .154 @ —
Des Moines.....gal. .136 @ —
Milwaukee.....gal. .165 @ —
Minneapolis.....gal. .158 @ —
Newark.....gal. .12 @ —
New Orleans.....gal. .11 @ —
New York.....gal. .12 @ .13
Omaha.....gal. .134 @ —
Philadelphia.....gal. .14 @ —
St. Louis.....gal. .12 @ —
St. Paul.....gal. .158 @ —
Petroleum thinner, 47-49 deg., 415 e.p., refinery, East Coast, tankcars....gal. .08¼@ —
steel barrels.....gal. .16 @ —
Group 3, tankcars....gal. .03¾@ .05
tankwagon, Chicago....gal. .117 @ —
Des Moines.....gal. .153 @ —
Minneapolis.....gal. .178 @ —
Milwaukee.....gal. .155 @ —
Newark.....gal. .11 @ .15
Omaha.....gal. .129 @ —
St. Louis.....gal. .113 @ —
St. Paul.....gal. .178 @ —
V. M. & P. Naphtha (see V).
Phenol, U.S.P., works, car lots, drums..lb. .14¼@ .15¾
less car lots, works, drums.lb. .15 @ .16
Phenobarbital.....lb. 6.50 @ 7.00
Phenolphthalein, U.S.P., 2000 lbs. lots, barrels, drums..lb. .50 @ —
100 lb. to 250 lb. lots, barrels, drums, kegs..lb. .52 @ —
yellow, barrels.....lb. .45 @ .47
Phenylacetic aldehyde, bottles..lb. 3.65 @ 8.25
Phenyl chloride, drums.....lb. .16 @ —
Phenylhydrazin hydrochloride, C.P., works, bottles..lb. 3.20 @ 5.10
commercial, works, kegs..lb. 3.30 @ 6.50
pure, works, bottles.....lb. 2.95 @ 3.25
Phosgene, cylinders.....lb. .70 @ —
Phosphate rock, Florida, high-grade, hard, 77 p.c., mines..long ton. 6.50 @ —
land pebble, 68 p.c., minimum, mine..long ton. 5.10 @ 5.25
70 p.c., mines.....long ton. 5.75 @ 5.90
72 p.c., mines.....long ton. 4.25 @ 4.35
75 p.c., basis, 74 p.c. minimum, mines..long ton. 5.25 @ 5.50
75 p.c., minimum, mines, long ton. 5.50 @ 5.75
77 p.c., basis, 76 p.c., minimum, mines..... long-ton. 6.25 @ —
Tennessee, 72 p.c., mines, long-ton. 5.00 @ —
75 p.c., mines....long ton. 5.50 @ —
Phosphorus, red, cases.....lb. .45 @ —
yellow, cases.....lb. .28 @ .33
Oxychloride, cylinders.....lb. .18 @ .20
Sesquisulphide, cases.....lb. .38 @ .43
Trichloride, cylinders.....lb. .18 @ .20
Phthalic anhydride, drums....lb. .15 @ .16
Pichi leaves, bags.....lb. .08 @ .10
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, bottles, vials..oz. 1.75 @ 2.00
Nitrate, bottles, vials.....oz. 1.75 @ 2.00
Pimento, bags.....lb. .04¾@ .05
Pinkroot, true, bales.....lb. .25 @ .30
Pitch, burgundy (see B).
hardwood, car lots, one-time container, delivered, Akron. ton.24.00 @25.00
f.o.b. works.....ton.20.00 @ —
pine, barrels.....bbl. 3.50 @ 4.00
stearin, drums.....lb. .08 @ .04½
Plaster of paris, bags.....ton.28.00 @29.00
barrels.....100 lbs. 3.40 @ 3.80
dentists', barrels.....100 lbs. 3.75 @ —
Pleurisy root, bales.....lb. .11 @ .12
Podophyllin, U.S.P., tins....lb. 2.60 @ 2.85
Poke root, bales.....lb. .05 @ .05¼
Pomegranate bark, bags.....lb. .16 @ .17
Root bark, bags.....lb. .26¼@ .27
Poppy flowers, red, bales.....lb. .35 @ .40
Heads, barrels.....lb. .35 @ .40
Seed, Dutch, bags.....lb. .16½@ .17
Hungarian, bags.....lb. .16½@ .17
Turkish, bags.....lb. .16 @ .16¼
German, bags.....lb. .14¾@ .15¼
Potash, acetate, U.S.P., barrels, kegs..lb. .27 @ .30
Bicarbonate, U.S.P., crystals, barrels..lb. .07½@ .09
granular, barrels.....lb. .10¼@ .11
Bichromate, casks.....lb. .07¼@ .08¼
Binoxalate, drums.....lb. .15 @ .22
Bisulphate, kegs.....lb. .16 @ .22
Bromide, barrels.....lb. .31 @ .33
Carbonate, 98-100 p.c., calcined, shipments, casks..lb. .07½@ .08¼
96-98 p.c., calcined, shipment, casks..lb. .06½@ .07½
80-85 p.c., calcined, casks.lb. .05¾@ .06¼
hydrated, shipm't, casks.lb. .06 @ .06¾
U.S.P., granular, barrels..lb. .13 @ —
powdered, barrels.....lb. .16 @ —
Caustic, solid, 88-92 p.c., domestic, works, drums..lb. .07¼@ .07¾
imported, casks..lb. .07¼@ .07½
flake, 88-92 p.c., domestic, works, car lots, drums, 100 lbs. 3.02½@ —
less car lots, drums....lb. .08¼@ .08¼
imported, c/l, dms..100 lbs. 8.05 @ 9.00
liquid, tanks.....lb. .02¾@ —
drums.....lb. .03¼@ .03¾
Chlorate, imported, car lots, casks..lb. .08¼@ .09
U.S.P., granular, kegs.....lb. .15 @ .16
powdered, kegs.....lb. .10 @ .11
Chloride, crystals, barrels...lb. .04 @ .04¾
Chromate, kegs.....lb. .22 @ .32
Citrate, barrels, kegs.....lb. .41½@ .45¼
Cyanide, cases.....lb. .55 @ .60
Glycerophosphate, solution, 75 p.c., 100-pound lots, cans. lb. 1.25 @ 1.30
Guaiacolsulphonate, cans....lb. 1.65 @ 1.70
Hypophosphite, cans.....lb. .65 @ .70
Iodide, barrels, fiber drums..lb. 2.15 @ 2.20
Kainit*, min. 14 p.c., bulk, shipment..ton. 9.70 @ —
Manure salt*, domestic, 25 p.c., c.i.f. ports, bulk...ton.15.00 @ —
imported, 20 p.c., shipment, bulk..ton.12.00 @ —
30 p.c., bulk shipment..ton.19.15 @ —
Metabisulphite, barrels.....lb. .10½@ .12
Muriate*, imported, 80-85 p.c., min. 80 p.c., bags, shipment..ton.37.15 @ —
bulk, shipment.....ton.35.55 @ —
domestic, 95-98 p.c., min. 96 p.c., bulk..ton.40.50 @ —
bags.....ton.42.50 @ —
Nitrate, crude, 95 p.c., c.i.f. ports, bag..ton.53.50 @53.80
Oxalate, pure, crystals, kegs.lb. .28 @ .29
technical, barrels.....lb. .16 @ .20
Perchlorate, works, kegs....lb. .09 @ .11
Permanganate, tech., drums.lb. .16 @ .16¼
U.S.P., drums.....lb. .16 @ .16¼
Prussiate, red, barrels.....lb. .35 @ .37
yellow, barrels.....lb. .16½@ .17½
Sulphate, N.F., barrels.....lb. .11 @ .16
technical*, 90-95 p.c., min. 90 p.c., bags, shipment, ton.42.15 @ —
Vegetable, f.o.b. Baltimore, bulk..ton.19.97 @ —
Xanthate, car lots, drums, lb. .14 @ —
tanks.....lb. .12 @ —
Potash-magnesia sulphate*, 48-53 p.c., min. 48 p.c., shipments, bags..ton.27.80 @ —
Potash-titanium oxalate, kegs.lb. .21 @ .23
Prickly ash bark, bales.....lb. .10 @ .11
Berries, bales.....lb. .20 @ .21
Prince's pine herb, bales.....lb. .12 @ .13
Propane, group 3, tankcar...gal. .07 @ —
100-lb. cylinders.....gal. .40 @ —
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).
Pulsatilla, bales.....lb. .10 @ .11
Pumice stone, lump, casks....lb. .05 @ .07
powdered, pure, barrels.....lb. .02¼@ .04
Pumpkin seed, bags.....lb. .09 @ .10
Putty, commercial, tubs..100 lbs. 2.00 @ 2.25
raw linseed oil, kegs...100 lbs. 3.40 @ 3.50
refined, kegs.....100 lbs. 3.75 @ 4.00
Pyrethrum flowers, powdered, closed, barrels, kegs..lb. .22 @ .23
half closed, barrels, kegs..lb. .21 @ .22
open, barrels, kegs.....lb. .17 @ .18
with stems, barrels, kegs..lb. .14 @ .15
Pyridin, denaturing, drums...gal. .85 @ .90
refined, 2 deg., drums.....lb. .40 @ —
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atlantic ports, bulk..ton. .12 @ .13

* See fertilizer market report for discounts.

Q

Quassia, chips, bales.....lb. .05 @ .07
Quebracho extract, liquid, 35 p.c. tannin, tanks..lb. .02 @ —
barrels .....lb. .02½@ —
solid, 63 p.c., bags.....lb. .02¼@ —
clarified, 64 p.c., bags...lb. .02⅝@ —
Queen of the meadow, bags...lb. .06 @ .07
Root, bags.....lb. .06 @ .07
Quercitron extract, liquid, 51 degrees, barrels..lb. .05¼@ .06⅛
solid, drums.....lb. .09½@ .10½
Quicksilver, domestic, 76-lbs. net per flask.59.00 @61.00
Quince seed, bags.....lb. .55 @ 1.75
Quinidine alkaloid, crystals, cans oz. .67 @ .72
Sulphate, cans.....oz. .48 @ —
Quinine acetate, cans.....oz. .78 @ —
Alkaloid, cans.....oz. .51 @ —
Arsenate, cans.....oz. .78 @ —
Arsenite, cans.....oz. .80 @ —
Bisulphate, cans.....oz. .36 @ —
Citrate, cans.....oz. .51 @ —
Dihydrobromide, bottles....oz. .54 @ —
Dihydrochloride, bottles...oz. .51 @ —
Ethylcarbonate, cans.....oz. .50 @ —
Ferrocyanide, cans.....oz. .78 @ —
Formate, cans.....oz. .73 @ —
Glycerophosphate, cans.....oz. .95 @ —
Hydrobromide, cans.....oz. .46 @ —
Hydrochloride, cans.....oz. .46 @ —
Hydrochlorosulphate, cans..oz. .51 @ —
Hydriodide, cans.....oz. .78 @ —
Hypophosphite, cans.....oz. .70 @ —
Phosphate, cans.....oz. .62 @ —
Salicylate, cans.....oz. .52 @ —
Sulphate, tins.....oz. .36 @ —
Sulphocarbolate, cans.....oz. .78 @ —
Tannate, cans.....oz. .41 @ —
Tartrate, cans.....lb. .78 @ —
Valerate, cans.....oz. .57 @ —
Quinine-urea hydrochloride, cans, oz. .51 @ —
Quinoline, refined, 2 deg., f.o.b. works, drums..lb. .55 @ —

R

R Salt, barrels.....lb. .40 @ .42
Rapeseed, Belgian, bags.....lb. .03½@ .04
Dutch, bags.....lb. .04½@ .05
German, bags.....lb. .04½@ .05
Raspberries, dried, barrels....lb. .24 @ .25
Red:—
Amaranth (maroon lake), kegs, lb. .50 @ 1.50
Alizarin, lake, concentrated, kegs..lb. 1.50 @ 2.00
Cadmium, ton lots, bbls....lb. .70 @ —
barrels, kegs..lb. .75 @ .80
Selenide, kegs.....lb. 2.00 @ —
Carmine, No. 40, 11-lb. tins.lb. 3.65 @ 3.75
100-lb. lots.....lb. 3.25 @ —
Crocus martis, purple oxide, barrels..lb. .03 @ .05
Eosin, kegs.....lb. .65 @ .75
Indian dry, American, ordinary, barrels..lb. .04 @ .08
pure, barrels.....lb. .08¾@ .09
car lots, bags.....lb. .08 @ —
English ord., barrels.....lb. .04 @ .06
pure, barrels.....lb. .08¾@ .09
in oil, cans.....quart. 1.21 @ 1.98
Iron oxide, from copperas, pure, casks..lb. .08½@ .14
reduced, casks.....lb. .04 @ .08¼
Lake C toner, barrels.....lb. 1.30 @ 1.35
Lithol toner, kegs.....lb. .80 @ —
Mercury oxide, technical, domestic, barrels..lb. 1.07 @ —
Metallic, Pennsylvania, works, bags, barrels..ton.38.00 @45.00
Oxide, earth, domestic, barrels, lb. .02 @ .04½
Persian Gulf, barrels.....lb. .03½@ .04½
Spanish, barrels.....lb. .01¾@ .03
Para toner, concentrated, 100-lb. lots, kegs..lb. .80 @ —
reduced, 10 p.c., kegs....lb. .10 @ .18
Purple, lake, kegs.....lb. .60 @ 1.00
toner, kegs.....lb. 1.50 @ 2.00
Rose pink, barrels.....lb. .15 @ .25
Lake, barrels.....lb. .20 @ .30
Scarlet lake, kegs.....lb. .33 @ .90
Toluidin toner, kegs.....lb. 1.35 @ —
Tuscan, barrels.....lb. .15 @ .40
in oil, cans.....half-pint. .46 @ .65
Venetian, barrels.....lb. .02 @ .04
in oil, cans.....gal. 2.16 @ 3.94
Vermilion, American, bbls..lb. .15 @ .25
English, quicksilver, 500-pound lots, kegs, bbls..lb. 1.27 @ 1.30
less than 500 pounds, kegs, barrels..lb. 1.35 @ 1.39
(Red dyes are listed under Dye.)
Red precipitate, 100-lb. lots, boxes, fiber drums, kegs..dm. 1.24 @ —
Red saunders wood, ground, barrels..lb. .12 @ .13
Resorcinol, technical, works, cans..lb. .65 @ —
U.S.P., works, cans, kegs...lb. 1.30 @ 1.65
Rhatany root, bags.....lb. .11 @ .12
Rhodinol, bottles.....lb. 5.75 @ 8.00
Rhubarb, cases, barrels, kegs..lb. .19 @ .20
powdered, barrels, kegs...lb. .22 @ .23
Rochelle salt, crystals, powdered, barrels..lb. .11¼@ —
kegs .....lb. .12 @ —
Rose flowers, red, bales.....lb. .45 @ .50
Water, triple.....demijohn. 5.50 @ 6.00
Rosemary flowers, bales.....lb. .35 @ .40
Leaves, bales.....lb. .04½@ .04¾
Rosin gum (ex-dock):—
B, barrels.....280 lbs. 4.15 @ —
D, barrels.....280 lbs. 4.25 @ —
E, barrels.....280 lbs. 4.50 @ —
F, barrels.....280 lbs. 4.57½@ —
G, barrels.....280 lbs. 4.57½@ —
H, barrels.....280 lbs. 4.60 @ —
I, barrels.....280 lbs. 4.60 @ —
K, barrels.....280 lbs. 4.65 @ —
M, barrels.....280 lbs. 4.65 @ —
N, barrels.....280 lbs. 4.75 @ —
W. G., barrels.....280 lbs. 4.85 @ —
W. W., barrels.....280 lbs. 5.10 @ —
X, barrels.....280 lbs. 5.15 @ —
wood, barrels.....280 lbs. 4.13 @ 4.33
works, barrels, car lots, 280 lbs. 3.30 @ —
Rottenstone, domestic, mines.ton.23.50 @28.00
imported, lump, barrels.....lb. .05 @ .07
powdered, barrels.....lb. .02½@ .04½
selected, lump, barrels.....lb. .08 @ .10
Rue, bales.....lb. .16 @ .17

S

Sabadilla seed, powdered, barrels, lb. .21 @ .22
Saccharin, 1,000-lb. lots, cans.lb. 1.70 @ —
smaller lots, cans.....lb. 1.75 @ 1.90
Saffron flowers, American, bales, lb. .17 @ .18
Spanish, tins.....lb.10.50 @10.75
Safrol, drums, tins.....lb. .20 @ .25
Sage leaves, Dalmatian, bales.lb. .04½@ .05¼
Sage flour, bags.....lb. .02½@ .03½
Salicin, cans.....lb. 6.00 @ 6.25
Salol, kegs.....lb. .90 @ .95
Salt (rock soda chloride), car lots, works, bags..ton.11.40 @ —
less car lots, bags, delivered, ton.14.00 @ —
Saltcake, ground, works, barrels ton.22.00 @27.00
bulk, works.....ton.13.00 @18.00
imported (c.i.f., bulk)....ton.12.00 @12.50
Saltpeter, crystals, barrels...lb. .07¼@ .08½
granular, barrels.....lb .06 @ .06¾
powder, barrels.....lb. .07 @ .08
Santonin, crystals, cans.....lb.60.00 @65.00
Saponin, tins.....lb. 1.15 @ 1.25
Sarsaparilla root, Mex., bales.lb. .11½@ .12
Sassafras bark, ordinary, bales lb. .08 @ .09
select, bales.....lb. .12 @ .12½
Savory, bales.....lb. .04½@ .04¾
Saw palmetto berries, bags...lb. .07 @ .08
Scammony root, bags.....lb. .06 @ .06½
Schaeffer's salt, bags.....lb. .48 @ .50
Seidlitz mixture, barrels.....lb. .10 @ —
kegs .....lb. .10½@ —
Senega root, bales.....lb. .31 @ .32
Senna leaves, Alexandria, bales, lb. .07½@ .08
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bales....lb. .11 @ .12
No. 2, bales.....lb. .08 @ .08½
No. 3 bales.....lb. .05½@ .06
powdered, barrels, boxes.lb. .09 @ .10
Pods, bales.....lb. .08 @ .08½
Siftings, bales.....lb. .07 @ .08
Serpentaria root, bales.....lb. .32 @ .33
Shellac, bone dry, one delivery, 10 or more barrels..lb. .20 @ —
5 to 9 barrels.....lb. .21 @ —
1 to 4 barrels.....lb. .22 @ —
refined, 6c higher in each bracket.
D.C., V.S.O., and Diamond I, cases..lb. .17 @ .18
Garnet, bags, cases.....lb. .14 @ .15
Superfine, bags.....lb. .12½@ .13¾
T. N., bags.....lb. .11½@ .12¾
Shellac varnish, orange, 5-lb. cut, barrels..gal. .90 @ .95
4½-lb. cut, barrels....gal. .85 @ .90
4-lb. cut, barrels.....gal. .80 @ .85
white, 5-lb. cut, barrels..gal. 1.15 @ 1.20
4½-lb. cut, barrels....gal. 1.10 @ 1.15
4-lb. cut, barrels.....gal. 1.05 @ 1.10
Silica, ground extra fine (400 mesh) works, bulk..ton.30.00 @35.00
fine, works, bulk.....ton.15.00 @20.00
medium fine, works, bulk.ton. 8.00 @12.00
water-floated, works, bulk. ton.18.00 @22.00
Silver, bullion.....oz. .36¼@ —
Nitrate, vials.....oz. .26½@ .28½
Nucleinate, 480-oz. lots, tins.. oz. .26 @ —
Proteinate, 480-oz. lots, tins.oz. .25 @ —
Simaruba bark, bales.....lb. .23 @ .24
Skatol, bottles.....oz. 4.00 @10.00
Skullcap, Eastern, bales.....lb. .26 @ .28
Western, bales.....lb. .15 @ .17
Skunk cabbage root, bales....lb. .11 @ .12
Smalt, black, extra velvet, barrels..lb. .05 @ .06
blue, barrels.....lb. .06½@ .07
Snakeroot, Canada, bales.....lb. .15 @ .17
Soapbark, bales.....lb. .07 @ .08
crushed, bales, barrels.....lb. .08 @ .09
cut, bales, barrels.....lb. .06 @ .07
powdered, barrels.....lb. .09 @ .10
Soapstone, powdered, mines, bags, tons.15.00 @22.00
Soda abietate.....lb. .03 @ —
Acetate, anhydrous, drums..lb. .08¼@ .09
crystal, com'l, barrels....lb. .04¾@ .05
flake, 60 p.c., drums.....lb. .04¼@ .07
Alginate .....lb. .50 @ —
Antimonate, barrels.....lb. .10½@ —
Arsenate, drums.....lb. .07¾@ .08¾
Arsenite, liquid, drums....gal. .50 @ .75
Ash, dense, 58 p.c., car lots, works, bags..100 lbs. 1.22½@ —
barrels .....100 lbs. 1.43 @ —
bulk .....100 lbs. 1.12½@ —
less car lots, bags.....100 lbs. 1.96½@ 2.11½
barrels .....100 lbs. 2.17 @ 2.52
contract, car lots, works, bags..100 lbs. 1.20 @ —
barrels .....100 lbs. 1.40½@ —
bulk shipment..100 lbs. 1.10 @ —
extra light, 58 p.c., car lots, works, bags..100 lbs. 1.22½@ —
barrels .....100 lbs. 1.58 @ —
less car lots, barrels.....100 lbs. 2.29 @ 2.44
ex warehouse..100 lbs. 2.29 @ 2.44
contracts, car lots, works, bags..100 lbs. 1.20 @ —
barrels .....100 lbs. 1.55½@ —
light, 58 p.c., car lots, works, bags..100 lbs. 1.22½@ —
barrels .....100 lbs. 1.45½@ —
bulk shipment..100 lbs. 1.07½@ —
paper sacks....100 lbs. 1.20 @ —
less car lots, bags.....100 lbs. 1.94 @ 2.09
ex warehouse..100 lbs. 2.19 @ —
barrels .....100 lbs. 2.17 @ 2.32
ex warehouse..100 lbs. 2.07 @ —
contracts, car lots, works, bags..100 lbs. 1.20 @ —
barrels .....100 lbs. 1.43 @ —
bulk shipment..100 lbs. 1.05 @ —
paper bags....100 lbs. 1.17½@ —
Benzoate, U.S.P., 50 kegs...lb. .40 @ —
20 to 49 kegs.....lb. .41 @ —
1 to 19 kegs.....lb. .42 @ —
Bicarbonate, granular, car lots, works, barrels..100 lbs. 2.25 @ 2.75
powdered, car lots, works, barrels..100 lbs. 1.85 @ —
kegs .....100 lbs. 2.10 @ —
less car lots, barrels.100 lbs. 2.25 @ —
kegs .....100 lbs. 2.50 @ —
Bichromate, casks.....lb. .04¾@ .05¼
Bifluoride, barrels.....lb. .12 @ .13
Biphosphate, monobasic, U.S.P., barrels..lb. .06 @ .07
Bisulphate (see Niter cake).
Bisulphite, powdered, car lots, works, barrels..100 lbs. 2.75 @ 2.85
less car lots, works, barrels..100 lbs. 3.00 @ 3.10
solution, 35-40 p.c., works, car lots, carboys....100 lbs. 1.95 @ 2.10
Bromide, barrels.....lb. .31 @ .32
Cacodylate, jars.....lb. 5.00 @ 5.25
Carbonate (see Soda ash, Soda monohydrated, Soda sal).
Caustic, 76 p.c., flake, car lots, drums..100 lbs. 3.00 @ —
less car lots, drums.... 100 lbs. 3.84 @ 3.99
ex warehouse..100 lbs. 3.74 @ —
contracts, car lots, works, drums..100 lbs. 2.95 @ —
electrolytic, car lots, works, drums..100 lbs. 2.90 @ —
less car lots, works, drums..100 lbs. 3.84 @ 3.99
ground, car lots, drums, 100 lbs. 3.00 @ —
less car lots, drums.... 100 lbs. 3.84 @ 3.94
ex warehouse..100 lbs. 3.74 @ —
contracts, car lots, works, drums..100 lbs. 2.95 @ —
liquid, seller's tanks..100 lbs. 2.20 @ —
buyer's tanks.....100 lbs. 2.17½@ —
solid, car lots, drums..100 lbs. 3.00 @ —
less car lots, works, drums, 100 lbs. 3.44 @ 3.59
ex warehouse..100 lbs. 3.34 @ —
contracts, car lots, works, drums..100 lbs. 2.55 @ —
electrolytic, car lots, works, drums..100 lbs. 2.50 @ —
less car lots, works, drums 100 lbs. 3.44 @ 3.59
export, drums.....100 lbs. 2.80 @ 3.10
Chlorate, dom., works, kegs.lb. .05¾@ .07
Soda citrate, granular, U.S.P. VIII, barrels, cans, kegs.lb. .24 @ .29
U.S.P. X, barrels, cans, kegs..lb. .30½@ .35½
Cyanide, 96 to 98 p.c., dom., drums..lb. .15½@ .16½
imported, cases.....lb. .16¾@ .17
Fluoride, barrels.....lb. .07 @ .08¾
Glycerophosphate, crystals, 100-lb. lots, barrels, cans.lb. 1.15 @ —
solution, 73 p.c., cans.....lb. .90 @ —
50 p.c., cans.....lb. .55 @ —
Hydrosulphite, barrels.....lb. .20 @ —
Hydrosulphide, barrels.....lb. .22 @ .26
Hydroxide, U.S.P., sticks, 100-lb. lots, cans.....lb. .23¼@ .25
Hypophosphite, cans.....lb. .60 @ .65
Hyposulphite, crystals, large, barrels..100 lbs. 2.40 @ 2.75
pea, barrels.....100 lbs. 2.50 @ 3.00
granular, barrels.....100 lbs. 2.75 @ 3.25
Iodide, jars.....lb. 2.75 @ 2.80
Metanilate, kegs.....lb. .41 @ .42
Metasilicate, crystals, car lots, works, barrels..100 lbs. 3.25 @ —
less car lots, delivered, barrels..100 lbs. 5.05 @ 5.30
granular, car lots, works, bbls..100 lbs. 2.85 @ 3.00
less car lots, delivered, barrels..100 lbs. 3.60 @ 4.00
Monohydrated, barrels..100 lbs. 2.60 @ —
works, barrels.....100 lbs. 2.30 @ —
Naphthionate, barrels.....lb. .52 @ .54
Nitrate, June delivery, ex-vessel, ports, 100-lb. bags...ton.26.90@27.50
200-lb. bags.....ton.26.20 @26.80
bulk .....ton.24.90 @ —
refined, granular, barrels..lb. .03 @ .03½
powdered, barrels.....lb. .03¾@ .04¼
Nitrite, 96-98 p.c., domestic, car lots, barrels..lb. .07¼@ .07½
less car lots, barrels...lb. .08¼@ .08¾
imported, 1-c.l., casks...lb. .08¾@ .09
Oxalate, neutral, bbls., kegs.lb. .08 @ .12
Perborate, N.F., barrels...lb. .17 @ .19
Phosphate, dibasic, technical, car lots, bags..100 lbs. 2.00 @ 2.40
barrels .....100 lbs. 2.20 @ 2.60
less car lots, bags..100 lbs. 2.25 @ 2.65
barrels .....100 lbs. 2.45 @ 2.85
tribasic, car lots, works, bags..100 lbs. 2.20 @ 2.25
barrels .....100 lbs. 2.30 @ 2.35
less car lots..100 lbs. 2.45 @ 2.50
Picramate, kegs.....lb. .67 @ .69
Prussiate, yellow, domestic, works, contracts, bbls...lb. .11½@ —
prompt shipment...lb. .12 @ .13
foreign, contracts, casks.lb. .11¼@ —
prompt shipment, casks.lb. .12 @ —
Pyrophosphate, barrels.....lb. .19 @ .24
Sal, bags, N. Y. delv'd.100 lbs. 1.25 @ —
barrels .....100 lbs. 1.35 @ —
works, bags.....100 lbs. .90 @ —
barrels .....100 lbs. 1.00 @ —
Salicylate, boxes.....lb. .47 @ —
Silicate, 40 deg. turbid, works, drums..100 lbs. .75 @ —
tanks .....100 lbs. .60 @ —
60 deg., works, drums.100 lbs. 1.65 @ —
Silicofluoride, barrels.....lb. .04½@ .05
Imported, barrels.....lb. .05 @ .06
Stannate, drums.....lb. .30 @ .31
Stearate, lumps, works, barrels..lb. .20 @ —
powder, works, barrels....lb. .23 @ —
Sulphate, anhydrous, domestic, barrels..lb. .02 @ —
imported, barrels...100 lbs. 1.85 @ —
crystal (see Glauber's salt).
Sulphide, 30% crystals, domestic, works, bbls...100 lbs. 2.35 @ 2.65
imported, barrels..100 lbs. 2.37½@ 2.40
60% broken, dom., cks.100 lbs. 3.00 @ 3.25
Sulphite, crystals, barrels...lb. .03 @ .03¼
powdered, barrels.....lb. .08½@ .09
Sulphocarbolate, cases.....lb. .23 @ .25
Sulphocyanide, drums, tins..lb. .30 @ .42½
Sulphoricinoleate .....lb. .12 @ —
Tungstate, tech., kegs.....lb. .57 @ .67
chemically pure, kegs....lb. 1.37 @ —
Solvent naphtha, water white, drums..gal. .31 @ —
tanks .....gal. .26 @ —
high flash, works, drums, gal. .35 @ —
tanks .....gal. .30 @ —
Sparteine sulphate, cans.....oz. .35 @ .40
Spearmint leaves, bales.....lb. .16 @ .22
Spikenard root, bales.....lb. .07 @ .08
Spruce extract, works, tanks..lb. .0087@ —
barrels .....lb. .01¼@ —
super, works, tanks.....lb. .01¼@ —
barrels .....lb. .01⅝@ —
powdered, barrels, boxes....lb. .12 @ .13
Squaw vine leaves, bales.....lb. .11 @ .12
Squill, red, bales.....lb. .14 @ .15
white, bales.....lb. .05 @ .05½
powdered, barrels, boxes..lb. .12 @ .13
St. John's bread, bales.....lb. .05 @ .06
St. Ignatius beans, bags.....lb. .75 @ .80
Starch, corn, pearl, bags.100 lbs. 2.39 @ 2.50
powdered, bags.....100 lbs. 2.49 @ 2.60
potato, domestic, bags.....lb. .03¾@ .04½
imported, bags.....lb. .05 @ .05½
rice, barrels.....lb. .07 @ .08
wheat, bags.....lb. .05¾@ .06¼
Starch, iodide, bottles.....lb. 1.77 @ —
Staveacre seed, bags.....lb. .13 @ .14
Stearin, oleo, barrels.....lb. .05½@ .05⅝
Stillingia root, bales.....lb. .06 @ .07
Stoneroot, bales.....lb. .06½@ .07
Storax, cases.....lb. .32½@ .33
Stramonium leaves, bales.....lb. .09 @ .10
Seed, bags.....lb. .09 @ .10
Strontium bromide, barrels....lb. .46 @ .47
Carbonate, pure, barrels....lb. .26 @ .36
Iodide, jars.....lb. 3.00 @ 3.05
Nitrate, domestic, works, bbls, lb. .07¼@ .07½
imported, casks.....lb. .07½@ .08
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bags, lb. 1.45 @ 1.50
Strychnine acetate, cans.....oz. .65 @ —
Alkaloid, crystals, cans....oz. .37 @ .41
powdered, cans.....oz. .27 @ .31
Arsenate, cans.....oz. .65 @ —
Glycerophosphate, cans.....oz. .65 @ —
Hydrochloride, cans.....oz. .65 @ —
Hypophosphite, cans.....oz. .73 @ —
Nitrate, cans.....oz. .60 @ —
Phosphate, cans.....oz. .65 @ —
Sulphate, crystals, cans.....oz. .34 @ .38
powdered, cans.....oz. .24 @ .28
Sugar coloring, barrels.....gal. .51 @ .55
Sugar of milk, barrels.....lb. .16 @ .18
Sulphonmethane, kegs.....lb. 3.05 @ 3.10
Sulphonethylmethane, kegs....lb. 4.25 @ 4.30
Sulphur, crude, mines, car lots, bulk..long ton.18.00 @21.00
spot, nearby, car lots.....long ton.21.00 @ —
ex vessel, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Southern ports, bulk....long ton.22.00 @25.00
Boston, Portland, bulk....long ton.22.50 @25.50
flour, commercial, bags.....100 lbs. 1.55 @ 2.15
barrels .....100 lbs. 1.90 @ 2.50
extra fine, bags...100 lbs. 2.40 @ 3.00
superfine, bags.....100 lbs. 2.20 @ 2.80
barrels .....100 lbs. 2.55 @ 3.10
rubbermakers', bags.....100 lbs. 2.20 @ 2.80
barrels .....100 lbs. 2.55 @ 3.15
Sulphur flour, refined, extra fine, barrels .....100 lbs. 3.15 @ 3.75
heavy, bags.....100 lbs. 2.50 @ 3.10
barrels .....100 lbs. 2.85 @ 3.45
light, bags.....100 lbs. 2.60 @ 3.20
barrels .....100 lbs. 2.95 @ 3.55
rubbermakers, bags..... 100 lbs. 1.85 @ 2.45
flowers, bags.....100 lbs. 3.10 @ 3.70
barrels .....100 lbs. 3.45 @ 4.05
precipitated, kegs.....lb. .15 @ .17
broken, bags.....100 lbs. 2.15 @ 2.75
barrels .....100 lbs. 2.30 @ 2.90
roll, bags.....100 lbs. 2.35 @ 2.95
barrels .....100 lbs. 2.50 ¾ 3.10
Chloride, works, drums.....lb. .03½@ .04
tanks .....lb. .03 @ .04
Dioxide, liquid, commercial, works, cylinders....lb. .07 @ .07½
multiple unit cars....lb. .05 @ .05¾
tanks .....lb. .04 @ .05
refrigeration, works, cylinders..lb. .10 @ .12
multiple unit cars....lb. .06¼@ .07¼
Iodide, bottles, jars.....lb. 3.80 @ 3.85
Sumac, domestic, Southern points, bags..ton.35.00 @ —
Sicilian, ground, shipments, bags..ton.49.00 @51.00
Berries, bags.....lb. .06 @ .07
Extract, 42 deg., barrels....lb. .05 @ .05½
51 deg., barrels.....lb. .06 @ .06½
Sicilian, stainless, barrels..lb. .07 @ .08
Sunflower seed, Calif., bags..lb. .05¾@ .06¼
Superphosphate, guaranteed, 16 p.c., f.o.b. Baltimore, bulk. ton. 7.50 @ 8.00
run-of-pile, basis 16 p.c., f.o.b. Baltimore, bulk..ton. 7.00 @ 7.50

T

Talc, domestic, Eastern mines, bags..ton.16.00 @18.00
Western mines, bags.....ton.18.00 @25.00
imported, Canadian, car lots, bags..ton.22.00 @ —
less car lots, bags.....ton.27.50 @ —
French, ex-dock, to arrive, bags..ton.18.00 @ —
ex-warehouse, bags.....ton.22.00 @23.00
high-grade, bags.....ton.35.00 @40.00
Italian, ex-dock, to arrive, bags..ton.48.50 @ —
ex-warehouse, bags.....ton.53.50 @55.00
Talc, fibrous, car lots, bags..ton.20.00 @ —
less car lots, bags.....ton.25.00 @ —
works, car lots, bags....ton.13.00 @15.00
Tallow, animal, edible, bbls..lb. .04¾@ —
extra, works, loose.....lb. .04 @ —
special, works, loose.....lb. .03¾@ —
sulphonated, 25 p.c. (24 p.c. fat), car lots, drums..lb. .04¾@ —
less car lots, drums....lb. .05¼@ —
50 p.c. (43 p.c. fat), car lots, drums..lb. .05¾@ —
less car lots, drums...lb. .06¼@ —
50 p.c. (48 p.c. fat), car lots, drums.....lb. .06 @ —
less car lots, drums...lb. .06½@ —
vegetable, Chinese, 51 titre, shipments, mats..lb. .04½ Nom.
coast, shipment, mats.....lb. .03⅞ Nom.
Tamarind, W.I., barrels.....lb. .05 @ .06
kegs .....per keg 3.75 @ —
Tankage, animal, domestic, ground 10-15 p.c., bulk..... unit-ton. 2.75 & .10
unground, bulk....unit-ton. 2.60 & .10
Chicago, high-grade, for feed, 11-12 p.c. bulk..unit-ton. 3.25 & .10
fertilizer grade, 11-15 p.c., bulk..unit-ton. 2.25 & .10
South American, to arrive, unit-ton. 2.75 & .10
garbage, f.o.b. Baltimore, bulk, unit-ton. 2.25 & .10 & .70
Tansy leaves, bales.....lb. .12 @ .13
Tapioca flour, bags.....lb. .03 @ .05½
Tar, pine, kiln burned, bbls..gal. .17 @ .19
retort, barrels.....gal. .18 @ .20
Tar acid oil, 15 p.c., drums.gal. .21 @ .22
25 p.c., drums.....gal. .23 @ .25
Tartar emetic, 5-barrel lots, technical, crystals, barrels. lb. .19½@ —
powdered, barrels.....lb. .19¾@ —
U.S.P., powdered, barrels.lb. .25 @ .25½
Terebene, cans.....lb. .65 @ .70
Terpenyl acetate, cans.....lb. .75 @ 1.00
Terpin hydrate, kegs.....lb. .34 @ .35
Terpineol, C.P., cans.....lb. .31 @ .32
drums .....lb. .27 @ .29
Alpha, denaturing grade, drums, car lots..lb. .14⅝@ —
contracts .....lb. .13⅜@ —
tanks .....lb. .14 @ —
contracts .....lb. .13 @ —
Terra alba, domestic, No. 1, works, bags, barrels.100 lbs. 1.15 @ 1.75
No. 2, works, bags, barrels, 100 lbs. 1.00 @ 1.25
imported, bags.....lb. .01¼@ .01¼
Tetrachlorethane, works, drums, lb. .08½@ —
Tetrachlorethylene, C.P., drums, lb. .25 @ .38
technical, drums.....lb. .14 @ .15
Tetralin, drums.....lb. .12 @ —
Theobromine, alkaloid, cans..lb. 1.60 @ 1.65
Sodiosalicylate, cans.....lb. 1.80 @ 1.85
Thorium nitrate, works, 144-lb. cases .....lb. 2.00 @ 2.50
Thiocarbanilide, drums.....lb. .20 @ —
Thyme, French, bales.....lb. .07¾@ .08¼
Spanish, bags.....lb. No stocks
Thymol, 100-lb. lots, bottles..lb. 1.25 @ —
smaller lots, bottles.....lb. 1.30 @ 1.35
Iodide, bottles.....lb. 3.80 @ 3.90
Tin, Straits.....lb. .45 @ —
Crystals, barrels.....lb. .35½@ .36
Oxide, from Straits tin, bbls., lb. .47 @ .49
Tetrachloride, anhy., bbls..lb. .20½@ .22
Titanium dioxide, bags, bbls.lb. .18 @ .18¼
car lots, bags, barrels...lb. .17 @ .17¼
Pigment, barium base, car lots, bags..lb. .06 @ —
barrels .....lb. .06½@ —
less car lots, bags, bbls.lb. .06¼@ .06½
calcium base, car lots, bags, lb. .06 @ —
barrels .....lb. .06½@ —
less car lots, bags, bbls.lb. .06¼@ .06½
Tolidin base, kegs.....lb. .88 @ .90
distilled, kegs.....lb. .95 @ 1.00
Tolu, balsam, cans.....lb. .62½@ .65
Toluene (toluol), pure, works, drums..gal. .35 @ —
freight allowed, tanks....gal. .30 @ —
Toluidin, mixed, drums.....lb. .27 @ .28
Tonga vine, N. F., bales.....lb. .19 @ .20
Tonka beans, Angostura, casks.lb. 2.40 @ 2.45
Triacetin, drums.....lb. .32 @ .36
Trichlorethylene, drums.....lb. .09½@ —
Triethanolamine, works, drums, lb. .40 @ .43
Tricresyl phosphate, drums...lb. .20½@ .21½
Triphenyl phosphate, drums..lb. .37 @ .39
Triphenylguanidin, drums....lb. .58 @ .60
Tripoli, air-floated, car lots, works..ton.22.50 @25.00
double ground, works.....ton.17.00 @18.00
single ground works.....ton.16.00 @ —

Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate tribasic)			
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bags.	lb.	.04¾@	.05
Madras, bags	lb.	.05½@	.06
Turpentine (spirits), gum, ex- dock, barrels, car lots.	gal.	.45 @	—
10-barrel lots	gal.	.47 @	—
5-barrel lots	gal.	.49 @	—
wood, destructive - distilled, drums.	gal.	.32 @	.35
steam - distilled, ar lots, drums.	gal.	.4116@	—
less than car lots, drums,	gal.	.44 @	.45

U

Unicorn root, false (helonias), bales	lb.	.23 @	.25
true (aletris), bags	lb.	.16 @	.18
Uranium oxide, kegs	lb.	1.50 @	—
Urea, 46 p.c., N, car lots, shipment, ex vessel, Atlantic ports, bags	ton.	82.60 @	—
Gulf ports, bags	ton.	82.60 @	—
pure, cases	lb.	.15 @	.17
Uva ursi leaves, bales	lb.	.04¾@	.05

V

Valerian root, U.S.P., bales	lb.	.12 @	.13
Valonia beards, 42 p.c. shipments, bags	ton.	36.00	@37.00
cups, shipment, bags	ton.	24.00	@26.00
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins	lb.	.75 @	1.35
Mexican, whole, tins	lb.	3.00 @	4.00
cuts, tins	lb.	2.35 @	2.50
South American, tins	lb.	2.00 @	2.25
Vanillin, domestic, ex-eugenol, tins	lb.	4.50 @	4.75
ex-guaiacol, tins	lb.	4.25 @	4.50
Venice, turpentine, true, cases	lb.	.25 @	.26
Verdigris, casks	lb.	.21 @	.23
V.M.P. naphthas, refinery, Bayonne, tankcars	gal.	.08½@	.09
Group 3, tankcars	gal.	.04 @	.06¼
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.14 @	.17
Chicago	gal.	.137 @	—
Des Moines	gal.	.168 @	—
Milwaukee	gal.	.19 @	—
Minneapolis	gal.	.193 @	—
Newark	gal.	.10 @	.12
New York	gal.	.10 @	.12
Omaha	gal.	.16 @	—
St. Louis		.128 @	—
St. Paul	gal.	.193 @	—

W

Wahoo bark, bales	lb.	.13 @	.14
Root, bark, bales	lb.	.26 @	.27
Wattle bark, shipment, bags.	ton.	30.00	@31.00
Extract, 55 p.c., barrels	lb.	.05½@	—
Wax:—			
Bayberry, imported, bags	lb.	.14 @	.15
Bees, white, pure, cases	lb.	.30 @	.33
yellow, common, African bags	lb.	.16 @	.16½
Brazilian, bags	lb.	.18 @	.19
Chilean, bags	lb.	.18 @	.19
San Domingo, bags	lb.	.14 @	.16
refined, cases	lb.	.18 @	.22
Candelilla, bags	lb.	.09½@	.10
Carnauba, flor, bags	lb.	.30 @	.31
No. 1 yellow, bags	lb.	.29 @	.30
No. 2 yellow, bags	lb.	.28 @	.29
No. 2, North Country, bags.	lb.	.18	Nom.
No. 3 chalky, bags	lb.	.13 @	.13½
No. 3, North Country, bags.	lb.	.13 @	.13½
Ceresin, imported, snow white, 145-147 m.p., bags	lb.	.23 @	.24
154-156 m.p., bags	lb.	.24 @	.25
158-160 m.p., bags	lb.	.25½@	.26
160-165 m.p., bags	lb.	.26½@	.27
Japan, cases	lb.	.05¾@	.06
Montan, crude, gross for net, ex-dock, net cash, bags.	lb.	.05¾@	.06½
Ozokerite, hard green, c.p., 66-68 deg. C., bags	lb.	.30 @	—
c.p. 70-72 deg. C., bags	lb.	.32 @	—
c.p. 74-76 deg. C., bags	lb.	.34 @	—
Paraffin (see P).			
Spermaceti blocks, cases	lb.	.18 @	.21
cakes, cases	lb.	.19 @	.22
White lead (see Lead, white).			
White pine bark, rossed, bales.	lb.	.05½@	.06
White precipitate, boxes, fibre drums, barrels.	lb.	1.31 @	—
Whiting, chalk, commercial, bags, barrels.	ton.	13.00	@14.00
gilders, bolted, bags, barrels.	ton.	15.00	@16.00
extra, bolted, bags, barrels.	ton.	18.00	@19.00
cliffstone, English, Paris white, bags, barrels.	ton.	30.00	@40.00
limestone, ground, car lots, bags.	ton.	6.50	@10.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bales.	lb.	.04 @	.05
rossed, bales	lb.	.06 @	.07
thin, natural, bales	lb.	.05½@	.06
rossed, green, bales	lb.	.07½@	.08
Wild indigo root, bags	lb.	.09 @	.10

Window glass, per 50-foot box:—

United inches.	Bracket sizes,	Single AA	Single A	Single B
25	6x 8 to 10x15	$24.00	$20.00	$19.00
34	11x14 to 12x13 to 14x20	25.00	21.00	20.00
40	10x26 to 16x24	27.00	22.50	21.00
50	18x22 to 20x20 to 20x30	28.00	28.70	22.00
54	15x36 to 24x30	29.00	24.50	22.50
60	26x28 to 24x36	30.00	20.00	23.20
70	26x34 to 28x32 to 30x40	32.00	28.75	25.20
80	30x30 32x38 to 34x36 to 30x50	36.50	32.25	28.70

United inches.	Bracket sizes,	Double AA	Double A	Double B
25	6x 8 to 10x15	$32.00	$28.00	$26.54
34	11x14 to 12x13 to 14x20	35.00	31.00	29.00
40	10x26 to 10x34	39.00	34.00	31.60
50	18x22 to 20x20 to 30x30	42.00	37.00	34.50
54	15x36 to 24x30	43.00	38.00	35.00
60	26x28 to 24x36	44.00	30.00	35.50
70	28x34 to 28x32 to 30x40	47.00	42.00	38.00
80	30x30 32x38 to 34x46 to 30x50	51.00	46.00	41.50
84	30x52 to 30x54	52.00	47.00	42.50
91	34x58 to 34x60	56.00	51.00	47.00
100	36x60 to 40x60	66.00	60.00	56.00
90	30x56 to 34x56	55.00	50.00	46.00

The schedule of discounts applying to quotations on window glass, except the Pacific Coast district, is as follows:—Single strength, "B" quality, first 3 brackets, 92 & 4 percent; all brackets above that size, 91 & 6 percent. Single strength, "A" quality, first 3 brackets, 90 & 4 percent, all brackets above that size, 89 & 6 percent. Double strength, "B" quality, all brackets, 91 & 6 per cent. Double strength, "A" quality, all brackets, 89 & 6 percent.

The schedule of discounts for the Pacific Coast district is as follows:—Single strength, "B" quality, first 3 brackets, 90 & 30 percent; all brackets above that size, 89 & 30 percent. Single strength, "A," first 3 brackets, 88 & 30 percent; all brackets above that size, 88 & 20 percent. Double strength "B," all brackets, 89 & 30 percent. Double strength "A," all brackets, 88 & 20 percent.

The following boxing charges apply on all orders for single-strength and double-strength glass:—First three bracket sizes, 10c. per 50-foot box; above, up to and including 100 united inches, 20c. per 50-foot box; sizes over 100 united inches, 40c. per 50-foot case; for glass packed 100 feet to the case the charges are double the amount charged for the same size packed 50 feet to the box.

The following fractional cutting charges apply:—Single strength, 1 fraction, 25c. per 50-foot box; 2 fractions, 50c. per 50-foot box; double strength, 1 fraction, 35c. per 50-foot box; 2 fractions, 70c. per 50-foot box.

Witch hazel extract, distilled, N, F, barrels	gal.	.55 @	.65
Leaves, bales	lb.	.06 @	.07
Wood flour, domestic, standard, grade, works, car lots, bags.	ton.	18.00	@24.00
finer grades, works, bags,	ton.	24.00	@30.00
imported, ex-dock, 40 mesh, bags.	ton.	15.50	Nom.
50 mesh, bags	ton.	17.50	Nom.
60 mesh, bags	ton.	18.50	Nom.
70 mesh, bags	ton.	19.50	Nom.
80 mesh, bags	ton.	22.00	Nom.
100 mesh, bags	ton.	24.00	Nom.
120 mesh, bags	ton.	26.00	Nom.
Wormseed, American, bags	lb.	.06½@	.07
Levant, bags	lb.	2.75 @	3.00
Wormwood, bales	lb.	.08 @	.09

X

Xylene (xylol), 5 deg., works, drums.	gal.	.37 @	—
freight allowed, tanks.	gal.	.32 @	—
10 deg., works, drums.	gal.	.32 @	—
freight allowed, tanks.	gal.	.27 @	—
commercial, works, drums.	gal.	.31 @	—
freight allowed, tanks.	gal.	.26 @	—
nitration, works, drums.	gal.	.42 @	—
freight allowed, tanks.	gal.	.37 @	—
Xylidin, drums	lb.	.36 @	.37
Xylol (see Xylene).			

Y

Yara yara, crystals, cans	lb.	1.25 @	1.85
Yellow:—			
Cadmium, barrels, kegs	lb.	.40 @	.45
ton lots.	lb.	.35 @	—
sulphide, boxes	lb.	.65 @	.75
Chrome, C.P., dry, ton lots, barrels.	lb.	.15 @	—
contracts, 1933	lb.	.14 @	—
in oil, cans	gal.	5.04 @	9.70
Dutch pink, barrels	lb.	.08 @	.10
Iron oxide, natural, barrels.	lb.	.04 @	.05
precipitated, barrels	lb.	.08 @	.10
Mercury oxide (see M).			
Ocher, dry, domestic, golden, bbls.	lb.	.03¾@	.07½
yellow, barrels	lb.	.01¾@	.02¾
f.o.b. works	lb.	.01 @	.01½
French, dark, car lots, casks	lb.	.0200@	.0205
l.c.l., casks	lb.	.0215@	.02¼
extra light, car lots, casks	lb.	.0230@	—
l.c.l, casks	lb.	.0275@	.0280
light, car lots, casks.	lb.	.0225@	—
l.c.l., casks	lb.	.0250@	.0270
medium, car lots, casks.	lb.	.0210@	.0225
l.c.l., casks	lb.	.0250@	.0270
in oil, cans	gal.	3.30 @	—
Zinc, barrels	lb.	.19 @	—
contracts, 1933	lb.	.18 @	—
Yellow dock root, bales	lb.	.07 @	.08
Yellow root (xanthorhiza), bales.	lb.	.09 @	.10
Yerba santa leaves, bales	lb.	.07½@	.08
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vials.	oz.	1.80 @	2.00

Z

Zinc (see daily quotations in market report).			
Carbonate, technical, barrels.	lb.	.09½@	.11
U.S.P., precipitated, powdered, barrels.	lb.	.28 @	.30
Chloride, fused, works, drums.	lb.	.05 @	.05¾
granular, works, drums	lb.	.05¾@	.06¼
solution, works, tanks.	lb.	.03 @	—
Cyanide, drums	lb.	.38 @	.43
Dust, car lots, barrels	lb.	.06¾@	.07
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.07¼@	.07½
Fluoride, barrels	lb.	.15 @	.20
Iodide, bottles, jars	lb.	4.20 @	4.25
Zinc oxide, pigment, domestic, American process, commercial, lead free, 2-ton lots, bags.	lb.	.05¾@	—
barrels	lb.	.06 @	—
smaller lots, barrels.	lb.	.06 @	—
bags	lb.	.06¼@	—
leaded grades, 5 p.c., 2-ton lots, bags.	lb.	.05½@	—
barrels	lb.	.05¾@	—
smaller lots, bags.	lb.	.05¾@	—
barrels	lb.	.06 @	—
35 p.c., car lots, bags	lb.	.0490@	—
2-ton lots, bags.	lb.	.05¼@	—
barrels	lb.	.05½@	—
smaller lots, bags.	lb.	.05¾@	—
barrels	lb.	.06 @	—
French process, commercial, lead free, 2-ton lots, bags.	lb.	.05¾@	—
barrels	lb.	.06 @	—
smaller lots, barrels.	lbs.	.06¼@	—
green seal, 2-ton lots, bags.	lb.	.09¾@	—
barrels	lb.	.09¾@	—
smaller lots, bags.	lb.	.09¾@	—
barrels	lb.	.10¼@	—
red seal, 2-ton lots, bags.	lb.	.08¾@	—
barrels	lb.	.08¾@	—
smaller lots, bags.	lb.	.08¾@	—
barrels	lb.	.09 @	—
white seal, 2-ton lots, barrels.	lb.	.10¾@	—
smaller lots, barrels.	lb.	.11¼@	—
imported, green seal, ex dock, barrels.	lb.	.07½@	.09¾
ex warehouse, barrels.	lb.	.07¾@	.09¾
red seal, ex dock, barrels.	lb.	.08¾@	—
ex warehouse, barrels.	lb.	.09 @	—
white seal, ex dock, barrels.	lb.	.07¾@	.10¾
ex warehouse, barrels.	lb.	.07¾@	.10¾
U.S.P., car lots, barrels.	lb.	.12¾@	—
less car lots, barrels.	lb.	.12¾@	—
Palmitate, barrels	lb.	.18 @	.19
Resinate, fused, dark, hard, barrels.	lb.	.05¾@	.06¼
precipitated, barrels	lb.	.12 @	.13
Stearate, technical, precipitated, barrels.	lb.	.16 @	.17
U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.16 @	.1[illegible]
Sulphate, crystals, barrels.	lb.	.03 @	.03¼
car lots, works, barrels	100 lbs.	2.65 @	—
Sulphide, car lots, barrels.	lb.	.13 @	—
less car lots, barrels.	lb.	.13½@	—
Sulphocarbolate, N.F., barrels.	lb.	.21 @	.23
Zinc-ammonia chloride, casks.	lb.	.05 @	.05¼
Zirconium nitrate, works	lb.	3.00 @	4.00
Oxide, crude, 53 p.c., grd., works, barrels.	ton.	42.00	@50.00
small lots, works, kegs.	lb.	.02¾@	—
75-75 p.c., grd., works, barrels.	ton.	65.00	@75.00
small lots, works, kegs.	lb.	.04¼@	—
white, 98 p.c., works, kegs.	lb.	.90 @	1.20

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The Proposed 'Pure Drug' Act

The proposed new Federal food and drugs act, which would include, also, cosmetics, but not tobacco products, as has been advocated at times, is, according to the draft submitted to the congressional committees on agriculture, a very far-reaching regulatory measure. It would be a new act, emphatically, in many ways. Not the least of its newness is the extension of the regulatory provisions, at present applying to statements made on labels and package enclosures (with some new ones), to all forms of advertising. And, all in all, the act would delegate to the Secretary of Agriculture almost unlimited power of regulation over the food, drug, and cosmetic industries.

The advertising at which the proposed regulation is directed has been given a two-fold definition in the draft of the measure:—(1) That which is designed to induce purchases; (2) that which is designed to induce sales. Presumably the second sort of advertising is that designed to induce dealers to push the article advertised. The proposed law, however, exempts in certain respects advertising "disseminated to members of the medical and pharmacological professions only." (The latter category apparently would not include grocers, "pine-board drug (?) stores," and other nonpharmacal distributors.) In this respect, as in many others, the purpose of the proposed law is not exactly clear.

A detailed comparison of the major provisions of the proposed law with those of the present act is printed elsewhere in this issue. Certain new phases of the proposed law have been selected for comment here.

In addition to the regular editions of the United States Pharmacopeia and the National Formulary, recognition as standards is proposed for supplements to these works. It may only be assumed that these supplements are to be prepared by the respective revision committees. It is proposed that the Secretary of Agriculture shall have authority to prescribe tests or methods of assay for the application of official standards. But, he would not have power to establish standards. Compliance with the pharmacopeia and formulary is made more extensive by proscribing names which simulate those which are recognized in these works and by requiring that a drug "meet the definition, formula, and description" set forth therein. This would affect, in certain instances, products that are improvements on those official. However, the deviation clause has been retained; but it is required, not, as now, that the correct standard be stated, but that the difference from the official standard be declared.

The misbranding provisions of the proposed law are even more comprehensive than those which have to do with adulteration. There is a general provision against labeling (most of the provisions applying to labeling apply also to advertising) that "is in any particular false, or by ambiguity or inference creates a misleading impression." There is a requirement that weight, measure, or numerical count of the contents be stated on the label. (The use of slack-filled or deceptively shaped containers is prohibited.) The printing of statements required on labels must be plain and conspicuous.

With respect to both drugs and cosmetics the draft of the proposed law contains companion provisions which are fraught with much danger. One of these provisions is as follows:—

> Section 24.—A right of action for damages shall accrue to any person for injury or death proximately caused by a violation of this act.

By itself, that provision may be regarded as more beneficial than harmful. But, among the violations of the act in which the foregoing provision would apply is that which would attend the adulteration of a drug (a similar provision is proposed with respect to cosmetics) as defined in the first paragraph of section 4. This paragraph declares that a drug is adulterated:—

> (a) If it is or may be dangerous to health under the conditions of use prescribed in the labeling thereof.

Idiosyncracies with respect to drugs are peculiar. Many individuals suffer untoward results from taking, even under the direction of a physician, drugs which cannot reasonably be regarded as hazardous. The manufacturer of a fully safe product, under the proposed provision, would be unwarrantedly exposed to costly litigation and—juries being what they are—heavy damages. Paragraph (a) of section 4 should be radically revised.

A drug would be misbranded if the label set it forth to be a cure for a disease when its effect was but palliative. Statements of therapeutic value would have to be in conformity with "the general agreement of medical opinion"—however that might be reasonably determined. It would be required that the presence of a number of additional component drugs be quantitatively stated on the label. These include the barbiturate group, bromals, peyote, and paraldehyde. And the presence of these drugs would require a label statement that the preparation "may be habit-forming." The presence of ether also would be required to be stated quantitatively. It is noteworthy that acetanilide, which was one of the bases of Dr. H. W. Wiley's fight for the food and drugs act of 1906, is not included among the drugs which the proposed law would require to be disclosed on the label.

Perhaps the most drastic proposal with regard to labeling is the requirement that all unofficial drugs must show on the label "the common name of the drug, if any there be, and the name and quantity or proportion of each medicinal or physiologically active ingredient thereof." That is a requirement for full formula-disclosure, and such disclosure is neither desirable from a business point of view nor wise from the standpoint of public welfare. Anybody who has worked in a drug store knows how avidly the average lay person seizes upon a morsel of therapeutic information, true or false, to apply it to the healing of himself and his friends. Almost every druggist has prevented serious consequences that would have followed purposed self-medication based on something read in a "medical book," a family paper, or on the label of a bottle picked up in a doctor's office or from his waste pile. Physicians write their prescriptions in abbreviated Latin largely to preclude misuse by a patient of undigested therapeutic information. To require that information regarding the potent constituents of a medicinal preparation be given to purchasers who would use it with positive danger is not sensible.

There is a potential bar against legitimate competition in the provision that a drug is misbranded "if it is an imitation of another drug." This is not a new provision, and it has not been used in its potential destructiveness. Nor has the other provision, that a drug is misbranded "if it is offered for sale under the name of another drug," been used to combat counterfeiting.

The administrative features of the proposed law, particularly that for the compulsory licensing of manufacturers under certain conditions, deserve careful study and thorough criticism. In fact, the entire proposal, desirable as many of its new features are, is such that its progress through Congress should be, as it is very likely to be, most cautiously conducted. This is no measure requiring emergency treatment.

Act for Industrial Recovery

Whenever the government's plan for industrial recovery may become operative, and whatever the provisions of the enabling statute, the one best industrial recovery act will be working to sell goods at a profit. This is an act that industry can, itself, plan and put in operation. Its effectiveness has been proved time and again. It will be found effective, no matter what the changes in economic conditions. Without it, there can be no industrial recovery.

The government's plan for industrial recovery does not contemplate putting pressure on industry with the purpose of making it sell goods. The plan does contemplate the obligation of industry to make a better market for its goods. But, the best market, like the most fertile land, produces nothing unless it is prepared, planted, and cultivated. The plan will, in a manner, reduce, if not wholly eliminate, the opportunity for certain sorts of business men to reap where others have sown and worked at cultivation. This will not, however, eliminate, or even reduce, the necessity of working, and the share in the harvest will be directly proportionate to the work put in on the fields.

One of the purposes in the government's plan for industrial recovery in the enlightenment of those who have not yet learned that there is such a thing as *productio ad absurdum*. It will be endeavored, somewhat indirectly for the most part, to prevent wasteful and costly overproduction. Overselling is also wasteful and very costly; because, generally, it is unilateral, the result of failure of all industries to keep pace with the selling efforts of the more ambitious. This one-sided loading of a market seriously disturbs its equilibrium and results quite rapidly in instability. The more widely the consumer's dollar is divided, the broader the base of business and the greater the stability of the business structure.

The same factors apply with respect to competition within an industry. Those who are content to let others do the work of building up a market for a commodity, apparently do not foresee the probability of their being shut off from the sun by a tall, narrow edifice. Tall, narrow buildings are not so stable as those of broader base. None should, however, expect the other fellow to build for him. Industrial recovery requires all to build—to work at selling and to advertise.

Tariff Bargaining Power Not Asked

President Has Not Sought Right To Change Rates as Basis For London Parley

WASHINGTON, June 7, 1933.

With Congress planning to adjourn at an early date, President Roosevelt has not yet asked for any legislation to permit tariff bargaining or the negotiation of reciprocal tariff agreements with other countries, although a request for such legislation has been expected for some time.

For a number of weeks the President has had before him the draft of a bill to delegate to him the power to raise or lower tariffs within certain limits as a means of bargaining with foreign countries for tariff concessions for American exports, but he has not yet decided to ask Congress for this power.

The Democratic party platform advocated "a competitive tariff for revenue . . . reciprocal tariff agreements with other nations, and an international economic conference designed to restore international trade and facilitate exchange." An international conference will convene in London, Monday, but as yet the only means of reaching reciprocal tariff agreements is the clumsy and uncertain traditonal American method of negotiation followed by ratification by the senate.

Trade Barriers to Be Discussed

The head of the American delegation at London is the Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, long an advocate of lower tariffs, and the agenda of the conference, which have been accepted by this country, include the thesis that high tariffs and other trade barriers have been an important factor in the world depression. In order to place the United States delegates in a position to bargain with other countries with some assurance that their negotiations would receive definte and official backing, as well as to avoid the log-rolling politics which mark all tariff consideration in Congress, it has been supposed that President Roosevelt would suggest some short-cut in tariff procedure in the United States, such as delegation to him of limited power to change the rates of the 1930 tariff law.

In anticipation of such legislation and in preparation for the London conference, several government agencies have been working for months on data to be used in the negotiations, and most of these labors have been completed.

Only today the Secretary of Agriculture sent to the senate a report on world trade barriers in relation to American agriculture, requested by a senate resolution last year. The United States Tariff Commission this week completed a series of four documents requested by another senate resolution dealing with an analysis of United States foreign trade and methods of tariff bargaining. In addition, the staff accompanying the delegation to the London conference is armed with a list of imports and exports, country by country, showing what items the United States buys from or sell to each country, the duty involved, and the probable effect of duty changes on home industries.

Foreign Trade Analyzed

Three of the Tariff Commission documents are published under the title of "An Economic Analysis of the Foreign Trade of the United States in Relation to the Tariff." These list all commodities mentioned in the tariff law and show all available trade statistics, advantages and disadvantages of this and other countries, and other pertinent data. The fourth of the series deals with "Tariff Bargaining Under Most-Favored Nation Treaties," and was prepared in co-operation with the Department of State.

The report of the Department of Agriculture discusses the effect of tariffs, import restrictions, and other trade barriers on American farm exports, discussing the important commodities separately. With respect to wheat, for example, it is concluded that these nationalistic policies have increased production in some sections and decreased consumption in others, so that the world surplus of wheat is much larger than it would be normally, with a resulting decline in the world price. The document concludes:—

Trade barriers and related measures, in their present extreme form throughout the world, have contributed to the distress in American agriculture. Carried to the levels reached in the past several years, these barriers create both incentive and necessity for further barriers. Hence, the area of governmental intervention has been greatly widened until no country remains wholly outside. Restrictions upon trade have been greatly intensified, and it is increasingly apparent that actions intended for the advantage of each country are resulting in cumulative damage to trade and prosperity of all.

Chemical Prices Steady

Price changes in the markets for heavy and fine chemicals were few and of relatively minor importance during the past week. On the whole, the markets showed some further increase in firmness.

The REPORTER's composite index number of prices for heavy and fine chemicals remained at the point reached in the preceding week, 125.2 (compared with August 1, 1914, as 100). In comparison with the average of prices in 1926 (as 100) the REPORTER's index number is now 88.6, compared with 89 at this time in 1932.

This index number is based on the prices of 107 representative articles in the markets for heavy chemicals, coaltar chemicals, paint and varnish materials, fertilizer materials, and pharmaceuticals and other fine chemicals.

Comparative Prices of Chemicals, Drugs, Oils

	Last week.	Previous week.	Last month.	Last year.
Alcohol, C D. 5, gal.	$0.38½	$0.38½	$0.38½	$0.356
Ammonia, anhydrous, lb.	.04½	.04½	.04½	.05⅝
sulphate, ton	23.00	23.00	23.00	20.00
Benzene, 90 p.c., gal.	.22	.22	.22	.20
Blue vitriol, 100 lbs.	3.50	3.50	3.25	2.75
Calcium acetate, 100 lbs.	2.75	2.75	2.50	2.50
arsenate, lb.	.05½	.05½	.05½	.05½
Carbon black, standard, lb.	.0272	.0272	.0272	.0275
Cascara sagrada, lb.	.09½	.09½	.09	.09½
Chinawood oil, lb.	.06½	.06	.05½	.05⅛
Chlorine, liquid, 100 lbs.	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Cloves, lb.	.10¼	.10	.09½	.12⅜
Coconut oil, lb.	.03⅛	.03⅛	.03⅛	.02⅞
Cottonseed oil, lb.	.0525	.0525	.0505	.0338
Ergot, Spanish, lb.	.35	.35	.35	.52
Gasoline, 65 octane, gal.	.02½	.02½	.02½	.04¾
Glycerin, C.P., lb.	.10¾	.10¾	.10¾	.10¾
Iodine, crude, lb.	2.33	2.27	2.26	2.98
Lemon oil, California, lb.	.65	.65	.65	.90
Messina, lb.	.75	.75	.75	.90
Linseed oil, raw, lb.	.0840	.0840	.0810	.0530
Menthol, lb.	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.65
Methanol, pure, gal.	.35½	.35½	.35½	.35½
Naphthalene, dyestuff, lb.	.04½	.04½	.04½	.04½
Orange oil, California, lb.	.70	.70	.70	1.50
Messina, lb.	.90	.90	.90	1.30
Peppermint oil, lb.	2.40	2.40	2.35	1.40
Petroleum, crude, Pennsylvania, bbl.	1.37	1.37	1.27	1.92
Oklahoma-Kansas, bbl.	.25	.25	.25	.67
Potash, caustic, lb.	.07⅛	.07⅛	.07⅛	.06⅛
iodide, lb.	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.90
muriate, 80-85 p.c., ton	35.55	35.55	35.55	35.55
Pyrethrum flowers, powdered, lb.	.22	.22	.22	.22
Quicksilver, flask	59.00	57.50	56.50	63.00
Quinine sulphate, oz.	.36	.36	.36	.36
Rosin, B, 280 lbs.	4.15	4.20	4.15	3.15
Soda ash, dense, 100 lbs.	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.05
bichromate, lb.	.04⅜	.04⅜	.04¼	.05
nitrate, Chilean, ton	24.90	24.90	24.90	33.40
Stoddard solvent, gal.	.04½	.04½	.04¾	.05¾
Sulphur, crude, long ton	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00
Sulphuric acid, 66 deg., ton	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50
Superphosphate, ton	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.50
Tallow, extra, lb.	.04	.03⅞	.03¾	.02⅛
Tin crystals, lb.	.35½	.33½	.31	.22½
Trisodium phosphate, lb.	2.00	2.00	1.80	2.55
Turpentine, gum spirit, gal.	.45	.46¼	.48¾	.44½
V. M. P. naphtha, gal.	.04	.04	.04	.06½
White lead, lb.	.06	.06	.05½	.06
Zinc oxide, lb.	.05¾	.05¾	.05¾	.05¾

Superphosphate Production Increased in March

Production of bulk superphosphate in March was 167,114 tons, according to the report of the Bureau of Census based on data received from 71 manufacturers. This compared with 188,631 tons produced by 84 manufacturers operating 155 plants during February. March 1932 production was 169,344 tons. Base and mixed goods production in March was 12,830 tons against 7,954 tons in February. Shipments of bulk superphosphate in March were 259,192 tons against 101,881 tons in February and 245,620 tons in March a year ago. The stocks of bulk material on hand at the end of March totaled 900,911 tons against 1,066,567 tons at the end of February and 1,186,971 tons at the end of March a year ago. Details of production, domestic demand and stocks on hand for March and a comparison with 1932 follow:—

	Short tons				
	March, 1933.*	February, 1933.	March, 1932.*	Jan.-March 1933.*	Jan.-March 1932.*
Production and receipts—					
Production—					
Bulk superphosphates—					
Totals, United States	167,114	188,631	169,344	582,899	586,953
Northern district	88,117	92,426	105,776	309,805	347,177
Southern district	78,997	96,205	63,568	273,094	239,776
Base and mixed goods—					
Totals, United States	12,830	7,954	7,852	27,291	30,113
Northern district	4,364	4,062	2,152	11,393	11,075
Southern district	8,466	3,892	5,700	15,898	19,038
Received from other acidulators (including inter-company transfers)†—					
Totals, United States	19,115	17,284	17,502	61,104	67,616
Northern district	12,036	10,851	14,388	37,539	44,713
Southern district	7,079	6,433	3,114	23,565	22,903
Shipments—					
Bulk superphosphates—					
Totals, United States	259,192	101,881	245,620	450,822	474,177
Northern district	100,183	50,882	105,575	213,937	247,984
Southern district	159,009	50,999	140,045	236,885	226,193
To mixers—					
Totals, United States	88,335	59,445	104,723	203,517	238,382
Northern district	44,041	37,801	48,261	123,170	142,473
Southern district	44,294	21,354	56,462	80,347	95,909
To other acidulators (including inter-company transfers)—					
Totals, United States	16,087	10,875	10,354	44,786	43,373
Northern district	8,600	4,976	5,275	28,157	25,304
Southern district	7,487	5,899	5,079	16,629	18,069
To consumers—					
Totals, United States	154,770	31,561	130,543	202,519	191,754
Northern district	47,542	8,015	52,039	62,610	80,207
Southern district	107,228	23,546	78,504	139,909	111,547
Base and mixed goods—					
Totals, United States	194,252	53,181	137,877	282,737	219,508
Northern district	56,238	17,350	66,094	84,243	90,488
Southern district	138,014	35,831	71,783	198,494	129,020
Stocks—					
Bulk superphosphates—					
Totals, United States	900,911	1,066,567	1,186,971	.....	.....
Northern district	401,660	432,215	531,223	.....	.....
Southern district	499,251	634,352	655,748	.....	.....
Base and mixed goods—					
Totals, United States	451,594	541,161	644,529	.....	.....
Northern district	260,849	282,709	330,812	.....	.....
Southern district	190,745	258,452	313,717	.....	.....

† Includes both bulk superphosphates and base and mixed goods.
* Revised.

Obituaries

R. B. Robinette

Roy B. Robinette, who served as president of the National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association in 1926, and who was vice-president, secretary and treasurer of the Tropical Paint & Oil Company, Cleveland, died June 7, at his home in Cleveland, death being the result of a severe heart attack, which he suffered April 29. In addition to being a nationally known figure in the paint and varnish industry, Mr. Robinette was one of the civic and social leaders of Cleveland and was prominent in educational, art and musical circles as well as widely acclaimed for his philanthropy in that city.

R. B. Robinette

Mr. Robinette was fifty-five years old, having been born January 16, 1878 in Bedford, Ohio. His father died when he was seven years old. Following the death of his father, the family of mother and three children moved to Cleveland and Roy Robinette attended the public schools there. At the age of fifteen years, or in 1893, he had to go to work to assist in the support of the family and when he was nineteen years old in 1897 his mother died, leaving him, the eldest son, to care for the two younger children, a brother and sister.

His first employment was with the Standard Oil Company as an office boy distributing circulars. In 1896 he took employment with the Atlantic Refining Company, then a Standard Oil subsidiary, in Cleveland, and continued his education at night schools. He remained with the Atlantic company until the beginning of 1903, when he joined the Fred G. Clark Company, oil distributors, remaining with the latter at Coraopolis, Pa., until December 1, 1903, when he joined with George C. Hascall in a partnership known as the Tropical Oil Company. This company was subsequently incorporated as the Tropical Paint & Oil Company, when he became secretary and treasurer, which position he retained to the end, adding the title vice-president in 1926.

Mr. Robinette was an enthusiastic worker for the paint and varnish industry and devoted much of his time to that interest, being president of the Cleveland Paint, Oil and Varnish Club in 1918 and 1919 and vice-president of the national association in 1924, serving as regional vice-president for the central zone, after having served as a director of the association from 1917, and as second vice-president in 1918. Also, he continuously served on many of the national body's committees as well as of his local organization in Cleveland. He was re-elected a director of the Cleveland Club on June 2.

His activities outside of the paint and varnish industry were many and varied and among them were included the presidency of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, president of the Lakewood School Board; secretary, Hascall Paint Company; director, The Midland Bank, National Funding Company, all of Cleveland; Colonial Savings & Loan Company, Lakewood; National Aeronautic Association, Cleveland Chapter; director, Westwood Country Club, Cleveland; director, Clifton Club, Lakewood; director, Rotary Club, Cleveland; vice-president, Community Betterment Council, Cleveland; member, Cleveland Athletic Club, Hermit Club, The Chamber of Industry, Cleveland, and Lakewood Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Robinette was married in 1909 to Miss Dawn Waldeck, Cleveland, and she survives, as do three sons, who are:—Roy, jr., Carl, and William Penn Robinette. Also surviving are a sister, Mrs. Louis D. Cull, and a brother, Clyde Robinette, both of Lakewood.

Funeral services were held June 10 at the residence, and burial was private.

(Continued on page 26)

Industry Control Retained in Recovery Bill by 49-to-31 Vote in the Senate

Import Control and Supervision Over Oil Pipeline Charges Approved—Price-Fixing Banned —Sales Tax Unlikely

WASHINGTON, June 9, 1933.

After approving the industry control section virtually as reported by the finance committee, the senate spent the better part of today debating the public works provisions of the industrial recovery bill. It was expected that the tax provisions would be adopted before adjournment tonight and that the recommendations of the finance committee in this respect would be largely accepted.

The senate rejected a finance committee amendment requiring prevailing rates of wages to be paid on all government construction projects authorized in the measure, and struck out, by a vote of 48 to 35, a provision requiring American-made materials and supplies to be used in all projects financed in whole or in part by Federal funds.

The bill is scheduled to go to conference tomorrow, and the house probably will agree to the senate tax schedule, so that the bill may become law within a few days.

WASHINGTON, June 8, 1933.

The senate tonight approved title I of the national industrial recovery act virtually as reported by its finance committee, after defeating, by a vote of 31 to 49 a motion to strike the entire title from the bill.

One of the most important changes made by the senate in the bill as it passed the house was an amendment to permit the President to embargo imports when, after complaint and public hearing, he shall determine that imports are in unfair competition with domestic industry. Throughout the bill foreign commerce is included with interstate commerce as being subject to the provisions of the codes.

The senate rejected the President's recommendation for an amendment to permit complete control of the oil indstry, but adopted its committee's amendment on oil. This permits the president to initiate proceedings before the Interstate Commerce Commission to fix resonable rates for oil pipelines; permits legal proceedings to divorce pipeline ownership from a holding company if unfair practices or exorbitant rate are involved; and prohibits the transportation of oil illegally produced.

Administration Plans Speeded

With the industrial recovery bill scheduled for enactment this weekend, the eyes of business turned toward plans for administering this unprecedented peacetime plan for the regulation of industry.

Already plans are being whipped into shape to handle the prodigious task in short order, and trade associations are hastily preparing to operate under the new law.

This is being done under the direction of Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson at the request of President Roosevelt. Whether or not General Johnson will be named administrator of the act—and all parties appear to be satisfied with this forceful soldier-lawyer-manufacturer—he is setting up a form of organization to be ready for quick action. Having no official position, he refers to his associates simply as a few of his friends, and refuses to discuss reports that various prominent business men and labor leaders will be given positions in the permanent set-up. Walter L. Teagle, of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, is one of those mentioned for a post on the industrial advisory board, and other names are in discussion.

One thing is now certain—there will be quick action to increase the purchasing power of the nation's workers. If this objective is not reached quickly and in substantial measure the entire plan may be abndoned. If it succeeds, there will be considertion of the many other and lesser ills of the economic structure.

Meanwhile there will be little official consideration of the many details of business relationships which have long bothered various trades and industries.

Trades Work on Codes

Every trade association—there are said to be some 7,000 of them in the country—is working on a proposed code of fair trade practices and business ethics, each one including some detailed problems of the particular industry. These may be problems of grading, channels of distribution, agency, relationships, credit, advertising, division of market areas, freight allowances, design piracy, free goods, or a score of others.

But every one of these will be subordinated to the major objective of employing more men and women and paying them more wages.

The economics behind the plan is this:—Since 1929, the value of industrial production has been higher than the measure of the nations purchasing power, regardless of how these are measured and of their fluctuations. It is postulated that there can be no foundation for industrial recovery until the purchasing power is greater than the value of production. The only way to increase purchasing power is to hire more employees and pay them more money.

Therefore the first job is to require shorter working hours and higher wages, and it is likewise essential that every unit in industry abide by the agreed schedule of hours and wages. This will eventually result in increased prices; but, if proces increase faster than purchasing power, the entire scheme is useless; so every effort will be made to keep prices down, first by entreaty, later, possibly by price-fixing.

Price-Fixing Opposed

Many amendments to the bill were offered from the floor of the senate today. The first important one adopted was offered by Senator Borah and states that agreements reached with respect to codes of fair competition shall not permit combinations in restraint of trade, price-fixing, or the creation of monopolies.

In the economic conception of the plan, it is postulated that, after purchasing power equals or exceeds the value of production, it will make little difference whether prices or wages go up or down, provided their relationship is not changed.

Industries coming before the new administrator will, therefore, be asked to leave their lesser problems to a later date and deal first only with shorter hours and higher wages and the employment of more men for the present output. Partly because they are already organized and ready to proceed, partly for psychological reasons, partly because together they control some two-thirds of industrial

(Continued on page 26)

Drug Institute Holds Meeting of Executives

Committee Discusses Proposed Code—Council Enlarged —Membership Plans

A meeting of the executive committee of the Drug Institute of America, headed by Dr. William E. Weiss, general manager of Drug, Incorporated, chairman, was held in the Hotel Biltmore, this city, Thursday, June 8.

The personnel of the various committees of the institute not already announced had not been completed at the time the REPORTER went to press, nor had the code of ethics been completed. These will be published, however, as soon as they are available.

The executive committee decided to increase the membership of the council to 200. The original plan had been to have this body consist of the twenty-nine directors and not less than thirty additional members of the institute appointed by the board of directors.

Membership Plans Laid

The membership committee of the institute held its first meeting in the Hotel Biltmore, June 8, with the chairman, Ray A. Whidden, president of Bauer & Black, presiding. The meeting was attended by practically every member of the committee or his representative, and plans for launching a drive for members were discussed and agreed upon.

Each member of the committee will handle the soliciting of members of his own trade group, and while it was admitted that there would be some oversolicitation, it was the judgment of the committee that such was inevitable if complete coverage of the field is to be achieved and no one overlooked.

(Continued on page 18)

A. D. M. A. Executives Commend Drug Institute

After a meeting in this city, held June 8 and 9, the executive committee of the American Drug Manufacturers' Association issued the following statement with reference to the Drug Institute of America:—

Recognizing that demoralizing conditions prevail in the drug trade, particularly in the wholesale and retail branches, the executive committee of the American Drug Manufacturers' Association has given careful consideration to the Drug Institute of America, and the consensus of opinion is that the project is a step in the right direction toward correcting these conditions and merits united support.

Food and Drugs Act Revision to Have Full Support of Dep't of Agriculture

Tugwell Says All Objectives Will Be Defended —Requests for Changes Expected—Draft And Present Law Compared

WASHINGTON, June 8, 1933.

The Department of Agriculture will stand behind every section of its draft of a proposed new food and drugs law, it was declared today by Dr. Rexford G. Tugwell, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture. Dr. Tugwell said:—

We do not claim that the bill is perfect in its language, but we are ready to defend our objective in every paragraph. We hope that the draft will be very carefully studied by all interests concerned, so that when Congress is ready to consider it there will be full and intelligent discussion.

Asked if he anticipated much opposition to the measure, the assistant secretary said:—

I don't see how there can be any serious objection to a bill designed to protect the general public. Some changes may be requested, but the general purpose should meet approval from everybody. The Department of Agriculture is charged with protecting both the health and the pocketbook of the public against deceptions and unsafe products in the food and drug field, and the new bill is designed to permit us to do a better job by remedying the deficiencies of the present law.

No Change in Plans

Plans for administering the new bill when it shall have become law do not contemplate any marked change in the present organization of the Food and Drug Administration, Dr. Tugwell said. Reports have it that Dr. James J. Durrett is to return to the government service and will again have an executive position in connection with the administration of the food and drugs act.

Dr. Tugwell said he felt fthat there is no need to return to the form of administration used by the late Dr. Harvey W. Wiley in beginning the enforcement of the present food and drugs law in 1906. Dr. Wiley insisted that the law be administered entirely by chemists, and he reached his conclusions about the effects of foods and drugs by a spectacular "poison squad" of human testers. Dr. Tugwell declared that science is sufficiently advanced so that such methods are no longer needed, and that chemists and other scientists can best serve in advisory capacities to the enforcement officers who may or may not have had technical training. With respect to the purpose of the department, he said:—

It is the function of the Department of Agriculture to stand between the manufacturers and distributors of foods, drugs, and cosmetics, and the consuming public and to see that the consumer gets the greatest possible protection without imposing any unnecessary hardships on the trades, and in this we hope to be guided by the best possible current scientific advice.

The bill has not yet been introduced in either Senate or House, but there was little doubt that it would be shortly before adjournment. The chairmen of the agriculture committees of both bodies have been engaged on other matters and have not yet studied the department's draft.

(The official text of the draft was printed in the Reporter *for June 5, pages 20 and 21. Demand for copies of that issue has exhausted the supply. Reprints of the draft are available at the* Reporter *office.)*

Following is a comparative analysis of the draft and the present law, prepared by the Department of Agriculture:—

Memorandum on Proposed Bill for Revising Food and Drugs Act, Indicating Differences Between Bill and Present Law

Bill	Present Law
Sec. 1. Title.	
Sec. 2. Definition of food, drug, cosmetic, advertisement, and others terms used in bill.	Definition of drug does not include therapeutic devices, or drugs or devices intended to affect non-pathologic conditions of the body. Cosmetic and advertisement not defined.
Sec. 3. (a). Food defined as adulterated if dangerous to health; if added poisonous substances present in excess of tolerances prescribed by secretary; if filthy or decomposed; if prepared under unsanitary conditions; if from diseased animals; or if packed in poisonous containers.	No provision against packing under unsanitary conditions, or in poisonous containers. No authorization to establish tolerances for poisons. Other provisions essentially the same.
(b). Food adulterated if valuable constituent removed; if another substance substituted partly or entirely for the article; if damage or inferiority is concealed; or if any substance has been mixed with it to increase its bulk or weight or to reduce its quality or to create a deceptive appearance.	Contains essentially the same provisions.
(c). Confectionery defined as adulterated if it contains alcohol, resinous glazes, or non-nutritive substances.	Resinous glazes not prohibited and only certain enumerated non-nutritive substances banned. Otherwise essentially similar.
(d). Prohibits use uncertified coaltar colors in foods.	No similar provision. No action can be taken unless it can be proved that colors or their impurities are poisonous and that they are present in such quantities as may be harmful to health.
Sec. 4. (a). A drug defined as adulterated if under the conditions of use prescribed in the labeling it may be dangerous to health.	Contains no such provision.
(b). A drug defined as adulterated if its name is the same as, or simulates, a pharmacopeial or National Formulary name, and it fails to meet all the requirements of the pharmacopeia or formulary. Where the tests provided by the pharmacopeia or formulary for determining the standard of strength, quality or purity are insufficient, the secretary is authorized to prescribe improved tests. Drugs exempted from this provision if labeled to show wherein their strength, quality and purity differ from pharmacopeial or formulary requirements.	Does not authorize establishment of new tests when tests prescribed are insufficient. Other provisions essentially the same.
(c). Drugs not recognized in pharmacopeia or formulary must meet the standards under which they are sold.	Contains essentially same provisions.
(d). Drugs defined as adulterated if any substance has been mixed with them to reduce their quality or strength, or if any substance has been substituted wholly or in part for them.	Contains no similar provision. Action, if possible, must be taken under other adulteration provisions or under misbranding provisions.
Sec. 5. (a). Cosmetics defined as adulterated if injurious to the user.	No provisions on cosmetics.
(b). Cosmetics defined as adulterated if they contain poisonous substances in excess of the tolerances prescribed by the secretary.	No provisions on cosmetics.
Sec. 6. (a). Food, drugs and cosmetics defined as misbranded if labeling is false or misleading in any particular.	No provisions on cosmetics. Otherwise essentially the same.
(b). Food, drugs and cosmetics in package form must bear labels which show the name and address of the manufacturer or distributor and the quantity of the contents. Canned food which moves in substantial quantities from packing to labeling establishments, there to be labeled, is exempted from penalties if it is actually labeled properly before leaving the labeling establishment.	Neither food nor drugs required to be labeled with the name and address of manufacturer or distributor. No provision on cosmetics. While statement of quantity or contents, required on food, no such requirement of contents for drugs. No provision specifically exempting canned food from labeling to show quantity of contents, but by order of secretary such exemption administratively allowed.
(c). All statements required by this and other sections of the act must be plainly and conspicuously set forth in terms readily intelligible to the consumer.	Specifically required only for statements of quantity of contents; otherwise required only by inference.

Sec. 7 (a). Food misbranded if in deceptive or slack-filled containers. (b). Food misbranded if offered for sale under name of another food. (c). Food misbranded if imitation and not so labeled. (d). Food misbranded if it fails to meet the definition of identity legally promulgated by regulations, or if its label fails to bear the name of the article. (e). Food misbranded if standards of quality have been legally promulgated and its label fails to state the quality of the food. (f). Food misbranded if it is represented as one for which no definition has been prescribed and its label fails to bear the name of the food and of each ingredient in the order of predominance by weight. Secretary authorized to require by regulation such further information on the label as may be necessary to prevent deception.	No similar provision. Contains same provision. Contains essentially same provision. Definitions now promulgated have no legal effect, but must be supported by expert testimony. Name of food defined not required to appear on label. A similar provision is applicable only to canned foods.
Sec. 8 (a). A drug misbranded if labeled with the name of a disease for which it is a palliative but not a cure and fails to state that it is not a cure, or if its label bears any statement concerning the effect of the drug contrary to the general agreement of medical opinion. (b). Labels for drugs containing any narcotic or hypnotic substance must bear the name and quantity of such substance with the statement, "Warning! May be habit-forming." (c). Presence and amount of alcohol, ether and chloroform must be declared on the labels. (d). Methods of use must be prescribed on the labels. (e). Drugs sold under names not recognized in pharmacopeia or formulary required to bear their common name, if there is any, and the name and quantity of each medicinal ingredient. The secretary is authorized to require such further information on the label as may be necessary to protect public health. (f). Pharmacopeia and formulary drugs must be packed and labeled as required by these authorities. (g). Drugs liable to deterioration must be packaged and labeled as required by regulations. (h). A drug misbranded if its container is deceptive, or if it imitates another drug, or if it is offered for sale under the name of another drug. (i). Germicides and antiseptics must kill micro-organisms under conditions of use indicated in labeling.	No provision for informative labeling. On the contrary, food sold under a distinctive name which does not imitate the distinctive name of another article is exempted from provisions against adulteration and misbranding if it does not contain added poisonous ingredients. Exemptions also made for articles sold as compounds and blends. Extent of these exemptions not fully clarified by court decisions. A drug labeled with disease names for which it is a palliative not required to be labeled to show it is not a cure. False statements of therapeutic effect are banned only if such statements are fraudulently made. Labels must bear the name and quantity of a limited number of such substances, enumerated in the law, and their derivatives. No warning legend. Contains same provision. Contains no such provision. Contains no similar provision. Contains no such provision. Contains no such provision. No provision regarding deceptive containers. Otherwise the same.
Sec. 9 (a) and (b). Advertising of food, drugs and cosmetics defined as false if misleading in any particular. (c). Public advertising of drugs for diseases wherein self-medication may be dangerous prohibited.	Contains no such provision. Some of more flagrant abuses can be reached by general provisions against adulteration and misbranding. Contains no such provision. Contains no such provision.
Sec. 10. Secretary authorized to prohibit added poisons in food and cosmetics, or prescribe tolerances for them.	No provision on cosmetics. Expert testimony must be brought in each contested case on food to show beyond a reasonable doubt that the poison is present in such quantity as may be harmful to health.
Sec. 11. Secretary authorized to establish definitions of identity and standards of quality and fill of container for food.	Law authorizes establishment of standards of quality and fill of container for canned food only. Present definitions and standards for other food do not have the force and effect of law, and in all cases expert testimony must be introduced to sustain their validity.
Sec. 12. Secretary authorized to require permits for interstate shipment of classes of food, drugs and cosmetics which by reason of conditions surrounding their manufacture may be injurious to health, and where their injurious nature cannot be adequately determined after interstate shipment.	Contains no such provision.
Sec. 13. Inspectors authorized to make inspection of factories, warehouses, and other establishments in which food, drugs or cosmetics are manufactured or held. Provision made to enjoin interstate shipments from factories or warehouse refusing privilege of inspection.	Contains no such provision.
Sec. 14. Interstate carriers of food, drugs and cosmetics, and interstate consignees of such articles, required to permit inspectors to copy records showing interstate shipment.	Contains no such provision.
Sec. 15. Authorizes the department to investigate food, drugs and cosmetics, through its own agents or through State or city officials. Prescribes duties of United States attorneys to whom violations of the act are reported. Requires secretary to give opportunity for hearing before criminal prosecution.	Hearings is not required except in prosecutions against dealers who have received and distributed goods in violation of the act. Nevertheless, the administrative practice has always been to afford hearings to prospective defendants. Other provisions essentially the same.
Sec. 16. Authorizes seizure of articles in violation of the law by process pursuant to libel, or in cases where there is probable cause to believe that articles are adulterated so as to be imminently dangerous to health, upon the order of an officer of the department, after which jurisdiction of the court attaches. Where recovery is had in a suit against an officer by reason of seizure on probable cause, judgment will be paid out of appropriations for the administration of this act. Courts authorized to dispose of articles condemned after seizure, by destruction or sale. Proviso made that seized goods may be returned to the claimant under bond for destructions or for bringing them into compliance with the law, if this can be done.	Contains no provision for executive seizure, even though product imminently dangerous to health. Other provisions essentially the same.
Sec. 17. Provides penalties of imprisonment and fine for both first and subsequent violations of act; repeated offenders and wilful offenders subjected to heavy penalties. Exempts publishers and radio broadcasters and advertising agencies from penalties if they furnish name of person responsible for the advertising. Exempts dealers from prosecution who hold guaranties. Prohibits forging of label identification devices authorized by regulations under sections 12 and 22.	Penalties are very small, and imprisonment authorized only on second offenses. No special penalty provided for wilful violation. Contains no penalties for false advertising. Contains same exemption for dealers.
Sec. 18. Provides for liability of officers of corporations violating the law.	Contains similar provision.
Sec. 19. To avoid multiplicity of seizure and criminal proceedings United States courts are vested with jurisdiction to restrain repetitious violations by injunction.	Contains no such provision.
Sec. 20. Lays down procedure for excluding adulterated, misbranded and falsely advertised food, drugs and cosmetics from importation.	No provision on cosmetics. No provision against importation of falsely advertised food and drugs. Otherwise essentially the same.
Sec. 21. Secretary authorized to publish all court proceedings to disseminate such other information regarding food, drugs and cosmetics as may be necessary to protect the public health or to protect the public against fraud.	Authorizes publication of judgments of the court only.
Sec. 22. Secretary authorized upon application of manufacturers to designate supervisory inspectors in factories of food, drugs and cosmetics, who, if the goods conform to the requirements of the Act, will permit the use of marks showing compliance with the Act and such other information as the regulations may provide. Such services to be paid for by applicant, and proceeds to be turned into the treasury for use by the secretary in expenditures incurred in carrying out this section.	Contains no such provision.
Sec. 23. Secretary authorized to prescribe rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of the act except those relating to imports. Secretaries of Treasury and Agriculture authorized to prescribe regulations covering imports. Sections 9 and 10 of Federal Trade Commission act incorporated by reference.	Regulations made by Secretaries of Treasury, Agriculture and Commerce. No provision similar to sections 9 and 10 of Federal Trade Commission act.
Sec. 24. Authorizes suit for personal injuries caused by violation of the act.	Contains no such provision.
Sec. 25. Separability clause.	Contains no such provision.
Sec. 26. Effective date and repeals.	

The outstanding changes in the bill from the provisions of the present law are:—

1. Extension of jurisdiction to advertising.
2. Inclusion of cosmetics.
3. Authorization to limit added poisons in food to specific tolerances.
4. Authorization to establish definitions and standards for food.
5. Authorization to require permits when food may be injurious and public cannot be effectively protected by other provisions.
6. Provision to control more adequately false or misleading therapeutic claims on drugs.
7. Requirement for fully informative labeling of food and drugs.
8. More adequate remedial provisions.

Drug Institute Lays Plans for Members

(Continued from page 17)

The committee has in course of preparation three or four broadsides which are to be mailed generally to the drug industry in an effort to provide answers to questions which are being brought up in reference to the institute.

Mr. Whidden stated that, although it is impossible at the present time to outline completely all of the plans, a good start had been made and as plans are completed further information and details of the work will be disseminated.

Membership Fees

The committee has prepared blanks for applications for membership in the institute and will seek to collect dues for the remainder of 1933 and the whole of 1934 from applicants. According to the application blanks there are two rates of dues. The sum of $20 a year will be collected from manufacturers of pharmaceutical, drug, and chemical products, manufacturers of trademarked medicinal products, manufacturers of toilet articles, manufacturers of cosmetics, manufacturers of other products principally distributed through the drug trade, service wholesalers dealing in products principally handled by drug stores, mutual and other wholesalers dealing in products principally handled by drug stores, officials of retail drug store chains, representatives of independent retail drug stores excepting proprietors, store managers, pharmacists, and clerks, representatives of other outlets handling drug, toilet or cosmetic products who are above the rating of department manager, and officers and employees of trade associations connected with the drug industry, including trade journal employees and executives. The sum of $2 a year will be collected from salesmen of the various manufacturers and wholesalers mentioned above, chain drug store managers, pharmacists, and clerks, independent retail drug store proprietors, managers, pharmacists, and clerks, representatives of other retail outlets handling products in the drug, toilet, or cosmetic fields with ratings of department manager or below, and deans and members of faculties of colleges of pharmacy, officers of pharmaceutical associations, and members of learned, scientific, public, or professional organizations. Individuals connected with such other industries, businesses, or activities whose products are in part distributed through drug trade channels or whose products are accessory thereto may become associate members, the dues for which are $20 a year. Active membership in the institute is limited to individuals over twenty-one years of age, of high character and good standing.

In applying for membership the individual must state the name of the firm for which he works and the position he holds. This information will be properly tabulated in the national offices of the institute, in New York. A properly attested membership card will be furnished all members and an engraved certificate of membership suitable for framing may be obtained at no extra cost.

Western N. Y. Drug Trade Organizes for Co-operation

ALBANY, June 6, 1933.

The Western New York Drug Trades Conference, Inc., Buffalo, has been chartered by the Secretary of State as a membership corporation without capital stock. The association will conduct operations in the counties of Niagara, Orleans, Erie, Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, Genesee, Wyoming, and Allegany.

The association is formed for the promotion of social and business harmony and the development of a helpful and co-operative spirit among its members and among those engaged in the drug industry and in the manufacture, distribution and sale at wholesale and retail of drugs and other commodities commonly merchandized in drug stores; to promote and encourage the maintenance of a high standard of business ethics among those engaged in the drug and kindred trades.

Clayton S. Heinze, Niagara Falls; William J. Marshman, Lockport; Joseph S. Osinski, Orchard Park; John T. Helgren, Jamestown; Royal T. Gulley, Gowanda; Roy Warren, Michael Strozzi, Andrew G. Kellner, Edward J. Hansen, Edward I. Dembowski, Nathan Horwitz, Arthur H. Reiman, George F. Bigham, Herbert A. Daly, Sidney C. James, John T. Stoddart, William M. Kane, R. Vaughn Pierce, Monroe D. Washburn, Eugene F. Miller, all of Buffalo, are the incorporators.

Charles C. Page, M. & T. building, Buffalo, is attorney for the corporation.

United Carbon Declares Dividends on Shares

The United Carbon Company has resumed payment of dividends with the declaration of a 25 cents per share distribution on its common stock payable July 1 to stock of record June 16. Similar action was taken on the preferred shares which will receive a semi-annual payment of $350 a share on the same date and record.

This is the first dividend on the common stock since January 1, 1931, when a quarterly distribution of 25 cents was made. The last payment on the preferred was a regular semi-annual one of $3.50 on January 1, 1931.

President Oscar Nelson announced that the company has paid off its bank loans which amounted to $250,000 at the end of the first quarter. The company now has cash deposits in excess of $700,000. "Carbon black sales in month of May were the largest in the history of the company, he said.

Japanese Ammonia Sulphate Project

Another project for the erection of a sulphate of ammonia plant in Japan has been launched by Y. Watanabe, Ube, Oita-Ken. Mr. Watanabe has forme da company, the Ube Chisso Kogyo Kaisha, Ltd., capitalized at 5,000,000 yen, one-fourth of which is to be paid in, according to information received by the Department of Commerce from the assistant trade commissioner at Tokyo. The plant will use the Haber process, and will have an annual capacity of 50,000 tons.

Barnett Fuel and Oil Company, Denver, will back the Sarnoff-Irving team, Colorado Springs, in the Colorado State Baseball League.

Dubbs Awarded Two Oil Cracking Patents

Wins Eleven-Year Contests with Doherty and Herthel-Tifft Over Priority

WASHINGTON, June 5, 1933.

After eleven years of litigation, the United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals has awarded Carbon P. Dubbs two patents for cracking petroleum. One patent was contested by Henry L. Doherty, and the other by Eugene C. Herthel and Thomas De Colon Tifft.

In the first case, Doherty filed an application in 1920, and Dubbs in 1921. An interference was set up, and there has been continuous litigation since then, first within the Patent Office and then before the court. The Patent Office examiner first awarded the patent to Doherty as the senior party, but the Patent Office board of appeals reversed this and awarded the patent to Dubbs, to whom it was issued in 1927. The court discussed at length the processes described in the two patent applications and concluded:—

To our mind, while to some extent the operation may be similar in the two cases, it is obvious that in many essential respects the processes are quite distinct and different.

In the second case, Dubbs applied for a patent on a cracking process in 1921 and it was allowed in 1925. However, he did not pay the required fee and the patent was not issued. Herthel and Tifft applied for a patent in 1926, and it was issued in 1928, but in the meantime, 1927, Dubbs applied for a renewal of his patent application. Herthel and Tifft contended that the Dubbs process was impractical and unworkable, while their process had been in actual operation for two years while the Dubbs patent lay forfeited. The court ruled that this was simply their opinion, and awarded the patent to Dubbs.

Paint Educational Bureau Appoints Code Committee

At meetings held in this city and in Providence, R. I., June 5 and 6, respectively, the Educational Bureau of the paint and varnish industry appointed the following special committee to draft a tentative code of fair competition for the paint, varnish and lacquer industry:—chairman Ernest T. Trigg, H. S. Felton, H. A. Melum, J. D. Patton, E. S. Phillips, William Richter and F. L. Sulzberger. The code committee held its first meeting between sessions of the Educational Bureau to discuss policy. Agreeing that definite precedure should await enactment of the national industrial recovery act, the committee at once began a study of the entire industry and the interrelated problems of all branches so that the code might truly effectuate the policy of the Act.

It is the intention of the code committee to consult with representatives of all groups and interests within the industry so that all may have an opportunity to present their views. It is the hope of the committee that those who have mutual interests will voluntarily confer with each other at once and present their suggestions. It is insisted, however, that the dominant mutual interest of all is in the welfare of the paint, varnish and lacquer industry as a whole. For this reason the suggestions from all subdivisions of an industry must be integrated with the plan for the whole. When such a general code is prepared, it is, of course, the intention of the committee to refer it to the industry as a suggested plan to be submitted to the President's administrator.

The Educational Bureau meeting opened at noon, Monday, with an address by Noel Sargent, secretary of the National Association of Manufacturers, who explained in detail the various sections of the national industrial recovery act, and presented the reasons for the activity of his association in seeking certain amendments. To hear this presentation and participate in the afternoon discussion, the executive committee of the National Paint, Oil and arnish Association attended as guests of the Educational Bureau.

The executive committee of the N. P. O. & V. A. held a regular meeting at the Roosevelt Hotel, New York, on Monday morning, June 5, to discuss convention arrangements and other association business. The committee passed a resolution ratifying the action of President Matlack in authorizing T. J. McFadden to serve as acting manager in the emergency caused by the death of General Manager Horgan. Another resolution authorized the establishment of an agency account with the Riggs National Bank, Washington, to serve as depositary of securities purchased for the association.

Attendance at this meeting included:—S. R. Matlack, president, National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association; C. J. Caspar, W. E. Maston, D. W. Figgis, past presidents; W. F. Marks, Frank Bownes, vice presidents; C. J. Roh, treasurer; T. J. McFadden, acting manager; R. K. Shannon; J. F. Kurfees, president, American Paint and Varnish Manufacturers' Association.

On Monday evening the members of the Educational Bureau took the night boat to Fall River to accept the invitation of Herbert W. Rice to be his guests at Squantum, R. I. Upon arrival the Bureau continued its meeting. Its first action on Tuesday morning was to instruct Secretary-Emeritus George B. Heckel to prepare a memorial tribute to the memory of the late general manager. Dr. H. A. Gardner then unveiled and presented to the Educational Bureau a portrait of George V. Horgan, painted by Mrs. Jeffrey Stewart, a young Washington artist. The Bureau directed that this portrait be hung in the directors' room at Association Headquarters.

The last report of the general manager, prepared by Mr. Horgan shortly before his death, was read by the secretary. Mr. William Pitt presented the report of the legislative committee, of which he is vice-chairman. Dr. H. A. Gardner reported on the current activities of the Scientific Section, including exhaustive studies of the effect of mildew on paints. After appropriating ten thousand dollars as a special publicity fund for the save the surface campaign, the Educational Bureau adjourned.

Herbert W. Rice then took charge as host, herding his guests before a camera and then to the clam pit to supervise the Squantum ritual of the clam-bake. Dinner followed with special menus, including a cartoon by Thomas Nast, originator of the symbols of the Democratic donkey, the G. O. P. elephant, and the Tammany tiger. Another feature was the display of photographs of the Bureau members who were guests of Mr. Rice in 1910 and 1933.

Those who attended the meeting were:—

Educational Bureau members—Ernest T. Trigg, chairman; Charles J. Roh, vice-chairman and treasurer; George B. Heckel, secretary emeritus; J. F. Kurfees, president, American Paint and Varnish Manufacturers' Association; S. R. Matlack, president, National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association; Charles R. Cook, Horace S. Felton, D. W. Figgis, M. L. Havey, D. A. Kohr, Wells Martin, L. P. Moore, Ludington Patton, E. S. Phillips, Herbert W. Rice, William Richter, C. J. Schumann, F. L. Sulzberger, H. E. Webster, H. L. Wilkinson, and Henry L. Calman, honorary members.

Association Staff members—Henry A. Gardner, Director, Scientific Section; Thomas J. McFadden, Unfair Competition Bureau; Robert K. Shannon, Secretary of the Educational Bureau.

Guests—F. M. Carter, George A. Martin, Z. E. Martin, H. A. Melum, Joseph Patton, William J. Pitt, vice-chairman, Legislative Committee; William Zintl, Wilbur L. Rice, Wayland Rice and C. W. Eastwood.

Somers Memory Honored

A bronze portrait tablet commemorating the late Arthur S. Somers, former president of Fred L. Lavanburg Company, dry color manufacturer, this city, and also former president of the New York Board of Education, will be dedicated, Monday evening, June 12, at the Alexander Hamilton High School, Brooklyn. The placque is a presentation of the Madison Club, a political organization of which Mr. Somers was once head. Several prominent jurists, educators and clergymen will speak at the dedication.

Muscle Shoals Board Completed by President

WASHINGTON, June 6, 1933.

President Roosevelt has completed the personnel of the board of the Tennessee Valley Authority which will administer the Muscle Shoals properties and other government projects contemplated in the recent Muscle Shoals legislation.

Subject to senate confirmation, the board will consist of Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, president of Antioch College, Ohio, and an authority on flood control; Dr. Harcourt E. Morgan, president of the University of Tennessee and an expert on rural life problems, and David E. Lilienthal, member of the Wisconsin Railroad Commission and an authority on public utilites.

Watson Heads New Group Of Trade Ass'n Executives

WASHINGTON, June 8, 1933.

Warren N. Watson, secretary of the Manufacturing Chemists Association, today was elected president of the Washington Trade Association Executives.

This is an organization of the Washington representatives of more than a hundred trade associations. It meets weekly to discuss mutual problems and current events in the Capital. Mr. Watson served as vice-president of the group during the past year.

The American Gum Importers' Association will hold its regular quarterly meeting June 13 at the Downtown Athletic Club, this city.

Insecticide-Disinfectant Manufacturers Discuss Problems at Midyear Meeting

Betterment in Business Is Pronounced According to Leaders and Whole Convention Shows Much Optimism

CHICAGO, June 7, 1933.

Prospects for much better levels of volume, prices and profits overshadowed many other developments at the 1933 mid-year convention of the National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers, held June 5 and 6 at the Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago. In point of registration, attendance of sessions and interest of those attending in proceedings, the meeting was an outstanding one in the history of the association.

The spirit of optimism was everywhere pronounced. It overflowed at the banquet ending the convention Tuesday evening. Representative members of the association expressed themselves as feeling more encouraged over conditions than at any time in the last two or three years. This was based partly on the aspect of the future and partly as the result of actual business improvement encountered in recent weeks.

The convention was strictly a working meeting, and problems of the trade were handled without gloves. Evidences of progress in technical discoveries, research work, manufacture, packaging, marketing, promoting trade interests with the public, and other elements were presented. From a technical standpoint, this probably was one of the best meetings ever held. Graphic evidence was presented that the industry is learning much more about the technical angles of the products it is supplying and the uses to which they are put.

Government Charter

Indications are that the National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers may be one of the first organizations to apply to the government for charter and license under provisions of the national industrial recovery act now before Congress. Much of the time at the sessions of the convention was given over to consideration of the possibilities under the provisions of the act. Numerous speakers went into the question rather thoroughly and it was the topic of considerable discussion on the floor. It was understood that officials of the association are going even more thoroughly into the question, although no official announcement on the subject was forthcoming.

J. M. DeVrees, of the United States Chamber of Commerce, appeared before the convention to discuss the plans of the recovery act and to clarify the part which might be played by the association. He pointed out that the government has an extremely ambitious program in mind in this act for rehabilitation of industry and workers, but that its keystone is intelligent cooperation of the industries and businesses affected. The prime question, therefore, is whether such industries are aware of the situation. The act presents business men with great opportunities and likewise great responsibilities, the speaker said.

Advantage of Codes

Every one of the estimated 150 industries and trades which have in the last few years established codes of trade practices have placed themselves at a great advantage in the working out of industry operations under the contemplated law, the speaker said, because of the fact that much of the preliminary work necessary for industries to do under the act has already been done under these codes. He praised the association for its farsightedness in working out a code for its own problems well in advance of the present situation.

Cut-throat competition, such as the act is designed to prevent, was a material factor in bringing about the collapse of 1929, Mr. DeVrees stated. Panaceas for the solution of present business and industrial problems have proved unsound. It is necessary to balance supply with demand, and the bringing of this about is a prime purpose of present governmental efforts.

Anti-trust laws have gone beyond their purposes and have prevented legitimate understandings in business. While the pending Wagner bill contains some faults the general opinion of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and representative informed authorities is that it is a wise and well-designed measure. It aims principally to get people to work and to improve the wage structure. Business groups, such as this one, are charged with a definite responsibility, to the effect that they cannot and must not permit necessary improvement legislation to fail.

Exaggerated Claims Discussed

Discussion on various phases of the insecticide and disinfectant business brought out that one of the real causes for satisfaction was that exaggerated claims which have been made for years by manufacturers in the fields for the efficacy of their products was steadily diminishing and that more conservative types of advertising were being used.

This was particularly the case with the product, paradichlorobenzene, which is coming into wide use as an insecticide and deodorant, it was stated. Speaking on the use of this product for these purposes, F. W. Wolff, of E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co., stated that the losses from moth damage in clothing in the United States was running from $100,000,000 to $200,000,000 annually. He went into the subject of the habits of moths, and emphasized the fact that moth life-habits are widely variable, making the combatting of the insect a difficult problem. He stated, for instance, that the transformation of the insect from larva to pupa stage might take place in from anything from 15 weeks to four years, depending on variables such as temperature, available food, and humidity.

Mr. Wolff's Address

The losses resulting from the infestation of moths in woolen clothing, upholstered furniture and rugs in the United States are estimated at from $100,000,000 to $200,000,000 annually. It has been reported that one female moth's descendants can destroy 100 pounds of wool a year which is equivalent to that produced by thirteen sheep. The damage from the moth's ravages to wool, hair, fur and feathers or articles produced from these materials are a constant cause of worry and loss also to manufacturers and merchants.

A favorite suit, with moth-eaten patches down the front, a fine rug utterly ruined because one corner has been destroyed by moths, an expensive upholstered chair completely infested by these destructive pests—what can be done to prevent such tragedies?

Every housekeeper knows that clothing in daily use, exposed to sunlight and air, does not suffer from moth damage, for as a rule moths attack only those garments that are carelessly stored away, the portions of rugs on which furniture stands, the filling and fabric of overstuffed furniture, and woolen garments left hanging in dark closets.

Clothes moths are the prime offenders among fabric pests. The moths or "millers" most common about houses have a wing spread of about half an inch and are yellowish or buff colored. They very seldom fly directly to a light in a room and remain flitting about it, as do so many small and large moths that enter houses from outside. Moths that fly in large numbers about home lights are generally feeders upon outdoor vegetation and will not eat household fabrics. Their presence in the house in accidental—they have merely been lured inside by the glowing light.

The common clothes moths are usually seen flying in darkened corners and just beyond range of the brightest rays of the lamp. They prefer darkness. They are frightened when clothing and other objects are suddenly moved, and are then seen scattering rapidly to conceal themselves in the creases of clothing, cracks, or other dark places.

It is important in a fight against clothes moths to know something about their biology and life cycle consisting of the egg, the larva, the pupa, and the moth.

The moth, or "miller," which is the adult, seldom lives as long as one month. Moths are more likely to die between the seventh and fourteenth days after they emerge from the pupa. Apparently they take no nourishmen, and the female moths begin laying eggs before they are fully 1 day old and usually lay eggs each subsequent day of their lives. When a moth stops laying eggs it is a sign that she will die within a day or two. Few moths have been known to lay over 100 or 150 eggs, and of this number at least one-half are laid during the first few days of adult life. As many as 59 eggs have been laid during 24 hours by one female, but this is an unusual number.

The eggs are laid singly or in groups of as many as 25, either loosely upon or between folds of fabrics. In loosely woven goods, such as yarns, carpets, and rugs with heavy nap, or heavy woolen clothes, the eggs are placed down in the meshes of the fabric, where they are held by the fine threads. On certain closely woven serges they are laid so loosely upon the surface that they can be shaken off. In furs, the female may burrow down among the hairs to the skin itself in order to find a sheltered place for her eggs. The eggs are not as large as the head of a common pin, but, small as they are, their white color makes it possible to see them without the aid of a magnifying glass, if they are laid upon a dark or black substance. They are very fragile and easily crushed.

Clothes-moth eggs hatch most readily in warm summer weather in from four to eight days. During colder weather, hatching may not take place for three weeks, but in steam-heated buildings it does not require a much longer time than it does in summer weather.

Of all the stages, the larva or worm stage—the only stage in which clothes moths damage fabrics—is the most susceptible to outside influences. The nature of its food, the temperature, and the

(Continued on Page 33)

Personal Paragraphs

Stanley Ellis, of the Hydrocarbon Products Company, sulphate of ammonia marketers, this city, left May 29 for a month's tour of the Southern fertilizer trade.

Walter R. Bayer, of the Raessler-Hasslacher chemical department of E. I. Dupont de Nemours & Co., Empire State building, this city, is spending a vacation at Ogdenburg, N. Y.

K. F. Duehrssen, assistant manager of the Baltimore office of N. V. Potash Export My., sailed on the "Columbus," June 3, for a two month's vacation in Germany, where he will visit members of his family.

J. A. Velsor, president of Peek & Velsor, Inc, this city, left June 2 for a visit to the Central West and Chicago.

Walter A. Schaefer, sales manager for Peek & Velsor, this city, left June 2 for a visit to the Central West and Chicago.

H. H. Ferguson has been appointed as manager for Canada of C. C. Wakefield & Co., producers of Castrol. Mr. Ferguson has been eastern sales manager at Montreal. He succeeds C. D. Browne, transferred to the head office at London, England, as supervisor of branches and agencies.

C. Wilbur Miller, former president of the Davison Chemical Company, manufacturer of sulphuric acid, Baltimore, is at home again after spending some time at a sanitarium under treatment for a nervous breakdown. Mr. Miller's condition is stated to be good.

William Koach, president of the Quality Glass Company, of Star City, W. Va., is to be president of a new glass works, which will begin operations in Kane, Pa., early in June. Citizens of Kane have subscribed a substantial sum for stock in the new enterprise.

Charles L. Huisking, president of Charles L. Huisking & Co., commission merchant, this city, returned June 1 on the maiden voyage of the steamship "Washington" after spending several weeks in England and on the Continent in conference with his European connections.

Dr. E. L. Maines, chemist and sales executive, formerly located in New York, has formed the E. L. Haines Company, chiefly to do private formula pharmaceutical manufacturing, and has opened offices in the Advance building, 1514 Prospect avenue, Cleveland, Ohio. In addition to private formula work, the company will act as representative of manufacturers and direct importers in drugs, chemicals, essential oils, gums, and vanilla beans.

Rupert C. Watson, of Ungerer & Company, essential oils and aromatics, this city, left June 2, for a six weeks' trip to California. Mr. Watson will introduce to the Pacific Coast trade, the products of M. Naef & Company Grasse, who are represented here by Ungerer & Company.

Peter Dirr, vice-president of Charles L. Huisking & Co., commission merchant, this city, was stricken May 28 with pneumonia. After he had had an exceptionally high temperature for several days, improvement set in, and the latest report was that he was making fair progress toward recovery.

Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, president of the Druggists' Supply Corporation, this city, gave a talk, as chairman of the Committee of One Thousand, on "The Spoils System Is the Enemy of Fair Play," before the Junior Charter League in New Rochelle, N. Y., June 6.

Dr. William Leland Thompson, president of the John L. Thompson Sons & Co., wholesale druggist, Troy, N. Y., addressed the alumni and the 1933 graduating class of the Albany College of Pharmacy on June 8. Dr. Thompson, who is also a member of the New York State Board of Regents, spoke at length about the new Drug Institute and his remarks were enthusiastically received.

Joseph Priestley's two hundredth birthday anniversary, he being an eminent chemist and equally eminent Unitarian religious leader, was the theme of the thirty-third annual meeting of the American Unitarian Historical Society, May 25, in King's Chapel, Boston. Books, photographs and other examples of Priestley's wide range of interests were exhibited by Dr. Tenney L. Davis of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Dr. Lyman C. Newell of Boston University.

Harry Cohen, who has been specializing for years as representative of a variety of drug, chemical and pharmaceutical interests, has established an office at the Candler Annex Building, Atlanta, Ga., where he will represent the following concerns:—American Commercial Alcohol Corporation, Cino Chemical Products Company, W. H. Daugherty & Son Refining Company, Gould Witch Hazel Company, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Company, and L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc. His telephone number is Walnut 9374.

Birmingham Paint Club Pushes Paint Up Work

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 5, 1933.

About fifty clean up and paint up signs have been placed in the show windows of vacant Birmingham stores by the Birmingham Paint and Varnish Club. The placards were obtained from the national clean up and paint up campaign bureau and member stores in the club furnished men to clean up the vacant stores, wash the windows and install the signs. The paint stores further co-operated by decorating their windows and bearing down on the idea that "now is the time to buy before prices go higher."

The paint club has received the commendation of the Chamber of Commerce for its service in cleaning up and decorating the vacant stores in the downtown section. No further activity is planned by the Paint club in the way of a "clean up campaign" on account of lack of funds, according to Julian M. Phillips, president.

Paint stores in the city report about a 10 percent increase in business during April and May and proprietors believe that the show window decorations plus the prospects of rising prices will still further improve business.

Organic Acid Imports Into Spain

Spanish imports in 1932 of the more important items in the organic acids group compared with those in 1930 as follows:—

	Metric quintals 1932.	1931.
Acetic and pyroligneous	37	130
Citric, benzoic, and salicylic, pure	2,745	2,321
Formic	463	1,008
Lactic, commercial	410	250
Lactic, pure, and lactates	17	35
Oxalic and oxalates	1,215	1,364
Salicylic and benzoic, commercia	35,624	27,976
Tartaric	282	277
Totals	40,793	33,361

Antidumping Rules Revised

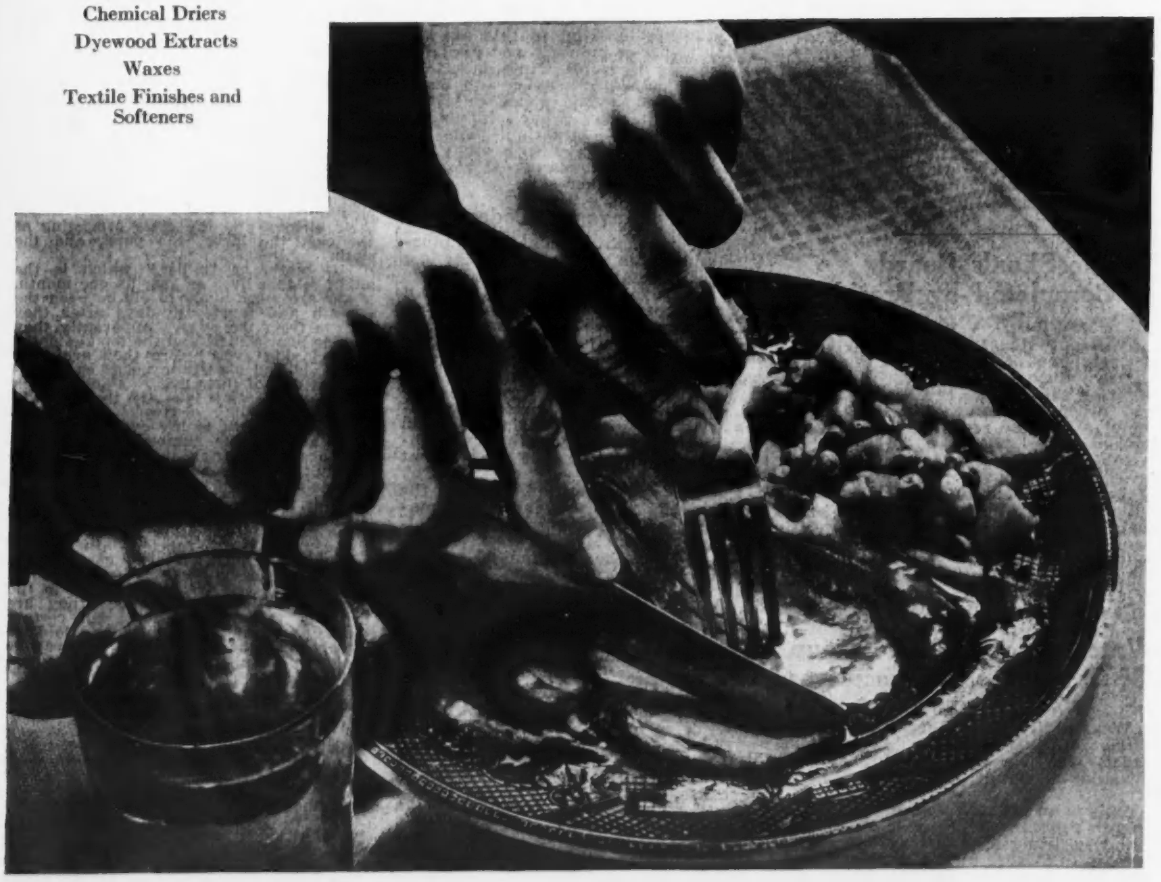
The customs regulations applying in the investigation of charges of dumping have been amended by T. D. 46386 by adding after the last sentence in article 792, paragraph (*j*), the following instruction:—

In the event that the foreign-market value or cost of production of the merchandise is not definitely known by the appraising officer, the copies of the notice of suspected dumping sent to the secretary, the collector, and the antidumping unit, shall indicate the source of his information and that an investigation in the country of exportation is required.

When you eat

A forkful of food seems far removed from *industrial* activities and from American Cyanamid products; and yet it really is not. For when you eat, industries (among them your own!) are represented in the food itself and in all the accessory products . . . china, glass, silver, linen, cooking utensils, and so on. The many "fields" which are affected by daily human living are served by the many products of American Cyanamid & Chemical Corporation.

Acids
Heavy and Industrial Chemicals
Raw Tanning Materials
Natural and Synthetic Gums
Paper Specialties
Chemical Driers
Dyewood Extracts
Waxes
Textile Finishes and Softeners



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Formic Acid
85% and 90% Strengths

Noted for its purity, uniformity and stability. Will not darken when exposed to light. Will not cloud up when diluted. Free from sulphates and chlorides.

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Victor Chemical Works
141 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago
New York Nashville Kansas City

Heavy Chemicals

Sharp Advance in Tin Salts--Feldspar and Potash Permanganate Firm--Anhydrous Ammonia in Good Demand--Blue Vitriol and Calcium Arsenate Active

[Because of the embargo on exports of gold, quotations on many articles are constantly being changed and those on most articles of foreign origin are subject to cable acceptance.]

Buying of industrial chemicals assumed a slightly slower pace during the week just closed. This slight slowing-down resulted from the more cautious attitude certain manufacturing consumers of chemicals adopted toward further building-up inventories until some betterment developed in the retail purchasing of their finished articles. Other factors retarding demand included the near approach of the World Monetary and Economic Conference and the inclination on the part of some industrial operators to await further clarification of the National Recovery Act before further expanding production schedules. Certain insecticides were in active seasonal demand. Strength in the tin derivatives featured the market from a price standpoint.

Shipments moving out to the textile and tanning industries and some of the other lighter trades indicated that production schedules in some of the units were at representative levels, but it was quite apparent that those trades were inclined not to further build up inventories, awaiting further clarification of legislation regarding wages and hours. The near approach of the Economic Conference, scheduled for June 12 in London, brought about violent fluctuations in the exchange rates late in the week, causing chemical consumers of imported articles to await a more settled trend before ordering out supplies. Demand for blue vitriol was under seasonal influences, and a fairly good buying movement was recorded for calcium arsenate. Anhydrous ammonia was also in good seasonal demand.

Chemicals moving into the automobile industry and rubber tire trade indicated that a representative level of production schedules was in force there, with early estimates from Detroit indicating that June output of motor vehicles would reach 190,000 units. Steel industry was also active, bringing about a good demand for sulphuric acid and other items. Ceramic industry was taking substantial orders of feldspar, with the undertone in that product decidedly firm. Paper trade was furnishing a fair call for saltcake, but a more voluminous request was noted from the glass trade. The latter industry was also responsible for heavy shipments of the alkalies. Certain commodities utilities for water purification purposes were in good demand. Potash permanganate was firm.

Tin salts were higher last week as a result of the sharp advance in Straits tin. Tin crystals, oxide and tetrachloride participated in the upward movement. Lead acetate was displaying a firm tone, and a fairly good call was in evidence for the various zinc salts. Copper salts noted a firm tone, reflecting the firmness in the price for the basic metal. Antimony metal was dull. Saltcake was reduced late in previous week.

Alums.—Demand for the ammonia alums for water purification purposes gave the market an active appearance last week, and the paper trade and other regular buyers furnished a good call for the alumina sulphate product. All prices were firm.

Ammonia, Anhydrous.—More seasonal weather resulted in a good movement here last week, with the sellers of refrigeration commodity reporting the market firm and prices were without change.

Ammonia Aqua.—There was a comparatively good call shown in this market, reflecting the favorable ratio of operations in certain consuming trades, and prices were in line with previous values.

Ammonia Bicarbonate.—There was a fair demand in this market last week, with producers quoting the less than car-lot quantities on a delivered basis at 5.73c. per 100 pounds.

Ammonia Bifluoride.—This market was firmer last week, with demand showing some improvement, and sellers were asking 15¼c. to 18c. per pound, according to quantity.

Antimony.—Dull and featureless was the market for the metal last week, with local sellers showing no inclination to order out other than for actual wants, and sellers were naming 6¼c. to 6½c. per pound.

Barium Salts.—No improvement was evident in the call for the chloride article last week, but prices appeared firm, and the shipments of the hydrate product were somewhat more voluminous and routine buyers supplied what little activity was evident in the market for the peroxide commodity. All prices were without change.

Bleaching Powder. — Shipments against contracts totaled a substantial volume last week, with the call coming from the usual channels of consumption, and prices were unchanged. A fair amount of export buying was also in evidence.

Blue Vitriol.—A good seasonal demand was noted in this market last week, with the market holding firm at the prices established in the previous week. Demand last week gave indications of the seasonal volume exceeding the amount transacted in the active shipping season last year.

Calcium Carbide.—Demand coming from the numerous channels of consumption brought about a good total movement for the week, with sellers describing the prices as steady at the levels in effect previously.

Calcium Chloride.—A fair amount of business was shipped here during the course of the week as a result of the more seasonal weather, and the market developed a steadier undercurrent, with sellers naming the quotations established earlier in the year.

Carbon Bisulphide.—Although the majority of buyers were ordering out in a more conservative manner last week, sellers indicated that the market was ruled by a steady tone, with price values in line with the quotations of the preceding week.

Chlorine.—A firmer tone was reported in this market last week, with a substantial volume of business moving against contracts for the account of the textile trade and for water purification purposes. Producers reported no change in the price schedule.

Chrome Acetate.—This market was confined within narrow limits, with the buying furnished principally by the textile trade, and prices were about the same as the previous week.

Copper.—Domestic copper market was quiet throughout the week, although sellers were firmly maintaining their price at 8c. per pound delivered, Connecticut Valley base. Abroad the market for copper in some directions was said to be satisfactory in volume, with sales made between the levels of 7.92½c. per pound and 8c. per pound, c.i.f. European ports.

Copperas.—A firm tone ruled this market last week, with a good volume of business experienced, and sellers were adhering to previous prices. Steel mill operations last week were stepped up to 44 percent of capacity from 41 percent in the previous week.

Feldspar.—Business here held up satisfactorily throughout the week, with the market showing a firmer price tendency, and sellers were quoting the North Carolina pottery at $14 to $16 per ton for bulk shipments at the mines and the Maine product was listed at $14.50 to $16.50 per ton.

Formaldehydeanilin.—There was little activity shown in this market last week, with sellers naming the prices of 37½c. to 40½c. per pound, according to quantity.

Glauber's Salt.—Demand here held up well as a result of the continuance of representative production schedules in certain major consuming industries, and a firm tone was in evidence on the

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Tin crystals, 2½c. per lb.
oxide, 2c. per lb.
tetrachloride, anhydrous, 2c. per lb.

Reduced

Saltcake, imported, bulk, 50c. per ton.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-five typical chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
152.3	152.3	152.3	151.0

Index numbers compiled from twelve typical acids on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
99.2	99.2	99.2	99.6

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Current prices on heavy chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

Caustic Potash
LIQUID
Joseph Turner & Co.
19 Cedar Street, New York City

NIACET PRODUCTS
Glacial Acetic Acid
U.S.P. Reagent Acetic Acid
Acetaldehyde
Acetaldol
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Acetal is a water-white liquid which finds use in perfumes, solvents and hypnotic medicines. It is slightly soluble in water, but contains no water itself. Its odor is pleasant. Acetal boils at 100° to 104° C.
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ESTABLISHED 1865
FERGUSSON BROTHERS
Philadelphia, Pa.
BLUE VITRIOL

BLUE VITRIOL
IRVINGTON SMELTING & REFINING WORKS
IRVINGTON NEW JERSEY
NEW YORK OFFICE
30 CHURCH ST.

imported material, reflecting the higher exchange values.

Lead Acetate.—A broad movement was in evidence here throughout the period under review, with the textile trade and other regular buyers furnishing a call sufficient to cover for relative high production schedules. Prices were characterized as firm.

Nickel Salt.—A strong tone was displayed in this direction last week, with a good call in evidence for the single and double salts, with sellers naming the quotations established in the previous week, and the market for the chloride was more active last week, with prices tending toward firmness. No change was disclosed in the prices for the oxide article.

Potash Carbonate.—Prices for this commodity displayed a firmer tendency, with the exchange values tending toward a higher level, and the buying side of the market was quite active because of the call coming from the textile trade and other consuming industries at high output levels.

Potash Caustic.—A substantial volume of material was moved here during the week, with the call from the soap makers and the chemical compound manufacturers maintaining a good pace and prices were unchanged.

Potash Chlorate.—Match manufacturing companies and other regular buyers were placing a good call here last week, with the sellers quoting the market at 8c. to 9c. per pound, according to quantity.

Potash Permanganate.—A firm tone ruled the market for the domestic article last week, with some of the firmness being contributed by the presence of a strong tone in the imported article, coupled with a good demand for the domestic product. Prices for the domestic material were unchanged.

Saltcake.—Shipments moving out to the glass manufacturers and the paper trade held up fairly well last week, with sellers of the imported article quoting the market for bulk shipments at $12 to $12.50 per ton, and the bag shipments were placed at $14.50 per ton, with the barrel shipments at $17.50 per ton on a c.i.f. basis. Domestic sellers were naming previous prices.

Soda Ash.—Continuance of a voluminous demand was noted here last week, what with the consuming industries maintaining schedules in some instances beyond seasonal levels, and a firm tone governed the dealings, with leading producers naming the schedule of prices in effect since the start of the year.

Soda Bisulphite.—A fairly good demand was recorded in the market for the powdered article, with sellers naming $2.75 to $2.85 per 100 pounds, in car-lot quantities, and the solution changed hands at $1.95 to $2.10 per 100 pounds.

Soda Caustic.—No slackening was shown in the good call that has been experienced in this market for more than a month, with the market developing a firmer price structure, and producers were quoting the prices in effect previously.

Soda Chlorate.—Seasonal buying was in evidence here, with sellers indicating that the seasonal turnover gave indications of reaching the level of the previous year, and prices were without change.

Soda Phosphate.—Consumers in the nearby textile districts were ordering out on a broad scale last week, with the market listed at $2 per 100 pounds for the di-basic material shipped in bags. Demand for the tri-basic article came from divers directions, and prices were without change.

Soda Silicate.—Buying by the textile trade and the corrugated paper box manufacturers and other regular consumers caused a good movement here, and prices appeared somewhat firmer at the levels in force for some time past.

Soda Sulphide.—Shipments moved to regular buyers at a consistent pace throughout the week, with prices for the crystals about the same as the preceding period.

Tin Salts.—Sharp rise in the basic metal market, with the price of 45⅜c. per pound quoted, sellers of tin oxide advanced the price schedule 2c. per pound to 47c. to 49c. per pound, according to quantity. Tin crystals were quoted at 40c. per pound, and anhydrous tetrachloride was listed at 28c. to 28½c. per pound, according to quantity.

Zinc Salts.—Price position of this market remained unchanged last week, although some firmness was contributed by the presence of a similar tone in the basic metal, and sellers were asking previous prices for the sulphide, sulphate, cyanide and chloride articles, although the latter product noted a strong tone as a result of the tendency of exchange values to move to higher levels.

Current prices on heavy chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

Acids

A fairly good demand was shown for the majority of acids listed in this market last week, reflecting the continuance of high production schedules in the major consuming industries. The high output operations in the steel and automobile trades as well as in certain lighter industries resulted in demand holding up well last week in the market for sulphuric acid. Platers continued to experience a good call for their finished products from the automobile industry, bringing about a good demand for chromic acid. Oxalic acid reflected to the voluminous orders from the textile and chemical manufacturers, and the agricultural areas contributed to the good buying movement in hydrocyanic acid. An irregular call was reported for lactic acid, but prices held unchanged, and a substantial amount of business was realized in phosphoric acid. Routine buyers supplied the call for monochloracetic acid. Rayon manufacturers were covering acetic acid requirements for close to capacity operating levels, with the prices for acetic acid decidedly firm.

Acetic.—Demand here was considered good again last week, reflecting the continuance of relatively high production schedules in certain industries, and sellers reported the prices firm, with a good amount of the firmness being attributed by the firm condition of the basic product.

Battery.—There was nothing in the activities of the week that would tend to disturb the steady undertone noted in this market during recent past weeks, and sellers continued to quote the market $1.60 to $3.50 per 100 pounds.

Boric.—Business here was termed good last week, with the call coming from the pharmaceutical and chemical manufacturers and other routine sources, and a firm tone governed the dealings.

Chromic.—This market experienced a good demand as a result of the active demand platers were noting for their finished articles, and prices were termed firm.

Formic.—Sellers reported that the high level at which some industries consuming this material were operating brought about a good demand again last week, and prices were called steady at the levels of the preceding week.

Hydrocyanic.—Leading sellers indicated that activities were on a broader scale last week, with the market noting a good call from certain agricultural districts, and prices held firm.

Lactic.—Buying of this product followed an irregular trend during the period under survey, due to the caution some consumers were taking in con-

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ACETIC ACID

Also: ALUMINUM SULPHATE . . . SODIUM FLUORIDE
SODIUM SULPHATE (Glauber's Salt) . . . NITRIC ACID
SULPHURIC ACID . . . SODIUM SULPHIDE (chipped-conc.)
MAGNESIUM SULPHATE (Epsom Salt)

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PHOSPHORIC ACID AND PHOSPHATES

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Sodium Acid Pyrophosphate
Mono Ammonium Phosphate
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Tri Calcium Phosphate

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nection with production schedules, but prices were well maintained.

Monochloracetic.—Aside from the buying by regular consumers on a fair scale, there was little to review in this market last week, and prices for the technical material continued unchanged at 16c. to 18c. per pound.

Muriatic.—Although buyers showed an inclination to give consideration to inventories, sellers reported that a fair demand was in evidence throughout the period under review, and the prices held steady.

Oxalic.—Textile manufacturers as well as the chemical compound makers were taking a substantial volume of material last week, and a firm tone was a conspicuous factor in the dealings, with no change in quotations disclosed.

Phosphoric.—Demand here resulted in the movement of an encouraging tonnage, and a prominent feature in the market was the tendency toward firmness, with prices holding unaltered.

Sulphuric.—With the heavier industrial units operating at exceptionally high levels for this period of the year, producers reported that a good demand was noted for shipments against contracts, and prices were showing an inclination toward firmness. Steel mill operations last week were stepped up to 44 percent of capacity from 41 percent, and the automobile industry as well as certain divisions of the textile trade continued to operate at high output levels.

BALTIMORE, June 7.—The quotations on sulphuric acid remain unchanged, though the feeling in the market reflects greater firmness, with producers less inclined to make concessions, and with the calls for shipment a little more urgent, as the production of steel and the progress of other activities calling for acid are speeded up. There is every indication that the quotations on acid will be advanced with any renewals of contracts, while a feeling of increasing confidence prevails in the trade. For the present the figures named stand at $8.50 per ton for 60-degree brimstone and at $8 for 60-degree pyrites stocks, with 66-degree supplies at $10.50 and $10 per ton, respectively. Nothing has occurred to modify the situation with respect to oleum, which product holds at $14.50 per ton for 104½ percent brimstone and at $14 per ton for 104½ percent pyrites supplies, with the inquiry not brisk and with price trends rather neglected.

Insecticides

A good amount of seasonal buying was disclosed in the market for the fungicides during the week just closed. In spite of the broader demand sellers reported that the general market appeared barely steady, with such an undercurrent due probably to the irregular fashion in which buyers were ordering out supplies, tending to cause keen competition. A better seasonal demand was noted for calcium arsenate. In connection with the cotton crop the weekly weather report stated that moderate temperatures and fair weather made a generally favorable week for cotton. In Texas the crop shows improvement and is now in good to excellent condition, with the cultivation good, except in some north central districts where fields are still weedy. Blooming is reported from Southern portions of the belt, with the first bloom in South Carolina being reported from near Bamberg on May 30, some two weeks earlier than the normal first bloom and the earliest reported for that State in twenty years.

Arsenic.—Movement of the white material to certain agricultural areas was considered fair last week, and the prices of 4c. to 5c. per pound prevailed.

Calcium Arsenate.—A fairly good seasonal movement was noted in this market last week, and reports of concessions having been made continued to be rumored about the trade, but open quotations of sellers continued unchanged.

Lead Arsenate.—Demand here last week was comparatively slow, with consumers in the agricultural areas showing little inclination to dispose of the hand-to-mouth buying policy, and prices were barely steady.

Lime Sulphur Solution.—Little interest was showin in this market other than that coming from routine buyers, and prices were 15c. to 16c. per pound, according to quantity.

Nicotine Sulphate.—Sellers here reported that a fairly active call was apparent throughout the week, with buyers covering for immediate wants, and prices were without change.

Soda Arsenite.—There was little to report here, with routine buying constituting the call, and prices were in line with previous quotations.

Sulphur imports into Germany declined from 1 0,434 metric tons in 1929 to 49,696 tons in 1932. Imports during the first quarter of 1933 amounted to 4,291 tons, and the share of the United States was less than that of Italy and that of Norway.

Current prices on heavy chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

Chemical Salesmen Plan Big Golf Day June 15

The first golf tournament of the 1933 season of the Chemical Salesmen's Association will take place Thursday, June 15, at the Hempstead Country Club, West Hempstead, Long Island, and indications are that there will be a large attendance of members and guests.

Twelve prizes will be offered, four being in the kickers' handicap division, open to both members and guests. Three prizes in the low net class and two in the low gross division will be open to members only. One low net prize will be offered for guests, and members and guests will all play for two special putting prizes. In the putting division one prize will be awarded for the fewest total number of putts, while the other winner will be selected on a basis to be announced later. The first afternoon round of eighteen holes is to count in all prize awards, and players are advised to keep track of all putts. Entries in the low net classes must be in the hands of the committee by 5 p.m., June 14, in order for players to be eligible to compete in these classes. Kickers' handicaps must be posted before starting the afternoon round.

As in the 1932 season, the committee will offer four prizes in the Grand Four Kickers' tournament. To be eligible, players must turn in scores for the June and September tournaments and either the July or August event. If only one of the mid-summer tournaments is participated in, the score will count double in arriving at the final result. Numbers will be drawn between 260 and 340 in awarding the four prizes in this feature, which will be given out on the night of the final tournament in September. Players intending to qualify in this tournament should post handicaps before playing in the first tournament on June 15.

Jack Leppart, of Columbia Alkali Works, chairman of the entertainment committee, has announced a special low entry fee of $3.75, covering greens fees and prize money. The club will serve a lunch at 75 cents and dinner at $1.25. Combination fee for dinner and entry in golf tournament will be $4.75 if entry is made in advance. The same schedule of prices applies to guests. Locker room refreshments will be paid for in cash, advance notice being given that the club sells beer at 10 cents per glass, 20 cents per bottle for domestic brew, and 30 cents per bottle for the imported variety.

The clubhouse at West Hempstead is located within a hundred yards of the West Hempstead station on the Long Island Railroad, and can be reached within about forty-five minutes by trains leaving the Pennsylvania station, New York, at 9:28 and 11:26 a.m., and 1:09, 1:34 and 3:08 p.m., daylight saving time.

Rykenboer Follows Davis As R.& H. Chem. Manager

Dr. E. A. Rykenboer has been appointed general manager of The R. & H. Chemicals Department of the du Pont company to succeed C. K. Davis, who was recently elected president and general manager of the Remington Arms Company, Inc.; and Milton Kutz has been appointed assistant general manager of the department to succeed Dr. Rykbenboer.

Dr. Rykenboer held important positions in the Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company before it was taken over by the du Pont company. He was first general superintendent and later vice-president of that company. Since the R. & H. Chemicals Department was created in the du Pont company, he has been assistant general manager.

Mr. Kutz, who becomes assistant general manager of the R. & H. Chemicals department, has had a wide experience also in the Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company. He was successively branch office manager, general sales manager, and vice-president and manager of sales in that organization. Since the formation of the R. & H. Chemicals department in the du Pont company he has been director of sales.

Chemical Freights Cut

The New York Public Service Commission has approved new freight rates of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad on ammoniacal gas liquid, in tankcars, carload minimum weight as per rule 34, from Rochester to Harriet, on Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, 13.5 cents per hundredweight, being a reduction from class rates, effective June 11. Also of the Pennsylvania Railroad on crude ammoniacal gas liquor, in tankcars, minimum weight subject to rule 35, from Rochester to Harriet, on Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 13.5 cents per hundredweight, reduction from class rates, effective June 11. Also of the Pennsylvania Railroad on the same commodity from Rochester to Harriet, on Lehigh Valley Railroad, 13.5 cents per hundredweight, effective June 11.

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CHLORINE

Russian Apatite Dumping Charges Heard by Board

WASHINGTON, June 8, 1933.

The Tariff Commission today concluded a four-day hearing on charges that Russian apatite is being imported in unfair competition with domestic phosphate rock producers.

The charge is based on patent infringement, and the bulk of the testimony was a comparison between the flotation process used to concetrate apatite in the Soviet plant and the process described in the American patents. The star witness was Nathan J. Karchner, American mining engineer, who was employed by the Soviet apatite trust as a consultant during the first year of the Russian plant's operation. He described the process and equipment used there, and following this both parties produced technical witnesses who interpreted this description in the light of the patents. Witnesses for domestic interests held that the process is clearly an infringement, while witnesses for the importers considered the process described as distinctive and different from the patented process.

The protesting interests were the International Agricultural Corporation, Phosphate Recovery Corporation, and American Cyanamid Company, represented by L. R. Mason of Carter, Ledyard & Milburn, New York. Importing interests were the Amtorg Trading Company, New York, and the Standard Wholesale Phosphate Works, Baltimore, represented by N. W. Ellison and A. C. Maxwell of Covington, Burling & Rublee, Washington. Russian imports were embargoed during the investigation, and the domestic interests sought a permanent embargo.

John W. Burrows, vice-president of the International Agricultural Corporation, told the commission that in 1928 a firm of cost accountants determined that the average cost of producing Florida pebble phosphate rock of 73.52 percent grade was $4.24 a long ton, f.o.b. mines, and that freight and other charges made the cost $7.04 a ton delivered at Baltimore, whereas he understood that the Russian apatite, containing 80 percent bone phosphate of lime, sold for $6 a ton in Baltimore. By this calculation he figured a definite injury to domestic producers.

In reply, George A. Whiting, president of an importing company, declared that the regular price of phosphate rock is $2.50 per ton at Florida mines, and that the Russian product did not yield as much superphosphate as was believed. His costs and analyses were submitted to the commission in confidence.

Mr. Ellison denied that the Russian process is an infringement of the American patents and said he felt that the testimony would demonstrate this to the commission, but even if it failed he asked for a dismissal of the complaint on the ground that the patents are for a process and not a product, and that apatite is not a patented product and its importation, by whatever process made, could not infringe a process patent.

Insecticide Sales Data Compilation Being Made

A compilation of data pertaining to sales of household insecticides in the United States has been undertaken by the chemical division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. A questionnaire is being sent to approximately 100 manufacturers asking for reports on their domestic shipments, in both volume and value, during 1930, 1931, and 1932, of liquid fly spray and other liquid insect exterminators, both packaged and in bulk. The letter also requests the percentage of each type of packaged spray sold through the grocery trade, the drug trade, the hardware trade, and other channels.

All replies are to be received in confidence, and only totals will be published. Such a survey has been under discussion for several years by the National Association on Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers, and an attempt will be made to compile the information for the convention of the association in June.

Canadian Chemical Output

Production of chemicals and related products in Canada in 1932, was valued at $95,540,000, 9 percent less than the corresponding figure for 1931 ($105,500,000), according to preliminary figures just issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa.

Of the fourteen groups into which the industry was divided, only four showed slightly higher values than in 1931. The acids, alkalies, and salts gained 4 percent to $11,358,000, and medicinals and pharmaceuticals, the most important group in point of value, advanced slightly to $18,146,000.

Imports of chemicals and related products during 1932, according to the preliminary figures which, however, included only principal commodities, fell 12 percent from 1931, to $32,000,000. The United States continued to be the leading source, but its share declined somewhat to $21,000,000; although the United Kingdom's increased slightly to $4,864,000. Exports of chemicals and related products from Canada in 1932 advanced a little to $11,283,000, of which $4,750,000 worth were destined for the United States, an increase of nearly $100,000, and $3,000,000 to the United Kingdom.

Trade News Briefs

British imports of chemical products showed an increase of £233,058 during April in comparison with April, 1932.

United Verde Extension Mining Company, during March had an output of 3,018,188 pounds of copper, against 2,710,020 pounds in February.

Sulphuric acid consumption in Canada increased from 118,600 tons in 1931 to 136,200 tons in 1932. About 80,000 tons was used by producers.

Soda silicate exports from Germany dropped from 22,541 metric tons in 1927 to 15,727 tons in 1932. Production also declined, amounting to about 50,000 tons in 1932.

The Elarton salt works, at Warwick, Ont., has resumed operations. The plant, which has been inactive for some years, recently was taken over by British interests.

Glycerin imports into Canada dropped from 3,728,177 pounds, valued at $272,224, in the fiscal year 1931-32 to 270,199 pounds, valued at $21,194, in the year ended March 31, 1933.

Heavy chemical production in Japan showed an increase of £233,059 during the reported totals were:—Sulphur, 7,543 metric tons; bleaching powder, 5,545 tons; caustic soda, 7,274 tons; soda ash, 14,533 tons.

Emerson's Bromo-Seltzer, Inc., the holding company for the Emerson Drug Company and the Maryland Glass Corporation, all of Baltimore, have declared the regular quarterly dividends of 50 cents per share on the class A and B common and preferred stocks, payable July 1 to holders of record June 15.

The Magma Copper Company reported for the quarter ended March 31, 1933, a loss of $11,959 based on an inventory price of five cents a pound for copper, and after expenses and depreciation, disregarding Federal taxes. No copper was sold during the period. In the corresponding quarter of 1932 the loss was $20,767.

The Chemical Research Corporation has been chartered under the laws of Maryland with an authorized capital of 1,000 shares of common stock of a par value of $10 per share. Reuben Israelson, John G. Buettner and Edward Doeplicz, all of Baltimore, are named as the incorporators. The company is located at 752 Carroll street.

Woodland, controlled by the duPont interests under stumpage rights, to an area of more than a square mile, was burned over in Denmark township, Maine, May 18 to 23. The little village of Denmark was saved. The company uses the tract for lumber for boxes and crates. The location is about thirty-five miles northwest of Portland.

The American Cyanamid Company has been granted its petition to the city of Niagara Falls, Ontario, asking annexation to that city of the area in which the company has its plant. The action was taken after large increases in the assessed valuation of the plant had been made by the town of Stamford, Ont., in which the works has been situated prior to the transfer.

Theodore J. Bradley, dean of the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, received an honorary degree of master of pharmacy June 7 at the 111th commencement exercises of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science. Dean Bradley is a former president of the American Pharmaceutical Association and has been professor of Pharmacy for 21 years. He is also a former president of the Boston Retail Druggists' Association and is secretary-treasurer of the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy and a member of many scientific associations.

The Anaconda Copper Mining Company in recent development work on its Montana properties has uncovered new high grade ore bodies in the western part of the Mountain Consolidated mine, in the Butte district, the values increasing with depth. At the 3,500-foot level, to which development work is at present being confined, an ore body about 3,000 feet in length and seventeen feet wide, was uncovered. The same ore body at the 2,000-foot level measured about 1,000 feet in length with copper content averaging 5 to 6 percent per ton, whereas at the 3,500-foot level the content was about 16½ percent copper and 5 to 6 ounces of silver per ton.

Antidumping Order Held Not Reviewable by Court

An antidumping order issued in accordance with the law cannot be reviewed by the courts, it has been decided by the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals. The case was brought by Kleberg & Co., importer of strike-on-the-box safety matches from Austria, against which the Secretary of the Treasury issued a dumping order in March, 1931. The importer claimed that the Secretary acted beyond the authority of the dumping law and without sufficient facts before him.

It was brought out that the order was based on an investigation made by customs agents and that the Secretary personally studied the evidence before issuing the order. All the facts in the case were kept secret, both at the time the order was issued and during the appeal in the court, on the ground that the information was confidential. The court decided that the Secretary had followed every step required by law, and held that the action was legal in as much as Congress had outlined the procedure on which dumping duties are to be based.

Counterfeiters of White Mineral Oil Are Fined

Fines of $100 were imposed June 7 in the Kings County (N. Y.) court on Joseph Barbara and Samuel Carlino, who had pleaded guilty to charges of selling spurious white medicinal mineral oil. The charge against Jennie Vostola, on trial with the men, was dismissed.

A third man, awaiting extradition to Baltimore on a similar charge, testified that he was in with the defendants against his will. He said that the oil, purchased in Manhattan, was packed in bottles originally used by E. R. Squibb & Son, and bought from second-hand dealers. He also told of the counterfeiting of labels for the spurious product.

Swiss Chemical Situation

In the annual financial reports of three of the most important chemical companies in Switzerland, one reported an increase and two showed slight losses from 1931 in net earnings. Net earnings of the Sandoz Chemical Works, Basel, amounted to 2,870,400 Swiss francs in 1932, compared with 2,246,500 francs in 1931, and a dividend of 18 percent was again declared. The report said that provision had been made to reimburse the workers in full for losses in wages suffered on account of the restriction of working hours in a few departments and to credit the unemployment fund for contributions made to partly unemployed workers.

The Society of Chemical Industry, Basel, declared a 15-percent dividend, and its net earnings were 4,543,400 francs, compared with 4,744,800 francs in 1931. The Internationale Gesellschaft fur Chemische Unternehmungen A. G., Basel, reported net earnings of 8,052,600 francs, compared with 9,441,000 francs in 1931.

Swiss foreign trade in chemicals and allied products held up better in 1932 than that of some other foreign countries. During the first quarter of 1933, however, imports of chemicals and allied products into Switzerland, totaling $4,855,000, were 18 percent and exports, totaling $5,559,000, were 20 percent below the corresponding totals for the first quarter of 1932.

Fauser Nitric Acid Plants

The Fauser process for the production of nitric acid was being used in nine plants at the close of 1932, according to information received by the Department of Commerce from the trade commissioner at Rome. The total daily capacity was 530 metric tons of acid. Four plants were being operated in Italy by the Societa Ammonia e Derivati, with a total capacity of 235 tons. The other plants were located one each in Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, India, and Yugoslavia.

Allied Chemical Issues Statement

The Allied Chemical and Dye Corporation's management urged stockholders in a letter, June 6, to refrain from forming any conclusions on the company's controversy with the New York Stock Exchange until they had received a statement, which will be issued at an early date, interpreting the company's stand.

The letter of Orlando F. Ueber, president, of Allied Chemical and Dye Corporation to the Stockholders follows:—

Your attention may have been called to an advertisement published in certain newspapers by a Committee purporting to act on behalf of stockholders and seeking to obtain representation on your Board of Directors.

The management of your Company, which you have retained in office since the Company was incorporated, proposes at an early date to issue a statement of the utmost importance to stockholders. We respectfully request that meanwhile you refrain from forming any conclusion or taking any action based on the Committee's representations.

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Analysis of Oils and Fatty Acid Mixtures

by use of the Thiocyanate Number and Other Values

By W. Howard Hoback

(Presented before the Division of Paint and Varnish Chemistry at the eighty-fifth meeting of the American Chemical Society, Washington, March 27 to 31, 1933, and published in accordance with the society's release.)

This paper represents the co-ordination of various known analytical methods into a continuous procedure for the analysis of an oil, or a fatty acid mixture. A theoretical discussion of the procedures involved has been made in several instances. Analyses based on fatty acid mixtures derived from oils are preferred by the author to analyses based on the oils themelves. Reasons for this preference are stated. The author has made additions to the methods in a number of cases, designed to facilitate the actual running of the determinations as well as the interpretation of their results.

Academic study, which has resulted in numerous methods for the analysis and identification of oils and fats, has well emphasized the variegated nature of these products. Theis, Long and Beal[1*] have pointed out various changes occurring in flaxseed both as it matures and under variable climatic conditions. These changes are reflected in the variations of its individual constituents, and were determined through the use of most of the methods correlated in this paper. H. A. Gardner[2] in a recent article discussed differences which may be expected in last Summer's flax crop because of unusual climatic conditions. Hence, it should be appreciated that the oils of the paint and varnish industry are quite a variable factor, and thus a knowledge of their constituents is often valuable.

Theoretical

The material presented in the following pages is a summary of the methods necessary for a quantitative estimation of the constituents of an oil or of a fatty acid mixture. However, the various methods have been correlated into a continuous procedure for the complete analysis of the material at hand. Reference to the literature where the original method may be found will be made in each particular case. There are three general methods of procedure, depending on whether the starting material is an oil or a fatty acid mixture, and on whether the analysis is to be based on theoretical triglycerides or on a summary of the fatty acid constituents and glycerin content as representative of the oil:—

I. Analysis of an oil on an oil-fatty acid basis,

II. Analysis of an oil on a fatty acids basis,

III. Analysis of a fatty acid mixture.

This, of course, is primarily a matter of the calculations involved. However, the author is inclined to regard a summary as more representative of the actual nature of the oil than a theoretical statement of the triglycerides indicated. Hence, greater emphasis is placed upon experimental procedure having fatty acids as the basis than upon a combination of oil-fatty acids method.

The methods involved in the three procedures mentioned above are essentially the same, with a few modifications depending on the starting basis of the procedure. Each of the three procedures will be presented below in outline form. However, in accordance with the preference expressed above, the enlarged procedures will be developed on a fatty acids basis, although the necessary methods for an oil-fatty acids concept will be apparent from the material presented.

I. Analysis of an oil on an oil-fatty acids basis:—

1. Percentage of water held by the oil
2. Acid value of the oil
3. Iodine number of the oil
4. Thiocyanate number of the oil
5. Saponification value of the oil
6. Unsaponifiable material—by extraction of the soaps obtained in 5
7. Saturated acids in the fatty acid mixture obtained by hydrolysis of the soaps in 5 and 6
8. Neutralization value of the saturated acids from 7
9. Hexabromide number of the fatty acid mixture obtained by hydrolysis of the soaps in 5 and 6
10. Calculations based on theoretical triglycerides and involving transposition of the saturated acids value to theoretical triglycerides.

Supplement:—Determination of the acetyl value, if qualitative tests show the presence of oxidized or hydroxylated acids.

II.—Analysis of an oil on a fatty acids basis:—

1. Percentage of water held by the oil.
2. Acid value of the oil.
3. Saponification value of the oil.
4. Extraction of the soaps in 3 for the determination of unsaponifiable material.
5. Hydrolysis of the soaps in 3 and 4 and determination of the amount of released fatty acids—calculation of the glycerin content of the oil by difference.
6. Acid value on a portion of the fatty acids derived in 5.
7. Determination of the iodine value on a portion of the acids derived in 5.
8. Thiocyanate number on the fatty acids from 5 and 7.
9. Hexabromide number of the fatty acids from 5 and 7.
10. Saturated acids content of the fatty acids obtained in 5.
11. Neutralization value of the saturated acids.
12. Calculation and summary on a fatty acids basis.

Supplement:— Determination of the acetyl value on a portion of the fatty acids from 5, if qualitative tests show the presence of oxidized or hydroxylated acids.

III.—Analysis of a fatty acid mixture:—

1. Percentage of water in the fatty acid mixture.
2. Acid value of the fatty acid mixture.
3. Saponification value of the fatty acid mixture.
4. Extraction of the soaps in 3 for the determination of the unsaponifiable material.
5. Iodine number of the fatty acids from 1—with subsequent correction for unsaponifiable material.
6. Thiocyanate value of the fatty acids from 1—with subsequent correction for unsaponifiable material.
7. Hexabromide value of the fatty acids from 1—with subsequent correction for unsaponifiable material.
8. Saturated acids in the fatty acid mixture obtained by hydrolysis of the soaps in 3.
9. Neutralization value of the saturated acids.
10. Determination of the individual fatty acid constituents by calculations based on fatty acids—as in II 12.

Supplement:—Determination of the acetyl value on the fatty acid mixture of 1, if qualitative tests show the presence of oxidized or hydroxylated acids.

Note—1. The presence of oxidized or hydroxylated acids can not be definitely allowed for in the methods of analysis and calculation presented in this paper. Their influence will be according to their unsaturation and thus in the calculations they will be treated as though they were non-oxidized or non-hydroxylated, that is, for calculation purposes they will be classified among those acids of the same unsaturation as that exhibited by the oxidized or hydroxylated acids. This, of course, will occasion a small percentage of error, but it is believed that this error is more than compensated by the information afforded by the analysis. The knowledge afforded by the acetyl value will be of help in those cases where oxidation or hydroxylation has an influence on the problem at hand. Methods doubtlessly can, and will, be developed for handling these situations, but this is beyond the scope of this paper.

2. If the hexabromide determination should indicate the presence of clupanodonic acid or other of the highly unsaturated acids from fish oil, the methods of calculation involved in the iodine and thiocyanate values will not hold directly. However, the author is of the opinion that a satisfactory method can be developed for handling this situation, and contemplates some research toward that end.

3. The iodine value of the saturated acids is determined in every case. Because of solubility effects and other possible sources of error, it is not always possible to obtain acids having an iodine value of zero or very close thereto. Depending upon the degree of unsaturation of the original material, the saturated acids determination will be found to exhibit an iodine number ranging from one to ten. A formula for estimating the correction necessary has been developed on tenable premises. This is a small research problem in itself and the author has already done some work on it.

Theory of Thiocyanate Value

Before considering the experimental procedure it is perhaps best to discuss the theory involved in the thiocyanate value and its determination, inasmuch as this procedure is the nucleus of the analysis advocated in this paper. The other methods, for the most part, are already familiar, or are easily accessible to the investigator.

H. A. Gardner[3] and G. S. Jamieson[4] have discussed the thiocyanate value in their publications. The following discussion by the author is offered as an enlargement upon what they have presented. For those who care to go more deeply into the method, reference should be made to (5), (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), (11), (12) and (13) in the appended list.

H. P. Kaufmann[5 6] has found that free thiocyanogen, $(SCN)_2$, from the reaction

$$Pb(SCN)_2 + Br_2 = PbBr_2 + (SCN)_2$$

acts as a mild halogen toward the double bond in drying oils. The fact that it saturates only one of the two double bonds in linoleic and eleostearic acids†, and only two of the three double bonds in linolenic acid, while at the same time it does saturate the one double bond in oleic acid, makes this method valuable in the estimation of drying oils. Comparison of the iodine-equivalent number determined by Kaufmann's method with that obtained by Wijs' determination yields important information concerning the actual constituents of oils or fatty acid mixtures.

Definition:—The amount of thiocyanate, *expressed as the equivalent amount of iodine used up by* 100 *grams of oil*—or in centigrams of iodine per gram of oil—is called the "thiocyanate number," or "thiocyanate iodine number."

Determination of Thiocyanate Number

This definition perhaps calls for an explanation of the manner in which the thiocyanate number is determined. To illustrate this, let us take the three representative fatty acids, oleic, linoleic and linolenic:—

Oleic:—$CH_3(CH_2)_7CH{=}CH(CH_2)_7COOH$ (282.362) $+(SCN)_2$(116.146) = $CH_3(CH_2)_7CH(SCN)CH(SCN)(CH_2)_7COOH$

The thiocyanogen saturates the one double bond just as iodine does. Therefore, taking one gram of oleic acid and determining its thiocyanate number—*expressed in terms of iodine equivalent*—we naturally find that the thiocyanate number and the iodine number are identical:

$$\frac{1}{282.362} = \frac{x}{116.146} = \frac{y}{253.84} = 89.9$$

(Thiocyanate number of oleic acid)

where x and y represent respectively the amounts of thiocyanogen and iodine equivalent to the one gram of oleic acid, and the denominators represent the respective molecular weights.

In like manner we consider linoleic, but in this case, the thiocyanogen saturates only one of the two double bonds:

Linoleic:—$CH_3(CH_2)_4CH{=}CHCH_2CH{=}CH(CH_2)_7COOH$ (280.346) + $(SCN)_2$ (116.146) = $CH_3(CH_2)_4CH(SCN)CH(SCN)CH_2CH{=}CH(CH_2)_7COOH$

Taking one gram of acid as before, we determine the thiocyanate number:

$$\frac{1}{280.346} = \frac{X}{116.146} = \frac{Y}{253.84} = 90.545$$

as compared with a theoretical iodine number of 181.09.

Similarly, we find that only two of the three double bonds of linolenic acid are saturated by the thiocyanogen:—

Linolenic:—$CH_3(CH_2)CH = CHCH_2CH{=}CHCH_2CH = CH(CH_2)_7COOH$ (278.33) + $2(SCN)_2$ (232.292)=$CH_2(CH_2)CH(SCN)CH(SCN)CH_2CH = CHCH_2CH(SCN)CH(SCN)CH_2)_7COOH$

Thus the calculation of the thiocyanate number is:—

$$\frac{1}{278.33} = \frac{X'}{232.292} = \frac{Y'}{507.68} = 182.4$$

as compared with a theoretical iodine number of 273.6.

Use of Thiocyanate Value

Since we have considered the calculation of the thiocyanate number above, let us proceed to discuss the manner in which the individual fatty acid constituents may be ascertained through the use of both the thiocyanate and the iodine values. For this purpose the following formulas are valuable:—

1. (a) For oils which contain only acids with one unsaturation (O), with two unsaturations (L), in addition to saturated constituents (G), the percent of each constituent is given by the following equations, in which the symbols G, O and L stand for the glycerides:—

$$\text{Glycerides}\begin{cases} G = 100 - O - L \\ O = 1.154\ (2\ TN - IN) \\ L = 1.154\ (IN - TN) \end{cases}$$

The notations, "TN" and "IN," represent thiocyanate and iodine numbers respectively. The constant (1.154) is derived from the mean value of the iodine numbers of the acids. Its derivation will be apparent later.

(b) If the oils contain considerable amounts of unsaponifiable matter (above 1 percent), then the fatty acids are liberated and their thiocyanate and iodine numbers determined. In this case the following equations are used:—

$$\text{Fatty acids}\begin{cases} G = 100 - O - L \\ O = 1.112\ (2\ TN - IN) \\ L = 1.104\ (IN - TN) \end{cases}$$

The symbols are the same as before. However, the constants (1.112) and (1.104) represent respectively the quotients of 100 divided by the respective thiocyanate values of oleic and linoleic acids.

The method of using these equations, and thiocyanate and iodine values, to calculate the percentage composition of the fatty acids is given below:—

Acid	I_2 No. (IN)	$(SCN)_2$No. (TN)
Linoleic	181.09	90.545
Oleic	89.9	89.9
Saturated (palmitic or stearic)	0.0	0.0

Let G represent the percentage of saturated acids;
O represent the percentage of oleic acid;
L represent the percentage of linoleic acid.

Then. $G + O + L = 100$
$0.0G + 89.9\ O + 181.0\ L = 100\ IN$
$0.0G + 89.9\ O + 90.545L = 100\ TN$

Whence the equations given above are derived by algebraic solution of three equations having three variables::—

$G = 100 - O - L$
$O = 1.112\ (2\ TN - IN)$
$L = 1.104\ (IN - TN)$

The equations for the glycerides are derived in a like manner, with the use, of course, of the proper iodine and thiocyanate values.

2. (a) In the case of oils, which in addition to the components cited above also contain linolenic acid, the saturated portion (G) must be determined by preparative methods—such as the method of Twitchell[14] or of Bertram[15]. The other constituents may then be calculated from the iodine and thiocyanate values through the use of the following equations:—

$$\text{Glycerides}\begin{cases} O = 100-G-1.154\ (IN-TN) \\ L = (100-G)-1.154\ (2TN-IN) \\ Le = -(100-G) + 1.154\ TN \end{cases}$$

Where IN and TN are the iodine and thiocyanate numbers of the oil, respectively, and Le stands for linolenic.

(b) Under the conditions of 1. (b), the percentage of single constituents is given by the equations:—

$$\text{Fatty acids}\begin{cases} O = (100-G)-1.104\ (IN-TN) \\ L = (100-G)-1.104\ (2\ TN-IN) \\ Le = -(100-G) + 1.104\ TN \end{cases}$$

The foregoing equations were derived in the same manner as in 1 (b), only in this case, the percent of saturated acids, having been determined by precipitation methods, is subtracted from 100 (*representing* 100 *percent*), and the rest of the equations are derived as before. The value of the constant (1.104) is that offered by Kaufmann[5]. It is the quotient of 100/90.6, and is stated to have its basis on iodine values in terms of round numbers. Although it was previously shown [1. (b)] to be the quotient of 100 divided by the thiocyanate number of linoleic acid, its derivation in this particular case is not quite clear. Kaufmann (loc. cit.) presents the following equations as more exact for this determination:—

$G + O + L + Le = 100$
$89.3\ O + 181.14\ L + 273.7\ Le = 100\ IN$
$89.3\ O + 90.57\ L + 182.46\ Le = 100\ TN$
from which are derived
$O = 1/8322\ [-9317\ IN + 9122\ TN + 8321\ (100-G)]$
$L = 1/8322\ [9253\ IN - 129\ TN - 91.24\ (100-G)]$
$Le = 1/8322\ [-64\ IN + 8993\ TN - 90.57\ (100-G)]$.

It will be seen that both Kaufmann's iodine and thiocyanate values are slightly higher than those offered by the author. If these values are used in obtaining a mean value per double bond for the simplification of the equations—as will be later demonstrated—and 100 divided by this mean value, the constant will be found to be 100/90.767 or (1.1017) as compared with 100/90.735 or (1.1021) obtained by the author. The author's constant (1.1021) differs from that of Kaufmann (1.104) by only 0.17 percent, and thus the variation in values obtained by the use of either will be slight.

Application of Constant

The manner in which the author's constant was obtained, as well as its application, will be explained in the following:—

The iodine number represents the absorption of iodine according to the unsaturation (number of double bonds) of each particular acid. Since the molecular weights of oleic, linoleic, and linolenic are all closely related, that is, they differ very approximately by two, a statement of the iodine absorption per double bond (the sum of the iodine values of the three acids divided by the total number of double bonds therein—taken as a mean value) will be entirely characteristic of each acid. The same type of reasoning holds true for the thiocyanate values of the acids mentioned. Thus, a mean value per double bond for the iodine absorption as well as the thiocyanate absorption is obtained, see table 1.

Table 1

Acid.	Mol. wt.	Theor. I_2 No.	Theor. $(SCN)_2$ No.
Oleic	282.362	89.9	89.9
Linoleic	280.346	181.09	90.545
Linolenic	278.33	273.6	182.4
	Mean	90.76	90.711
	Mean	90 735	

(Continued on page 44)

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* Superior figures refer to list of references at end of paper.

† On the basis of constitution, eleostearic acid actually has three double bonds, but under ordinary conditions of analysis by iodine, thiocyanate, and bromide determinations it acts as if it contains only two double bonds. As in the case of linoleic acid, thiocyanogen saturates only one of the double bonds and iodine saturates two. Hence, in the present scheme of analysis eleostearic acid will be included in the figure for linoleic acid. The original material should be tested for eleostearic acid, using the test cited by Gardner [page 609, "Physical and Chemical Examination of Paints, Varnish, Lacquers, Colors" (1930)]. For a quantitative separation of eleostearic acid from linoleic, the fatty acid mixture subsequent to saponification and hydrolysis should be treated with a small amount of iodine to convert the alpha eleostearic acid to the beta form. Separation of the beta acid from acetone is quantitative.

The formula for eleostearic acid proposed by Morrell and Marks [J. Oil and Colour Chem. Assoc. 12, 183-203 1929) and J. Soc. Chem. Ind. 50, 28T (1931)] is—

$CH_3(CH_2)_3CH{=}CH.CH{=}CH.CH{=}CH(CH_2)_7COOH$

The behavior of the acid as if it contains only two double bonds results from the conjugated nature of the double bonds [Reference (19) page 301].

Industry Control Retained in Recovery Bill by 49-to-31 Vote in the Senate

(Continued from page 17)

employment, the first industries to be considered will be the oil, coal, textile, automobile, and iron and steel industries. With these leading, the smaller industries are expected to follow easily.

Within ninety days after the bill is enacted there should be an appreciable increase in employment and payrolls —purchasing power—and in not much more time the industry agreements should result in employment for some 3,000,000 additional men. The public works section of the bill is expected to give immediate work to another 1,-000,000. The indirect benefits of these two moves are expected to re-employ a total of 7,000,000 men, to use rough estimates. To be effective, these results must be achieved in a very few months. After that, and with the wheels started, the enormous void in consumption which has been growing for four years, is counted on to keep the business machinery going.

If the scheme does not work at once it probably will be dropped within a year, for its entire purpose is quick action to raise purchasing power above industrial output.

After that, there is no detailed plan for the future. Whatever proves to be good and desirable doubtless will be kept in some form or other. Whatever proves to be needless or harmful will be discarded.

Single Head Is the Purpose

As for organization of the governmental machinery, it is clear that there is to be a single administrator in charge of all industry agreements. All suggestions for a board or commission have been shelved, as this means balanced representation, voting in accordance with the views of constituents, deadlocks. The single administrator will be responsible to business, to labor, to minorities, to the government, and to the general public.

No big new unit of government is contemplated. Rather the administrator will draw on existing branches of the government wherever possible, and much personnel may be loaned him by various departments. He will have a staff of experts to plan and advise and give technical information. He will also have two standing advisory boards, one representing labor, the other industry. It will be the duty of these to see that at all times and in all codes or agreements the interests of their constituencies are considered.

Whenever any trade association comes to the administrator to draft a code, the administrator will delegate authority to an expert in that industry. This man must have no financial interest in the industry, but he must understand it thoroughly, speak its language. He will have two constant advisors, one speaking for labor, the other for industry, both partisan and both skilled in the particular trade. They will advise, argue, entreat, but the subadministrator will have sole authority.

The committee of the industry to negotiate a code must have on it representatives from the dissenting minority of the trade association concerned and representatives from that part of the industry not members of the association. Percentage representation is not important so long as each section has a voice.

After an industry code has been completed, approved by the subadministrator, passed on by the administrator and promulgated by the President, it will become the law for that industry—for those who agree to it and those who do not.

Recalcitrants to Be Forced

The various enforcement provisions are in the bill to see that a code will not be broken down by what has been described as the "chiselling fringe" which exists in practically every industry and which cuts wages, lengthens hours, and undersells until the major units find it impossible to maintain employment and wages.

Such codes will naturally increase production costs. This will mean, sooner or later, higher prices, control of imports, and probably fixing of wholesale and retail prices. These problems will differ with each industry, and no general rules are being formulated at present.

A set of regulations for setting up codes is being prepared in anticipation of approval of the bill. This will require that every code specify a maximum working week, possibly forty-eight hours with the provision that over a certain period the average shall not be more than thirty-six hours per week, or some such plan. There will also be stipulation for a minimum wage which need not be uniform throughout the country or throughout all trades, but which is calculated to give the employee a fair living wage, provided he works the minimum hours. There will be no guaranty of employment for the minimum hours, as this will be determined by the volume of business.

No Allocation of Output

At first it is not planned to allocate production among producing units; each will scramble for business as at present but on an equal basis of labor costs, except that plants in areas of low living costs will retain this advantages. Later it may be necessary for some codes to include an allocation of production.

There have been many false ideas of the probable operation of the bill. For example, there is the belief that all labor must be unionized. This is scouted by those close to the planning group, and it is contemplated that the machinery will safeguard the interests of all workers regardless of their affiliations with any sort of union, national or local. Existing employer-employee relationships are to remain undisturbed. It may be that workers will later find it to their advantage to co-operate through a recognized union, but this will be an incidental effect.

The same applies to membership in trade associations. Many trade association executives see in the bill an excuse for big membership drives, and there is an idea that all business units will be required to join a trade association. This is by no means the case, as nonmembers will be given representation along with association members. If costs of policing the code are assessed on the industry, all units doubtless will be required to contribute on an equal basis, regardless of association membership, and associations may be ni a position to offer inducements to join, but membership will not be compulsory.

Manufacturers Criticize Bill

Some of the misapprehensions about the effect of the bill were aired at a conference of manufacturers, here, June 3, which had been called by the National Association of Manufacturers. The conference particularly opposed the licensing system, although its advocates insisted that it probably would never be used but is necessary as a threat to recalcitrants who would flout the agreements unless they knew that the President has the power to stop their business unless they conform to the terms of a license. This group adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved: That we hereby approve the position of the special committee appointed pursuant to the meeting of April 28, and the following amendments to the pending national industrial recovery act:—

1. That the act should contain permissive authority to the President to deal with imports from foreign countries in such manner as he deems necessary in order to prevent the failure of the act due to excessive importations resulting from increased costs of domestic production and manufacture.
2. That the license feature of the pending bill is highly objectionable and is unnecessary to the accomplishment of the major objectives in view of the fact that the bill otherwise contains adequate penalties.
3. That the labor provisions of the pending bill should be modified so as to make it clear that there is neither the intention nor the power to reorganize present mutually satisfactory employment relations, nor to establish any rule which will deny the right of employers and employees to bargain either individually or collectively in such form as is mutually agreeable to them.
4. While we have implicit confidence in the fairness of the President and of such person as he may appoint to administer the act, we feel that the ramifications of industry are so far-reaching and its relationships so intricate, that no single administrator can, without the co-operation and assistance of industry successfully administer the act. We approve, therefore, the setting up of a form of administration which will reflect the needs of the various industries and will provide a continuing administration which cannot be assured by the appointment of a single administrator.
5. That in the expenditure of public monies under the public works section of the bill, it should be required that goods produced, mined, or manufactured in the United States, shall be used to the fullest extent possible.
6. That the taxes proposed in the bill as it passed the house are burdensome and inequitable and should be replaced by a general one point manufacturers' excise tax, with exemptions for food products, low priced clothing, and drugs.
7. Unless these provisions can be incorporated in the bill, in substance, the industries of this country cannot give their wholehearted support to the measure. There are too few advantages to industry in the bill to justify us in submitting to the restrictions and penalties imposed upon us.

Labor Views Are Different

The position expressed in the resolutions adopted by the conference of manufacturers was assailed in a two-day meeting of representatives of labor organizations, held here June 6 and 7. Following this meeting, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, issued the following statement:—

The representatives of the American Federation of Labor who have been meeting in Washington during the last two days, gave unanimous approval to the industrial recovery act as passed by the House of Representatives. This decision was arrived at after two days of careful thought and study of the proposed legislation with particular reference to the labor sections.

On the other hand, strong opposition was voiced to the amendments proposed by the Senate Committee on Finance. By direction of the conference the officers of the American Federation of Labor will request the members of the United States Senate to vote against the amendments proposed by the Senate Finance Committee and to support and adopt the bill as it was reported to the senate after approval by the House of Representatives.

The labor representatives in attendance at the conference, representing the organized workers of the nation, expressed their willingness as well as their sincere desire to co-operate with the representatives of industry and of the government in making the industrial recovery act a complete success. They were unanimous in their opinion, however, that the greatest degree of co-operation on the part of all associated with industry could be secured through the enactment into law of the industrial recovery act as it passed the House of Representatives.

The officers of the American Federation of Labor will promptly transmit to the members of the United States Senate the recommendations unanimously adopted by those in attendance at the American Federation of Labor conference.

Texas Co. Files Patent Suits Against Chalmette

The Texas Company, as owner and assignee of two patents of Otto Behimer, has filed suit against the Chalmette Petroleum Corporation, alleging infringement. The bill of complaint was filed at New Orleans in the Federal court for the Eastern District of Louisiana. The action is based on cracking operations conducted by the Chalmette company at its plant at Chalmette, where it has what is understood to be a Winkler-Koch cracking unit. The two Behimer patents which were alleged to be infringed were described as No. 1,840,012, for Apparatus for Making Gasoline, and No. 1,883,850, for Process for Making Gasoline.

The Texas Company also has filed suit against the East Texas Refining Company, charging infringement of the same patents. The operations complained of were the cracking operations conducted by the East Texas Refining Company at its refinery at Longview, Texas. The suit, which has been given Equity No. 573, was filed at Tyler, Texas, in the Federal court for the Eastern District of Texas.

Obituaries

Dr. Lloyd Balderston

Dr. Lloyd Balderston, a former president of the American Chemical Society and a great-grandson of Betsy Ross, credited by history as having made the first American flag, died at his home in Wilmington, Del., June 5, at the age of seventy years. Dr. Balderston was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania and taught several years at the Hokkaido University, Sappora, Japan. Returning to the United States in 1921, he had been engaged in the industrial chemical field ever since. He was associate editor of the Journal of the American Leather Chemists' Association and author of a text book on elementary physics and also of a work on the evolution of the American flag. In 1908 he supported the story of the making of the first American flag by his great grandmother by giving publicity to an affidavit by Mrs. Rachel Fletcher, eldest daughter of Betsy Ross. He held membership in the International Conference on Tanning Analysis in London in 1927.

His wife, two daughters and a son survive.

Parker Cook

Parker Cook, vice-president of the Emerson Drug Company, Baltimore, died June 6 at Johns Hopkins Hospital after an illness of about two months. He was fifty-seven years old, having been born in Baltimore, February 13, 1873, and was a widower, his wife having passed away some years ago.

Mr. Cook was president of the Emerson Hotel Company, vice-president and secretary of the Maryland Glass Corporation, and vice-president and secretary of Emerson's Bromo-Seltzer, Inc. He had been associated with the late Captain Isaac E. Emerson in all of the latter's enterprises since about 1893, and had devoted himself especially to the management of the affairs of the Emerson Hotel. He also held the positions of director and member of the executive committee of the Baltimore Trust Company, and was a member of the Maryland Club, the University Club and the Baltimore Country Club of Baltimore, besides the Metropolitan and Army and Navy Clubs in Washington. He was a thirty-second degree Mason and a Shriner. He served in the Spanish-American war as paymaster on the U. S. S. Dixie. A brother survives him.

T. F. Lydon

Thomas F. Lydon, executive vice-president and treasurer of the Shell Petroleum Corporation, St. Louis, died June 5, in St. John's Hospital, St. Louis, after several weeks' illness. He was fifty-seven years old and a native of Ireland.

Coming to the United States thirty-five years ago, he landed in New York city in 1898 on St. Patrick's Day. Soon after he went to St. Louis to work as a laborer in the freight department of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. He entered the employ of the old Waters-Pierce Oil Corporation in 1902 and thereafter advanced rapidly until in 1912 he was controller for the company. In that year he became secretary of the Roxana Petroleum Corporation, which is now the Shell Petroleum Corporation and he continued as secretary until 1923 when he was made executive vice-president and treasurer.

Mr. Lydon was active in the share-the-work plan and put it into effect in the Shell company with the result that the fall payroll totalled 12,050 persons, or 18 percent more than the company's normal working force. He was a director of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, charter member of the Missouri Athletic Club, and member of the Noonday Club and the Bellerieve Country Club. He served as a captain in the Missouri National Guard during the Spanish-American war.

His wife, Mrs. Alice Stanley Lydon; a ten-year old son; four brothers, and two sisters survive.

G. N. Sherman

George Noble Sherman, head of the Edward J. Walter Company, broker in heavy chemicals and fertilizer materials, Baltimore, died June 5 of self-inflicted injuries, caused by a pistol shot. He was last seen alive by his secretary about 5 p. m. in his office. The night watchman of the building, noticing that the lights in the office were still on at 8 o'clock saw Mr. Sherman sitting in a chair as if asleep and left without investigating. Inquiries from home caused a nephew to visit the office and resulted in the discovery that Mr. Sherman was dead. A pistol lay on the floor. Mr. Sherman had lately complained of ill health, pains in the head being especially severe. He was fifty-six years old, a native of Baltimore, and had been with the Walter company for thirty-six years. After the death of Mr. Walter, in 1906, the business was transformed from an individual enterprise to a corporation, and Mr. Sherman was made president. He was a Shriner and a Mason, and held membership in the Maryland Merchants' Club. His wife and one brother survive.

Garret H. Demarest, who prior to his retirement three years ago, had been associated with the C. A. Wiley Company, paint and varnish manufacturer, Long Island City, N. Y., for twenty-five years, died June 6 at his home in Flushing, N. Y. He was fifty-nine years old and prominent in Queens borough Masonic circles. His wife and a sister survive.

Walter H. Filor, a director of the Magma Copper Company, and one of the organizers of the Plymouth Mining Company, died June 5 at his home in West Haverstraw, N. Y., after a long illness. He was a special partner in the stock brokerage firm of Filor, Bullard and Smith, this city. Mr. Filor was born in Haverstraw, N. Y., and was fifty-eight years old. His wife, mother, three children and two sisters survive.

D. Frank Fooks, treasurer of the Worcester Fertilizer Company, Snow Hill, Md., died June 4 after an illness of six months. He was sixty-three years old and leaves a widow. Mr. Fooks enjoyed an extensive acquaintance in the fertilizer trade of Maryland and Delaware, and had numerous friends.

Samuel McKnight, an auditor for the Colgate, Palmolive, Peet Company, died June 7 at his home in East Orange, N. J. He was fifty-five years old and had been associated with the company and its predecessor, Colgate & Co., for thirty-eight years. His wife and a son survive.

George G. Roberts, prominent chemist and reputed inventor of shatter-proof glass used in automobiles and for other purposes, died May 23 at Moundsville, W. Va. Mr. Roberts formerly resided at Washington, D. C. He was sixty-eight years old and had been in ill health since 1928, having been confined to his bed for the last seven weeks. While in Washington Mr. Roberts was connected with the Bureau of Standards and was a member of President Hoover's Research Bureau.

Coaltar Chemicals

Toluene Withdrawals Heavy--Benzene and Xylene in Active Demand--Seasonal Betterment in Flake and Ball Naphthalene--Good Call for Phthalic Anhydride

[Because of the embargo on exports of gold, quotations on many articles are constantly being changed and those on most articles of foreign origin are subject to cable acceptance.]

Heavy withdrawals of toluene featured the market for the coaltar crudes during the week just closed. The voluminous demand was attributed to the relatively high production schedules in the automobile industry. Benzene continued in good demand, reflecting the broad operations in the rubber tire industry. Solvent naphtha and xylene participated in the good buying movement, and a seasonal pickup was evident in the call for flake and ball naphthalene. Certain colors and dyestuff intermediates were in active demand. The market as a whole displayed a firm price position.

Consistency with which shipments of toluene moved to the automobile body manufacturers and the lacquer trade further substantiated the reports that the June automobile production would approximate the May output. In fact, some sellers of toluene were of the opinion that the output would reach 190,000 units in the automobile industry. July automobile output still remained a matter of conjecture, with the general belief that producers would await some further betterment in the retail demand. Buying of solvent naphtha and xylene was about equal to the actual production, creating a firm tone in the price position of those products.

Releases from the rubber tire manufacturers for contract shipments of benzene seemed to bear out the reports from Akron that many of the rubber tire plants were operating at capacity levels. The call coming from the paint trade and the chemical manufacturers likewise contributed to the substantial movement of benzene last week. The firm undertone in the coaltar market as a whole could be attributed to the fact that demand for the basic products has kept abreast with what little improvement might have occurred in coke operations. Steel mill operations last week were placed at 44 percent of capacity as compared with 41 percent in the previous week. American Iron and Steel Institute reported that the sharpest rise in steel ingot production in approximately two years occurred in May, the industry operating at 34.11 percent of capacity for the month, against 25.08 percent in April and 20.01 percent in May last year.

A seasonal betterment was noted in the buyng of flake and ball naphthalene, with the market displaying a steadier tone. Domestic sellers of cresylic acid reported a good demand was in evidence, with a steadier tone being created as a result of the firmer price position of the imported material as a result of higher sterling exchange values. Creosote oil was slow. Phthalic anhydride moved to the lacquer trade at a good pace last week, and the continuance of high production schedules in the majority of the units of the textile trade brought about an active demand for a number of colors and dyestuff intermediates.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

None.

Reduced

None.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical coaltar products on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
121.3	121.3	121.3	121.3

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Basic Products

Benzene (Benzol).—Movement of the industrial material to contract consumers continued in good volume during the week just closed. Consumption and production continues to show a balance, with a result that a decidedly firm tone was a prominent feature in the market. Word from Akron stated that many of the rubber tire manufacturing companies were operating at relative high levels. And the retail demand for automobiles indicates that production schedules in the automobile industry will be continued at a level resulting in a production approximating the May output of about 190,000 units, with the result that a good demand from rubber tire industry for benzene was looked for throughout the current month. Operations in July remain strictly a matter of conjecture. Chemical manufacturers were likewise experiencing a good demand for their finished articles, judging from the volume of business moving in that direction. Other regular consumers of benzene continued to show a representative interest in contract shipments. Steel mill operations last week were placed at 44 percent of capacity as compared with 41 percent in the previous week, according to Iron Age. The sharpest rise in steel ingot production in approximately two years occured in May, the industry operating at 34.11 percent of capacity for the month, against 25.08 in April and 20.01 percent in May last year.

Creosote Oil.—Demand here showed little betterment during the course of the week, with the major railroad systems adhering to the policy of purchasing supplies for urgent replacement work only. But the market appeared steady and prices were unchanged at previous levels.

Cresol.—Business in this market was limited to comparatively small-lot orders, giving the market a rather dull appearance at times during the week, and no change was disclosed in the quotations.

Cresylic Acid.—As a result of the sterling exchange rate moving to higher value, the market for the imported item appeared firmer last week, although buying showed a tendency to drag at times during the period under review. Sellers of the domestic product reported that the good level of operations in the textile trade resulted in a substantial movement, and prices were steadier.

Naphthalene.—Some seasonal betterment was reported in the market for the flake and ball naphthalene, with prices showing a tendency toward steadiness. A fair amount of activity was shown in the dyestuffs article and the market for the crude material was slow, but no change was disclosed in the quotations.

Phenol.—Sellers reported that a good volume of business was transacted in this market, with a substantial amount passing to the dyestuff intermediate makers. There was also a fair amount of export buying, and prices were in line with quotations in effect previously.

Solvent Naphtha.—This market recorded a firm tone again last week, with the buying maintaining a pace sufficient to absorb production, and sellers were naming 26c. per gallon in tank shipments.

Toluene (Toluol). — Heavy withdrawals on the part of the automobile body manufacturers as well as the lacquer trade was in evidence here again last week, resulting in some sellers reporting further stringency has been placed on the available stocks of toluene. Some sellers were having a rather difficult time in filling contracts. No change was disclosed in the quotations, although the market displayed a decidedly firm tone.

Xylene (Xylol).—Consumption was about equal to production, causing a firm tone in this market, and prices were in line with quotations in effect previously on the various grades of this commodity.

Chicago Coaltar Bases

CHICAGO, June 8, 1933.

The enlarged volume of supply coming into the market in coaltar bases appears to be well offset by expanded demand from a number of consuming industries, notably the automobile industry in its call for finishing materials. Demand continues good in general and the price structure denoted by current quotations is firm, with trade interest generally good. Ruling quotations exclusive of tax are:—Benzene, 90 percent, 22c. per gallon; motor benzene, 15c. to 16c.; toluene, 30c.; xylene, 29c.; solvent naphtha, 26c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 11c. to 12c.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic.—Buyers here continued to place fair-sized orders last week, and sellers on all sides declared the market was firm at prices in effect for some time past.

Benzoic.—Nothing of outstanding importance developed in the market for the technical material, with an irregular demand in evidence and prices were in line with previous values.

Chlorosulphonic.—Textile manufacturers were taking a fair amount of this product, and sellers reported a firm tone governing the dealings, with no change uncovered in the quotations.

Gamma.—Little improvement was registered in this market, but the usual shipments were sufficient to give the market a steady tone and prices were unchanged at 77c. to 79c. per pound.

Salicylic.—Demand maintained a good pace throughout the week, with the bulk of the call coming from the textile trade, and a firm tone was prominent, with prices of the previous week continuing in effect.

Sulphanilic. — Dye manufacturers were showing a good amount of interest here for the technical article, and sellers were asking quotations in force for some time past.

Other Intermediates

Alphanaphthylamine.—A steady tone ruled the dealings in this market, with demand irregular, and prices were unchanged at 33c. to 34c. per pound, according to quantity.

Anilin Oil.—A good buying movement continued uninterruptedly throughout the week, reflecting the high production schedules in certain consuming industries, and prices were firmly held.

Benzidin Base.—There was little to report in this market, with what activity appeared in the market coming from the usual consuming sources and prices held unaltered at 67c. to 69c. per pound.

Dianisidin.—This situation showed little change from recent weeks, with the call confined to routine buyers and prices were well held at $2.35 to $2.45 per pound.

Dinitrobenzene.—A good demand was noted here last week, with the market displaying a firm tone, and prices were unchanged at 15½c. to 16½c. per pound, and the purified material changed hands at 17½c. to 18½c. per pound.

Orthoanisidin.—Buying here consisted of fair-sized orders, originating in the usual channels of consumption, and prices were unchanged at 82c. to 84c. per pound.

Orthocresol.—An irregular call was in evidence here, but the volume moved for the week reached a proportion sufficient to give the market a firm tone and prices were in conformity with the schedule in force previously.

Phthalic Anhydride. — This market was the recipient of an excellent call from the lacquer trade last week, with sellers declaring the market displayed a firm tone, but prices were without change.

Toluidin.—The market for the mixed product recorded an irregular call again last week, and sellers were asking 27c. to 28c. per pound, according to quantity.

Xylidin. — Nothing new developed here during the period under survey, with regular buyers supplying the call, and prices were 36c. to 37c. per pound, according to quantity.

Coaltar Colors

An active demand was recorded in the market for the coaltar colors during the week under review, with the interest in good-sized shipments of the gray, blue and browns due primarily to the large production schedules noted in the majority of the textile units. Cotton cloth mill activity was said to be still tending upward, being about 30 percent higher than two months ago, although there was some tendency to curtail operations. The majority of textile manufacturers were awaiting the clarification of the National Recovery Act, but there was sufficient amount of orders on hand to insure representative production in the cotton cloth industry until the latter part of July. Rayon mills likewise were operating at high levels. Tanning industry was experiencing some slackening in output schedules.

Polish production of coaltar and basic coaltar products dropped from 197,379 metric tons in 1931 to 164,085 tons in 1932. A 25-percent increase in the output of refined naphthalene and one of 21 percent in refined benzene were the only breaks in the downward trend.

Current prices on coaltar products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

KOPPERS

With modern plants, unsurpassed laboratory facilities, a highly-trained technical staff and control of every step in manufacture from the coal mine to the finished product, the Koppers organization is in position to furnish uniform, reliable and standardized coal tar products of almost every description. Samples, prices and full information on request.

BENZOL
TOLUOL
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SOLVENT-NAPHTHA
(including high-flash)

COAL TAR PRODUCTS

PHENOL (80% and 90% Purity)
U.S.P. CRESOL
3° META-PARA CRESOL
CRESOL (Resin and Plasticizer grades)
CRESYLIC ACID (98% pale, low-boiling Disinfectant grades) (98% pale, higher-boiling Insecticide grades)

LAMP BLACK OIL
SHINGLE STAIN OIL
CREOSOTE
REFINED TARS
NAPHTHALENE (Crude & Refined)
TAR ACID OILS
PITCH COKE
COAL TAR PITCHES (All Grades)

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CRESYLIC ACID 97-99% Pale

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180 MADISON AVE. Telephones: Ashland 4-2265 and 4-2266 NEW YORK

Where You Can Sell

Complete and Convenient Reference Guide for Sales Executives and Advertisers to Manufacturing Consumers of Chemicals, Drugs, Oils, and Related Products

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Three Hundred Thirty-sixth Recapitulative Instalment

(Parenthetical references are to the numbers of patents in the United States or other countries, as designated)

Glycol Phthalate

(Ftalato de Glicol, Ftalato di Glicole, Glykolphtalat, Phtalsaureglykolester, Phtalasauresglykol. Phthalate de Glycole, Phthalate Glycolique)

Ceramics

Plasticizer in—
Compositions, containing various esters or ethers of cellulose, such as cellulose acetate and nitrocellululose, used in the protection and decoration of ceramic products

Glass

Plasticizer in—
Compositions, containing various esters or ethers of cellulose, such as cellulose acetate and nitrocellulose, used in the manufacture of nonscatterable glass and for the decoration and protection of glassware

Leather

Plasticizer in—
Compositions, containing various esters or ethers of cellulose, such as cellulose acetate and nitrocellulose, used in the manufacture of artificial leather and for the decoration and protection of leather goods

Metallurgical

Plasticizer in—
Compositions, containing various esters or ethers of cellulose, used for the decoration and protection of metallic ware

Miscellaneous

Plasticizer in—
Compositions, containing various esters or ethers of cellulose, used for the decoration and protection of various compositions of matter

Paint and Varnish

Plasticizer in making—
Paints, varnishes, lacquers, dopes, and enamels, containing various esters or ethers of cellulose, such as cellulose acetate and nitrocellulose

Paper

Plasticizer in—
Compositions, containing various esters or ethers of cellulose, used in the manufacture of coated paper and for the decoration and protection of paper and pulp products

Perfume

Fixative for—
Certain perfumes in perfume compositions or in cosmetics and toilet preparations
Ingredient of—
Essential oil compositions (added for the purpose of building up the body of the oils)

Plastics

Plasticizer in making—
Compositions, containing various esters or ethers of cellulose, such as cellulose acetate and nitrocellulose

Rubber

Plasticizer in—
Compositions, containing various esters or ethers of cellulose, such as cellulose acetate and nitrocellulose, used for the decoration and protection of rubber goods

Stone

Plasticizer in—
Compositions, containing various esters or ethers of cellulose, such as cellulose acetate and nitrocellulose, used for the decoration and protection of artificial and natural stone

Textile

Plasticizer in—
Compositions, containing various esters or ethers of cellulose, such as cellulose acetate and nitrocellulose, used in the production of coated fabrics

Woodworking

Plasticizer in—
Compositions, containing various esters or ethers of cellulose, used for the decoration and protection of woodwork

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Para-aminophenol Hydrochloride

(Hidrocloruro de Para-aminofenol, Hydrochlorure de Para-aminophenol, Idrocloruro di Para-aminophenole, Para-aminophenolchlorhydrat)

Chemical

Starting point in making—
Intermediates and other organic chemicals
Pharmaceutical chemicals
Photographic chemicals
Synthetic aromatics

Dye

Starting point in making—
Anilin black dyestuffs
Azo chromin
Diphenyl chrysoin
Immedial blacks
Immedial dark brown A
Immedial dark brown B
Immedial indone
Immedial pure blue
Italian green
Monoazo dyestuffs
Pyrogene black B
Pyrogene black G
Pyrogene blue
Pyrogene direct blue
Pyrogene olive N
Pyrogene yellow
Stilbene dyestuffs
Synthetic dyestuffs with the aid of chromotropic acid
Thion blue B
Ursol P
Various sulphur dyestuffs
Vidal black

Starting point (Brit. 319390) in making azo dyestuffs with the aid of—
3:5-Dinitrometatoluidin
3:5-Dinitro-orthoanisidin
3:5-Dinitro-orthotoluidin
3:5-Dinitroparatoluidin

Starting point (Brit. 323792) in making azo dyestuffs for use in dyeing viscose rayon, cuprammonium rayon, and nitro rayon, with the aid of—
2-Amino-5-nitrobenzanilide
4-Chloro-2-nitro-4′-aminodiphenylamine
4:4-Diamino-3:3′-dinitrobenzophenone
4:4′-Diamino-3:3′-dinitrodiphenylamine
4:4′-Diamino-2:2′-dinitrodiphenylurea
2:4-Dinitro-3′-aminodiphenylamine
2:4-Dinitro-4′-aminodiphenylamine
2:2′-Dinitrobenzidin
3:3′-Dinitrobenzidin
6:6′-Dinitro-orthoanisidin
5:5′-Dinitro-orthotoluidin
5-Nitro-2-aminobanzophenone
3-Nitro-4-aminobenzophenone
2-Nitro-2′-aminobenzophenone
2-Nitrobenzidin
4-Nitro-4′-aminodiphenyl ether
3-Nitro-4-aminodiphenyl ether
5-Nitro-2-aminodiphenyl ether
2-Nitro-4′-aminodiphenylamine
4-Nitro-4′-aminodiphenylamine
2-Nitro-4-aminodiphenylamine
2-Nitro-4-amino-4′-methyldiphenylamine
4-Nitrobenzoylparaphenylenediamine
4′-Nitrobenzyl-2-amino-5-nitroanilin
5-Nitro-orthotoluidin

Leather

Reagent in dyeing

Miscellaneous

Reagent in dyeing—
Deep reddish shades in furs, plumes, and hair (French 549000)
Furs Hair
Hair by oxidation with hydrogen peroxide or sodium bichromate

Photographic

As a developer

Resins and Waxes

Reazent in making—
Artificial resins of the phenol-formaldehyde type (French 610108)

Textile

Reagent in dyeing—
Yarns and fabrics

Titanium Palladate

(Palladate de Titane, Palladate Titanique, Palladato de Titanio, Palladato di Titanio, Palladsaurestitan, Palladsaurestitanoxyd, Titanpalladat)

Chemical

Ingredient of catalytic mixtures used in the preparation of—
Acenaphthylene, acenaphthaquinone, bisacenapthylidenedione, naphthaldehydic acid, naphthalic anhydride, and hemimellitic acid from acenaphthene (Brit. 295270)
Acetaldehyde from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307)
Acetic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307)
Alcohol from aliphatic hydrocarbons (Brit. 281307)
Aldehydes or acids by the reduction of the corresponding esters (Brit. 306471)
Aldehydes and acids from toluene, orthocholorotoluene, orthobromotoluene, orthonitrotoluene, parachlorotoluene, parabromotoluene, paranitrotoluene, dichlorotoluenes, dibromotoluenes, dinitrotoluenes, chlorobromotoluenes, chloronitrotoluenes, bromonitrotoluenes (Brit. 295270)
Aldehydes and acids from xylenes, pseudocumenes, mesitylenes, and paracymenes (Brit. 281307)
Alphacampholide from camphoric acid by reduction (Brit. 306471)
Alphanaphthaquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 281307)
Anthraquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 281307)
Benzaldehyde and benzoic acid from toluene (Brit. 281307)
Benzoquinone from phenanthraquinone (Brit. 281307)
Benzyl alcohol from benzaldehyde by reduction (Brit. 306471)
Benzyl alcohol or benzaldehyde or benzyl phthalide by the reduction of phthalic anhydride (Brit. 306471)
Butyl alcohol by the reduction of crotonaldehyde (Brit. 306471)
Diphenic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307)
Ethyl alcohol by the reduction of acetaldehyde (Brit. 306471)
Fluorenone from fluorene (Brit. 295270)
Formaldehyde by the reduction of methane or methanol (Brit. 306471)
Formaldehyde by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471)
Hydroxyl compounds by the reduction of anthraquinone, benzoquinone, and the like (Brit. 306471)
Isopropyl alcohol by the reduction of acetone (Brit. 306471)
Maleic acid and fumaric acid by the oxidation of toluene, benzene, phenols, tar phenols, or furfural, or from benzoquinone or phthalic anhydride (Brit. 295270)
Methane by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471)
Methanol by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471)
Naphthaldehydic acid, acenaphthaquinone, bisacenaphthalidenedione from acenaphthylene (Brit. 281307)
Phenanthraquinone from phenanthrene or diphenic acid (Brit. 295270)
Primary alcohols by the reduction of the corresponding aldehydes (Brit. 306471)
Propionic acid and butyric acid and higher alcohols, ketones, and acids by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471)
Reduction products of ketones, aldehydes, esters, ethers, alcohols, and other organic compounds which contain oxygen (Brit. 306471)
Salicylic acid and salicylic aldehyde from cresol (Brit. 306471)
Secondary butyl alcohol by the reduction of methylethyl ketone (Brit. 306471)
Valeryl alcohol by the reduction of valeraldehyde (Brit. 306471)
Vanillin and vanillic acid from eugenor or isoeugenol (Brit. 295270)
Ingredient (Brit. 304640) of catalytic preparations used in the manufacture of various aromatic and aliphatic amines, such as—
Alphanaphthylamine from alphanitronaphthalene
Amines from aliphatic nitro compounds, such as alkyl nitriles or nitromethane
Amylamine from pyridin
Anilin, azo-oxybenzene, azobenzene, and hydrazobenzene from nitrobenzene by reduction
Aminophenols from nitrophenols
3-Aminopyridin from 3-nitropyridin
Amino compounds from the corresponding nitroanisoles
Amines from oximes, Schiff's base, and nitriles
Cyclohexamine, dicyclohexamine, and cyclohexylanilin from nitrobenzene
Piperidin from pyridin
Pyrrolodin from pyrrol
Tetrahydroquinolin from quinolin

Quinoidine Borate

(Borate de Quinoidine, Borato di Chinoidina, Borato de Quinoidina, Borsaureschinoidin, Chinoidinborat)

Metallurgical

Ingredient of—
Pickling baths (used as an inhibitor)

Paint and Varnish

Ingredient of—
Anticorrosion paints

Pharmaceutical

Suggested for use as antipyretic, antiperiodic, astringent, and tonic

Rubber

Accelerator in—
Vulcanization

Quinoidine Hydrochloride

(Chinoidinchlorhydrat, Hidrocloruro de Quinoidina, Hydrochlorure de Quinoidine, Idrocloruro di Chinoidina)

Metallurgical

Ingredient of—
Pickling baths (used as an inhibitor)

Paint and Varnish

Ingredient of—
Anticorrosion paints

Pharmaceutical

Suggested for use as antipyretic, astringent, antiperiodic, and tonic

Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Chemicals

Buying Broadens Substantially--Import Costs Advance With Rising Exchange -- Lead Pigments Bought Actively--Imported Zinc Oxide Up--Glues Higher

[Because of the embargo on exports of gold, quotations on many articles are constantly being changed and those on most articles of foreign origin are subject to cable acceptance.]

A substantial broadening in the purchasing of many paint, varnish and lacquer materials occurred last week, providing a more or less contra-seasonal condition, but one which appeared to selling interests as capable of maintenance. Open price movements were few, but all were in a uniformly upward direction. The week's movements in currency exchange rates placed further premiums on the landed costs of imported goods, and as in the past several weeks, most of those commodities were being sold subject to dollar fluctuations. Recent purchasing of raw materials has largely been termed as investment buying against inflated prices, but there has been an encouraging number of reports to sellers, indicating that current shipments were being absorbed by immediate manufacture.

A remarkable pick-up in the demand for lead pigments followed the advances in prices which took place on Wednesday and Thursday of the preceding week, and last week was the first of the current buying movement in which lead pigments and oxides were abreast of the trading rate in the remainder of the market. Prices for lead derivatives were all firm and in company with the recent rise in the prices, unsold stocks of small kegs in jobbers' and dealers' hands were protected against decline up to the end of the year. Zinc oxide was in brisk demand, particularly toward rubber products manufacturing centers; imported zinc oxide was advanced on the rise in exchange values, and high-quality foreign oxide was now priced at an equal level with the domestic article, a condition that has not been witnessed for some time.

Carbon black was another commodity heavily bought by the rubber trade. There was still considerable talk of a forthcoming rise in the price, but contrary to some published reports, the trade does not generally believe that a full cent per pound rise will take place. The more conservative observers of the market are inclined to believe that an early rise in the ex-warehouse figures will be witnessed, but contract or the f.o.b. plant prices will not be boosted until closer to the time for the renewal of contracts. For the present no contracts are being offered beyond the end of the year.

There has also been some talk of higher prices to come for chemical colors, particularly chrome yellow, which has been subject to higher manufacturing cost on the basis of advanced lead prices. It is learned, however, that no immediate advance in chemical color schedules is contemplated by manufacturers. Earth colors of domestic manufacture have also been unchanged, although actual "going" prices have worked up to the full quoted levels. Vermilion moved up on higher quicksilver costs last week, and the price is now some twenty-seven percent higher than last year's low. French ocher was higher in some quarters. Casein remained strong on good purchasing and a growing scarcity of supply. All low-grade glues were higher and well bought. Stearates were in a strong position and likely to move further upward on any movement in the basic cost.

May construction contracts of all descriptions totaled $77,171,700 according to F. W. Dodge Corporation; this was a gain of about 36 percent over the total of $56,573,000 reported during April. During May of last year the contract total amounted to $146,221,200. Gains over April were reported in each of the four major classifications of construction. Increases in residential building and public utilities as compared with May of last year were too small to offset declines in public works and non-residential building.

Residential awards during May totaled $26,519,700; this was not only larger than the volume reported in either the preceding month or May of last year, but was the largest monthly total since that recorded for April, 1932. The improvement over April, 1933, was universal, being in evidence in practically all territories in the area east of the Rocky Mountains. Gains in residential contracts as contrasted with May, 1932, were shown in seven of the 13 Dodge districts:—the New England, Metropolitan New York, the Southeast, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City and Texas territories. For the first five months of 1933 residential contracts for the 37 eastern states totaled $85,440,500 as against $139,581,700 for the corresponding period of 1932. Commenting on the outlook the Dodge organization observes:—"There appears reason to believe that the gap between the cumulative totals for the two years will be progressively narrowed throughout the remainder of the current year."

Non-residential building contracts let during May amounted to $31,639,400; this was an increase of 32 percent over the total for April but was sizably lower than the total of $58,946,400 recorded during May of last year. For the elapsed months of 1932 non-residential awards amounted to $134,207,200 as contrasted with $223,219,200 for the same period of 1932. Gains over April were shown in all territories except in the Upstate New York, Central Northwest and Texas districts. Gains over May, 1932, were recorded in the Pittsburgh, Central Northwest, Southern Michigan, and St. Louis territories.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Glue, bone, all grades, 1c. per lb.
Hide, low and medium grades, 1c. per lb.
Vermilion, English quicksilver, 7c. per lb.
Zinc oxide, imported, ⅛c. to ⅜c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from eleven typical paint and varnish materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
132.5	132.5	131.3	133.6

Market news that may have developed after this report was send to press will be found on page 2.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

Pig lead was heavily bought last week and on Friday smelters advanced their prices 10 points to the basis of 4.20c. per pound, New York, and 4.05c. per pound, East St. Louis. Demand for spot and forward shipment of lead was heavy in contrast with an easement in the demand for other metals on Thursday and Friday. At the current rate, June sales are expected to exceed the May shipments which were estimated to have been around 25,000 tons.

Slab zinc showed an advancing tendency but closing prices on Friday were the same as the week's opening quotations of 4.30c. per pound. East St. Louis and 4.65c. per pound nominally at New York. Wednesday's market was reported at 2½ points up from these figures but on Thursday the market returned to the 4.30c. basis. Early week buying was good but there was a noticeable easement in the activity on Thursday and Friday. Zinc stocks at the end of May were 136,634 tons, compared with 142,447 tons at the end of April, a reduction of 5,813 tons and the most favorable level in many months, according to the American Bureau of Metal Statistics. May production was 21,730 tons against 21,449 tons in April and the shipments in May were the heaviest in any one month of 1932 of 1933, having totalled 27,543 tons against 18, 381 tons in the preceding month. Unfilled orders on hand at the end of May were 21,056 tons compared with 18,072 tons at the close of the preceding month.

Lead Prices

Prevailing spot prices at New York, East St. Louis and London for the

Current prices on paint, varnish and lacquer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

THE
ULTRAMARINE COMPANY

ULTRAMARINE *and* COBALT BLUES *for* . . .

PAINTS
PRINTING INKS
PAPER
LINOLEUM
TEXTILE
Printing
Bleaching
RUBBER
SOAP
Miscellaneous uses

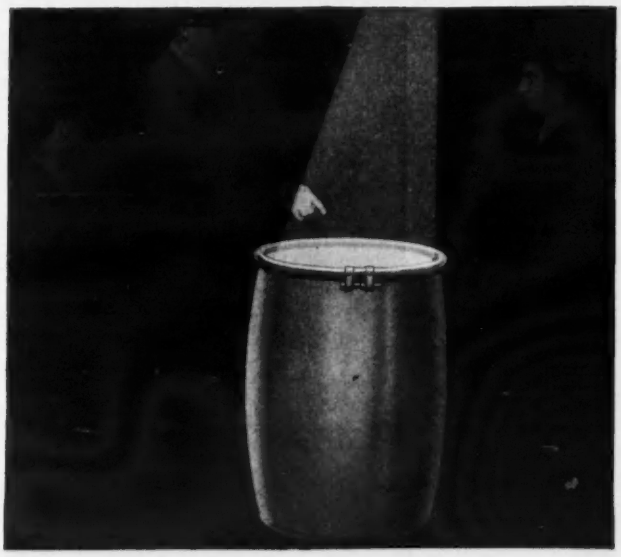
. . .

Selling Agents
The Calco Chemical Company, Inc.
Heller & Merz Corporation
BOUND BROOK, N. J.
New York — Chicago — Boston — Philadelphia — Charlotte

Pacific Coast Agents
C. L. Duncan & Co.
Los Angeles—San Francisco
Van Waters & Rogers
Seattle

Southern Agent
Kentucky Color and Chemical Company
Louisville

What will these new Hackney linings do for your Industry?



In 1931 — Hackney engineers set to work on certain problems pertaining to more efficient shipment, handling and storage of various liquid and solid materials.

After more than two years' research, designing and testing — a number of results have been reached.

One phase of this work concerns the development of special linings for metal barrels and drums, such as special lacquered linings.

To certain industries, they may be a big improvement over present methods.

Since an individual study of your requirements may be necessary before decisions or definite recommendations can be made — we suggest writing to Hackney—

Hackney
MILWAUKEE

PRESSED STEEL TANK COMPANY
208 S. La Salle St. Bldg., Room 1143, Chicago, Ill.
1319 Vanderbilt Concourse Bldg., New York, N. Y.
6615 Greenfield Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
662 Roosevelt Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.

CONTAINERS FOR GASES, LIQUIDS AND SOLIDS

period from June 3 to June 9, inclusive, are as follows:—

	Pigs		
	Per pound		Spot, London. Per ton
	New York.	E. St. Louis.	£ s. d.
Saturday	$0.0410	$0.0395	.. .. ..
Monday	.0410	.0395	* .. .. ..
Tuesday	.0410	.0395	13 8 9
Wednesday	.0410	.0395	13 6 3
Thursday	.0410	.0395	13 10 0
Friday	.0420	.0405	13 10 0

* Holiday.

Zinc Prices

Prevailing spot prices at New York, East St. Louis and London for the period from June 3 to June 9, inclusive, are as follows:—

	Slabs		
	Per pound		Spot, London. Per ton
	New York.	E. St. Louis.	£ s. d.
Saturday	$0.0465	$0.0430	.. .. ..
Monday	.0465	.0430	* .. .. ..
Tuesday	.0465	.0430	16 10 0
Wednesday	.04675	.04325	16 11 3
Thursday	.0465	.0430	16 16 3
Friday	.0465	.0430	17 0 0

* Holiday.

Pigments

Sales of pigment materials to manufacturing consumers were described as excellent last week. The price advances in lead pigments on June 1, which were joined by announcements of guarantee against decline on white lead-in-oil, red lead-in-oil and all dry pigments in kegs up until the end of the year, resulted in a heavy call for those products and the past week was really the first in which lead derivatives seemed to be up to the remainder of the market in point of activity. Zinc oxide continued to move out in good fashion, being led by an unabating call from the rubber products manufacturing trade. Lithopone and titanium were also bought faster. Imported commodities were nominal on a constantly shifting exchange and foreign zinc oxides were advanced fractionally on material ex-dock or out of warehouse. High-quality imported oxides were now up to the level of the prices asked for domestic material.

White Lead.—The advance of ½c. per pound in both the basic carbonate and basic sulphate dry products on June 1 resulted in a broad increase in demand and last week's shipments were regarded as better than any since the current buying wave began. The prices in effect since the first of the month are 6½c. per pound for basic carbonate, and 6c. per pound for basic sulphate, both in casks. Lead-in-oil in kegs is protected against price guarantee until December 31, 1933, and any reduction that takes place between now and that time will be applied on all unsold stocks held by jobbers and dealers.

Red Lead.—There were no further changes since the advance of May 31 when dry material in casks advanced ¼c. to the basis of 7½c. per pound, and, the advance of 1½c. in the price of lead-in-oil in kegs, which took place on June 1. Both lead-in-oil and dry red lead in small kegs were proteced against decline up to the end of the year, and in the event of reductions before December 31, the decline will be credited to unsold stocks held by jobbers and dealers. The demand was good in all directions, having been motivated by the rise in prices.

Litharge.—In company with other lead products, the demand was spirited last week as the result of the recent price advances. The market was firm in all directions at the basis of 6½c. per pound for the dry commercial material in casks, and at the 1½c. advance in the schedule for kegs, which was effected on June 1. Jobbers and dealers unsold stocks of small kegs were guaranteed against decline up until the end of the year.

Current prices on paint, varnish and lacquer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

FROM THE ORIGINAL MIX
TO REPAINTING TIME . . .
ZINC PIGMENTS
GIVE BEST INSURANCE TO
THE COLOR OF THE TINT

RIGHT from the start . . . a good, clean tint made possible by a permanently white base—batch after batch—the same clean tint—in storage—to the dealer's shelf—on the job—as long as the paint lasts—the same permanent tint. Zinc Pigments lead all the white pigments in tint retention properties.

The New Jersey Zinc Company 160 FRONT STREET NEW YORK

Lithopone. — Manufacturers reported a steady, progressive growth in the takings of the manufacturing paint trade and other regular consumers. The ordering has not yet reached the stage where car lot transactions were common, but 20-bag deliveries are visibly more frequent. The prices continued steady. The latest prices quoted by importers were $4.40 per 100 pounds for material off the dock and $4.65 per 100 pounds for stocks out of warehouse, New York. These quotations are lower than those previously listed but do not actually represent a reduction over last week.

Orange Mineral.—The market for American held firm at the advanced levels of a week ago and the demand has taken on an appreciably better appearance. In fact, some sellers stated that the sales of the current week were better than any preceding week in the current national buying movement. The prices effected on May 31 were 10c. per pound for material ex red lead and 11¼c. per pound ex white lead.

Titanium Pigment. — The demand picked up over the past seven days and takings were believed to have been close to the May rate, which incidentally was the best May in the history of this pigment, according to leading sellers. The prices were firm at the established schedule.

Zinc Oxide.—Importers marked up their prices on the rising exchange of currency and high-grade foreign oxides were now priced at the same level as the domestic articles. Demand was very heavy, according to sellers. Domestic producers continued to ship out good-sized amounts to the rubber products and other regular consuming trades. The prices quoted for domestic were all held at the established schedules.

Barytes. — Although German and Italian material tended toward higher prices on the basis of exchange, Russian material was offered at unchanged levels and continued as the lowest-priced variety available. Russian unground was quoted at $11.50 off the dock and ground at $22 per ton, ex dock. There has been an appreciable improvement in demand. The domestic product was also bought faster with prices in a steady place at the basis of $22.20 to $23 per ton f.o.b. St. Louis, according to packing.

Dry Colors

Further devaluation in American dollars abroad reflected in landed prices of imported colors for shipment from abroad. The market for most of those commodities was entirely nominal and most quotations were made subject to exchange. Ochers again looked strong and likely to rise again. Trade continued at a very good rate and in most directions June sales to date were quite equal to the volume of business done in the corresponding period of the preceding month. Among the domestic products, chrome yellow was still talked of as being higher in the future, although manufacturers have taken no steps to raise the price, and some representative suppliers did not look for any advance in the immediate future. Carbon black continued under a heavy demand and an advance in the ex store prices is looked for shortly.

Carbon Black.—June takings to date were said by representative suppliers to have been easily equal to the May rate, which was said to have been the best sales period in many years. Rubber tire makers, ink makers and other regular consumers drew heavily against their contracts. An early advance in the ex warehouse prices was looked for and an advance in quotations at producing points will likely take place later, although the trade doubts that an advance in the contract price will be as much as 1c. per pound, as indicated recently in some directions. A significant feature last week was the news that a leading producer would resume dividend payments on its common stock.

Chrome Yellow.—Talk of higher prices to follow the advanced lead market continued last week, but the makers have not attempted to raise their prices, and according to representative manufacturers, there is not likely to be an immediate boost. The withdrawals against contracts at 14c. per pound and on open order at 15c. per pound continued heavy throughout last week.

Chrome Greens.—Prices for these colors were now held close to the quoted levels. In fact, the market has been very firm over the past few weeks under the support of a good, steady demand.

Iron Blues.—These colors have not been associated with the gossip that points in the direction of higher prices, but the market was regarded as firm and well held at the basis of 33½c. per pound on contract and 35c. on open order. In company with other colors the demand has been good.

Iron Oxides.—Movements in the rate of currency exchange have stiffened the replacement prices again on imported oxides, but as yet there has been no general upward movement. Even the most conservative of sellers, however, now indicate that higher prices are forthcoming. Demand has been excellent on the strengthening of the market, and, according to sellers, a sur-

prising portion of the current takings are for immediate consumption. Spanish red was named at 1⅞c. to 3c. per pound, with a strong tendency; pure English Indian red was named at 8¾c. to 9c. per pound.

Mercuric Oxides.—Although the price for quicksilver has moved up to $59 per flask, no changes have been made for some time in the price of the derivative mercurials. Technical red remains at $1.07 and technical yellow at $1.10 and it is understood that the reason for the market's failure to appreciate along with the metal is a competitive one.

Ocher.—The rise in rates of foreign exchange have reflected here again. One leading importer advanced quotations on dark and light to the basis of 2.25c. per pound for the former in car lots and 2.35c. in l.c.l. quantities, while light was boosted to 2.30c. per pound in car lots and 2.40c. per pound in smaller quantities. Shipment prices were all subject to the fluctuations in the rate of exchange and other sellers were likely to follow the aforementioned rise within a few days.

Vermilion.—The advance in the metal to $59 per flask early last week was followed by a commensurate movement in the derivative. Large lots of the English product were quoted at $1.27 to $1.30 per pound, while less than 500-pound lots were priced at $1.35 to $1.39 per pound.

Colors in Oil

The demand for colors-in-oil continued in heavy fashion through last week, according to some sellers. Even those factors who had previously reported a rather slow market joined in with those pointing to a good business. The price situation in the local zone continued unchanged and quotations for colors ground in oil varied widely, according to the type of mix.

Varnish Gums

Gum inquiries for shipment from primary markets were active last week and spot market trading improved appreciably over the preceding week. There were no further advances in prices, but the Singapore and Pontianak gums were quite strong here and abroad. East Indias were also firm in prices and foreign market holders of stocks were not prone to offer openly. In fact, there have been indications of a scarcity in recent cables to importers and, coupled with the rising exchange, further advances were looked for.

Copals.—The advances of ¼c. to 2c. per pound, which were effected a week ago were well held last week. Interest was heightened by the rise in prices and the market occupied a rather buoyant position last week. Congos were quiet, but the East Indias and Pontianaks were active. Macassars were described as fairly active but all were said to have been firm in price and likely to rise on the movement of the exchange, as well as a firming situation in first-hand markets.

Dammars. — Both the Batavia and Singapore gums were well held at the advances which were made last week. The higher prices brought more buying interest in the market and trade was said to have been rather brisk. The rising exchange was also responsible for some of last week's added interest and importers indicated that further advances may occur.

Elemi.—The demand was not lively but better than previously and the prices were firmly held at the basis of 10c. to 11c. per pound for No. 1, and 9½c. to 10½c. per pound for the No. 2 grading.

Kauri.—There have been no particular movements in the price for this gum, but buying interest has widened slightly. Quotations for both the brown and white gums were unchanged at the levels that have been in force for some time.

Sandarac.—Spot holders continued to quote the market at 24¼c. to 25c. per pound and reported a fairly good interest on behalf of the regular buying trade.

Other Paint Materials

The drop in dollar values abroad effected further premiums on the import cost of foreign merchandise included in this division of the market. There have been no basic price changes of importance, but virtually all imported materials were higher on the exchange and most of them were being sold subject to movements in exchange. Whiting has been expected to advance for some weeks, but no general mark-up has yet taken place although the latest shift in exchange brings the probability of higher prices closer. Talc was similarly placed. Casein continued in a strong position on heavy buying and a short supply.

Casein.—The domestic article held firm throughout last week. Buying continued in good fashion, and the sellers were again inclined toward higher values, although quotations last week were around 10c. to 10½c. per pound for car lots of the 20-30 mesh, and 11c. to 11½c. per pound for the 80-100 mesh.

Hardwood Pitch. — The producers have not reported any change in the market, but activity has been increased by virtue of increased takings by the rubber products trade.

Whiting.—The latest movements in the rates of foreign exchange would tend to hasten the higher prices that have been indicated as forthcoming over the past few weeks. As yet there has been no general upward movement, but it was considered likely within a few days.

Driers

Stearates and other metallic soaps were featured with a further broadening of demand last week. Compared with a fortnight ago, when some producers reported the market as having been rather slow, all factors were now recipients of an increasing number of orders. The prices were held firm throughout, and higher prices for stearic acid, if they occur, are likely to be immediately reflected in the prices for stearates. A similar condition was reported in the position of other drier products. Cobalts were strong last week, and improving demands for the resinates have reflected in the price structure.

Glues

Glue prices worked upward last week on heavy demands. The business done in the past week exceeded that of any preceding week in the past few years, according to one representative house, and once more car-lot quantities seem to figure prominently in the trading. Another house reports it cannot keep up with incoming orders. Common bone glue was quoted in car lots at 7½c. to 10c. per pound, an advance of a full cent on the low grades. In mid-week there were reported offerings at 7c., but on Friday the market was fully up to 7½c. Better grades also moved up 1c. per pound to the basis of 10c. to 15c., according to grading. Hide glues were stronger, with low grades quoted 1c. higher at the basis of 12c. to 15c. per pound; medium grades were advanced 1c. to the basis of 13c. to 16c. per pound. The prices quoted for high-grade hides were unchanged, and stocks have been undergoing some liquidation on better demands, as sellers were anxious to convert their expensive stocks into cash. There has been a strong demand throughout, and a growing shortage on low-grade glues is indicated among the smaller factors.

Metal Leaf

The metallic leaf trade has been somewhat slow to share in the buying wave that has spurred other commodities, but a small, progressive increase in ordering has been noted, and the aggregate business done over the past week was described as having been good. The prices were fairly steady. Gold leaf was unchanged and in a moderately routine demand.

Lacquer Materials

There was a good demand experienced in the market for the various lacquer solvents again last week, and the price position appeared firmly entrenched. The market was without specific price feature. Sellers of ethyl acetate reported no slackening was noted in the buying last week, being influenced by the high production schedules in certain larger consuming industries. The automobile industry was expected to maintain a high level of operation throughout the current month, with production totaling approximately 190,000 units. Third quarter price schedules on a number of lacquer materials was expected during the next week. Butyl alcohol shipments held up well throughout the week, with the June turnover expected to compare favorably with the May business, which represented about the best month on record for the current year. Buying of triacetin was routine, and prices were steady.

Acetone.—Business in this direction reflected a good demand from the regular consuming quarters, and prices were held steady at the levels in force previously.

Butyl Acetate.—There was a representative demand in evidence here last week, with regular buyers covering for relatively high production schedules, and prices were without change.

Butyl Alcohol.—Contract shipments continued at a good pace here last week, with the expectation that the June turnover will compare favorably with the May volume of business, and prices were firm.

Ethyl Acetate.—Continuance of high operating ratios in certain major consuming industries brought about a good demand here, and sellers reported that no change was disclosed in the quotations.

Triacetin.—Little activity was noted here last week, with buying confined to routine sources, and prices were unchanged at 32c. to 34c. per pound.

Triphenyl Phosphate.—An irregular

Current prices on paint, varnish and lacquer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

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call was shown in this market last week, with buyers covering for immediate wants, and prices were in line with previous values.

Window Glass

Shipments of window glass by manufacturers continued to show slight betterments here and there. Most of the business current was destined for application in the replacement market, and as yet very little evidence of glass purchasing for use on new construction projects has been observed by the factor reporting to this center. The production continued at a low rate, and the recent improvements in the demand have given a further measure of support to the price situation.

Cincinnati Paint Golfers Play Semi-Monthly Match

CINCINNATI, June 7, 1933.

Golfers of the Cincinnati Paint, Oil and Varnish Club, journeyed to the Clovernook Country Club, Tuesday afternoon, June 6, and staged their semi-monthly match consisting of eighteen holes. A dozen players participated and M. A. Hughes with a now net score of 88, won first prize. Second honors went to B. H. Roettker with a net 91.

Scores of the other players were:—George E. Todd, 93; Ferd Derrick, 95; Frank McMillan, 128; R. A. White, 93; Mal Long, 101; Walter Saas, 121; C. E. McCrea, 96; William A. Dail, 102; D. E. Jones, 109 and Edward J. Shannon, 97. A dinner followed the playing in the evening.

The next game will be played at the Hyde Park Country Club, Tuesday afternoon, June 27.

Petroleum Resins Use as Paint Source Discussed

LONDON, May 31, 1933.

Lecturing on "Petroleum as a Source of Paint Materials" before the Oil & Color Chemists' Association in London recently, C. I. Kelly referred to the important subject of petroleum resins, which have recently been introduced to the paint industry.

The process for the production of these resins consists of the treatment of vapor-phase cracked spirit, highly unsaturated, with catalysts (aluminum chloride). Two polymers, one insoluble and the other soluble in the unaffected hydrocarbons are obtained. After the separation of the insoluble variety, the soluble polymer is recovered by vacuum distillation and is marketed as "petroleum 200 resin." It is amber colored and melts at 230 degrees to 240 degrees fahrenheit. It is soluble in practically all hydrocarbon solvents, but is insoluble in methanol, ethyl alcohol and acetone. In addition to this hard resin, plastic resins are available and may prove useful to paint manufacturers.

Italian Pigment Exports

Exports of the chief chemical pigments from Italy amounted to 3,151 metric tons in 1932, compared with 2,786 tons in 1931. White lead, according to information collected by the Department of Commerce, is shipped mainly to the Netherlands and Great Britain; zinc oxide, to Japan, Tripoli, and Cyrenaica; titanium oxide, to Great Britain; lithopone, to Switzerland. Red lead and litharge are sold mostly to the Netherlands and Germany, followed by Egypt and British India. Shipments of black pigments are chiefly to China, Argentina, Germany, France, Greece, and Mexico.

William C. Dabney, vice-president of the Jones Dabney Company, varnish and lacquer manufacturer, Louisville, recently returned from Chicago, where he spent a few days on business.

James T. Menefee, Merchants and Manufacturers Paint Company, Louisville, was elected a director, and Claude S. Allen, veteran credit manager of the Peaslee Gaulbert Company, was re-elected a director of the Louisville Credit Men's Association at the annual meeting on May 29.

Lead, Zinc Products Sales Lower in 1932

With a Few Exceptions All Pigments and Sales Registered Large Declines

Sales of all lead pigments and of all zinc pigments and salts registered large decreases in 1932, the declines ranging from 9 percent for litharge to 30 percent and more for white lead (dry and in oil), basic lead sulphate and zinc chloride, according to information compiled by the United States Bureau of Mines, Washington. All pigments and salts, with the exception of leaded zinc oxide and zinc chloride, decreased in 1931, following substantial declines in all pigments and salts in 1930.

Decreases in lead pigments in comparison with 1931 were as follows:—

Dry white lead, 35 percent; white lead-in-oil, 30 percent; basic lead sulphate, 35 percent; red lead, 27 percent; orange mineral, 25 percent, and litharge, 9 percent.

Declines in zinc pigments in comparison with 1931 were as follows:—

Zinc chloride, 33 percent; zinc oxide, 25 percent; leaded zinc oxide, 23 percent; lithopone, 20 percent, and zinc sulphate, 20 percent.

The lithopone producers report an annual production capacity of 222,000 tons.

Imports of all lead pigments, except red lead, showed decreases in 1932. Exports of white lead were 1,681 tons in 1932, compared with 5,008 tons in 1931, and exports of red lead and litharge were 1,986 tons, compared with 3,087 tons in the preceding year.

Imports of zinc oxide were 2,672 tons compared with 1,457 tons in 1931; imports of lithopone dropped from 5,674 tons in 1931 to 4,724 tons in 1932. Over the same period, imports of zinc sulphide declined from 67 tons to 33 tons, zinc chloride from 278 tons to 251 tons, and imports of zinc sulphate from 208 tons to 131 tons.

Exports of zinc oxide decreased sharply in 1932, from 5,131 tons in 1931 to 1,261 tons, and those of lithopone decreased from 3,821 tons to 3,212 tons.

Sales of lead and zinc products by domestic manufacturers in 1932 compared with those in 1931 as follows:—

Total Sales

	1932 Tons.	1932 Value.	1931 Tons.	1931 Value.
Basic lead sulphate or sublimed lead:—				
White	5,708	$534,369	8,790	$995,685
Blue	549	34,125	896	90,755
Red lead	18,880	2,101,860	25,853	3,325,875
Orange mineral	212	37,691	282	55,254
Litharge	58,096	5,155,555	63,890	6,933,241
White lead:—				
Dry	19,946	2,329,876	30,922	3,824,813
In oil*	46,728	8,939,422	66,446	13,902,787
Zinc oxide	72,250	7,956,697	95,700	11,997,996
Leaded zinc oxide	14,305	1,296,076	18,577	2,140,864
Lithopone	121,667	10,176,856	151,850	12,999,590
Zinc chloride, 50° Baume	23,524	1,033,255	34,885	1,417,010
Zinc sulphate	4,252	138,476	5,290	199,482

* Weight of white lead only, but value of paste.

Sales by Uses

White Lead (Basic Carbonate), Dry and in Oil

	1932. Tons	1931. Tons
Paints	63,399	91,832
Ceramics	1,761	2,848
Other	1,514	2,688
Totals	66,674	97,368

Red Lead

	1932. Tons	1931. Tons
Storage batteries	10,655	13,700
Paints	6,389	9,256
Ceramics	467	811
Other	1,369	2,086
Totals	18,880	25,853

Orange Mineral

	1932. Tons	1931. Tons
Color pigments	108	114
Ink manufacture	58	119
Other	46	49
Totals	212	282

Lithopone

	1932. Tons	1931. Tons
Paint, varnish and lacquers	93,465	119,446
Floor coverings and textiles	17,601	20,780
Rubber	3,955	5,833
Other	6,646	5,791
Totals	121,667	151,850

Lead Sulphate, Basic

	1932. Tons	1931. Tons
Paints	5,689	8,311
Storage batteries	195	697
Rubber	77	173
Other	296	305
Totals	6,257	9,686

Litharge

	1932. Tons	1931. Tons
Storage batteries	29,365	31,605
Insecticides	11,735	7,508
Oil refining	4,793	7,351
Ceramics	2,963	4,124
Chrome pigments	2,591	3,582
Rubber	1,921	3,032
Varnish	1,360	641
Linoleum	169	208
Other	3,199	5,839
Totals	58,096	63,890

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REPRESENTATIVES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

Insecticide and Disinfectant Makers Meet

(Continued from page 19)

humidity have pronounced effects upon its growth. Sometimes, for no apparent reason, the larva may pass into a period of dormancy lasting as long as 8 to 24 months, during which time it will neither feed nor move about appreciably, only later to become active, feed, and continue its growth.

Many larvae hatching during the summer do not become fully grown and mature as moths until the following March, April, and May. There even is a considerable variation in the length of time larvae of the same brood require for development. Larvae hatched on the same day may require as few as 15 weeks or as long as 4 years. Much depends upon their food and environment.

The pupa or chrysalis stage requires during warm summer weather about 8 to 10 days. During the winter months from January to March, in a steam-heated building, clothes moths remained in the pupa stage three to four weeks.

While moths may be on the wing in steam-heated buildings during almost any month, they are present in greatest abundance the country over from May to July and during September and October. In steam-heated houses moths of the webbing species have been observed as early as last December, January and February. In northern localities, where only the case-making moth is present, and in houses not continuously heated, the moths are single-brooded and appear during late May, June and July. The late appearance of moths in such northern houses is greatly to the advantage of the housewife, for by June winter clothing can be stored where it is protected from moth eggs.

There are effective methods for controlling fabric pests and reducing to a minimum the losses caused by them. The fumigation of houses is not always feasible or necessary, but careful attention to the details of cleaning, brushing and, if possible, the sunning of fabrics immediately before they are stored with Para-Dichlorobenzene or wrapped tightly in paper with crystals of it, is an effective and inexpensive remedy within the reach of everyone.

Para-Dichlorobenzene is a white crystalline substance which vaporizes slowly at ordinary temperatures, forming a gas appreciably heavier than air. This gas is non-poisonous to man, but is poisonous to clothes moths and other fabric pests when they are exposed to it in tight containers and assuming, of course, that sufficient Para-Dichlorobenzene is employed.

Para-Dichlorobenzene is effective against moths only if used at the rate of 1 pound to each 75 cubic feet of space, in tight chests, trunks or other containers where the fumes given off by the slow evaporation of the crystals will be confined. If used in bureau drawers, in closets which are frequently opened, in pockets of clothing hung in closets, or in boxes which permit the fumes to escape it is only partly effective and cannot be depended upon for absolute protection.

For the protection of upholstered furniture 2 or 3 pounds of Para-Dichlorobenzene should be well distributed over the covers of a chair and this should then be wrapped immediately in several old blankets or other suitable coverings which overlap one another well and more than touch the floor on all sides and left to stand for several days.

In the utilization of gases or vapors, the general knowledge of the necessary conditions for their effective employment has increased. We know that temperature plays a vitally important part, and that a gas that kills at 70 deg. F. may totally fail at 50 deg.

Most household insects, though active at 70 deg become inactive at 50 deg. Probably because their physiological processes are at high speed at the higher temperature, but have slowed down at the lower, pests may be killed by a suitable gas under conditions of warmth whereas they fail to react when chilled.

In addition, the amount of the toxic vapor, given off by a solid, that the air will hold at 70 deg. or 75 deg. is very much greater than the amount that it can contain at 50 deg.

Thus, there is a double-barreled situation in favor of the higher temperature. Not only is an insect more susceptible, but the concentration of the toxic gas will be greater.

Another treatment in which vacuum cleaners, adjusted to give an outflow instead of an intake of air, are employed to drive a dust of Para-Dichlorobenzene into the substance of upholstered furniture, the articles then to be covered so as to retain the vapors. However, in any case, the concentration of the toxic vapor is of prime importance. Any plan that uses a large quantity of air mixed with a small amount of vapor may accomplish little or nothing.

In another and different way, the vacuum cleaner can help in moth control, namely in thorough cleaning of the articles liable to attack. Woolen floor coverings, for axample, especially in houses vacated for the summer, may be severely damaged by moths. A vacuum cleaner will help to prepare such materials for safe storage.

After the cleaner has done its work, floor coverings may be sprinkled with crystals of Para-Dichlorobenzene and may then be rolled up tightly. If wrapped in paper after treatment, the rugs should not be damaged.

Protection of woolen blankets from moths is now a task easily accomplished. When the season arrives for putting them away, they should first be thoroughly cleaned and hung out in the sun. Then they should go at once into safe conditions of storage.

If they are placed in a chest or trunk that is tight, they will be protected by the presence of a suitable amount of Para-Dichlorobenzene, so placed that the vapor which the solid gives off may readily be diffused. The vapor is heavier than air. Thus the container in which the chemical is placed should have openings in the side or bottom and should be placed at the very top of the compartment.

Another important use for Para-Dichlorobenzene is to combat the peach borer, an insect which attacks peach trees.

The application of Para-Dichlorobenzene to peach trees for the control of the peach borer is most effective in the fall after most of the moths have oviposited. At this time many of the larvae are still small and more or less exposed, and hence, are more susceptible to the gas than if they were deep in their burrows in the crown and roots. Applications must not be delayed, however, until the soil temperature is so low that the chemical will not volatilize properly.

Fall applications are most effective, but if these have been neglected or were poorly timed, treatment sometimes becomes desirable in the spring. Spring applications of the chemical have given a fairly satisfactory kill, although the borers have by that time, of course, caused a great deal more damage than would have occurred if they had been killed in early fall while still small. Spring treatment should be given as soon as the ground begins to warm up, the exact time differing with the locality.

Many members of this association are interested also in the manufacture of deodorizing blocks and crystals and invariably the best brands on the market are produced from Para-Dichlorobenzene, scented with various synthetic perfumes.

These deodorizing blocks and crystals find a wide usage in hotels, schools, clubs, office buildings and other public places and also in and around the home where it is desired to overcome unpleasant odors.

The domestic production and sales of Para-Dichlorobenzene as recorded in the government publication, "The Census of Dyes and of Other Synthetic Organic Chemicals," reveals that in 1920 sales of Para-Dichlorobenzene were 465,292 pounds. By 1925 sales had increased to 1,992,253 pounds and the last official statistics published, which were for 1930 indicate sales of 5,507,030 pounds. All of these sales figures were reported by producers to the Tariff Commission and are therefore reliable. No statistics are available for 1931 or 1932, but it is reasonably certain that there has been no appreciable decline since 1930, and if properly merchandised the market for Para-Dichlorobenzene should continue to increase.

Use of Radio

Manufacturers of insecticides and disinfectants can use radio broadcasting effectively as an advertising medium, provided they are willing to support it properly and nto expect it to assume the whole burden of selling, it was stated by Emmons Carlson, sales promotion manager for the National Broadcasting Company, in an address on increased sales by use of radio. There are four necessities in work preliminary to radio use, he stated:—decision as to audience, whether women, mixed, etc.; the best time available for use of the aid; whether distribution parallels the available air facilities; and how to follow up broadcasts.

Types of programs suitable to the audience must be determined. Time of day is of vital importance. The following schedule was stated as times of day for various types of program:—9-11:30 a. m., women's home interests; 11:30-1:30. farm and home, rural programs; 1:30-4:30, cultural, also such interests as cosmetics, etc.; 4:30-6:30, children's hours; 6:30-10:30, family hours; 10:30-midnight, young people's hours. Use of radio properly includes the need for merchandising the program by telling the manufacturer's own organization about the program, by telling his retail outlets and by telling his radio audience.

Insecticide Committee Reports

The report of the insecticide committee, delivered by Charles P. McCormick, of McCormick & Co., Baltimore, painted an optimistic picture of the outlook for the business. It was stated the business faces a brighter future than in a long time, and pointed out several reasons:—higher prices already in effect and expected to come still more into the picture; export condition improvements, with development of reciprocal tariffs, etc.; better exchange situation, and increasing tendency of the public to seek better quality in their purchases. Mr. McCormick stated he believed the industrial recovery bill means "a new day for profits in this business.

The committee on insecticides is continuing its active work in checking products in the field. It is urging that every manufacturer should send samples of his product to the committee, with labels, etc., showing nature of killing power, stains, etc. Mr. McCormick criticised the present tendency for loose using of terms in the business, especially as to pyrethrum concentrate, and that that standardization of strength of product should remove the poor materials and raise the averages of all materials on the market. Only 26 manufacturers have sent in reports on their volume of business for 1932 to date with a total business of about $3,000,000. This to date is not a very good comparison with earlier years, he stated.

President Dougan Talks

President Peter Dougan pointed out the need of greater co-operation than ever at this time, in operations connected with government requirements. The need is keen at this time because of the need of strengthening the reputation of the association with the authorities in relation to the future developments.

N. J. Gothard, of Sinclair Refining Company, chairman of the insecticide standardization section, confined his report mainly to the matter of supplying standardized sprayers for the industry, although he stated also that considerable work was being done in studying various products as a high-grade reference standard for rating products. Arrangements had been made with the DeVilbiss Company, the speaker said, to manufacture a standardized sprayer to give uniform results, and the manufacturer was now waiting to see how large the demand would be for the trade. Mr. Gothard also stated there appeared to be some opinion that the Peet-Grady method of rating was not suitable for use as a standard, but the committee hopes to develop it into a suitable method.

Scientific Committee

Reporting for the insecticide scientific committee, Dr. Charles H. Peet, of the Rohm & Hass Company, Philadelphia, stated that a large volume of literature had continued to be studied by the section in recent months, with a feature the many patents being taken out all over the world for products and methods to be used. As to pyrethrum, there was some interest in developing sources other than Japan, with Colorado and Dalmatia mentioned. He pointed out it had been established as a fallacy to estimate the efficacy of the extract by the residue from flowers, pointing out that there are many variables entering into the question. He also stressed the wide variation in relation of pyrethrum 1 and pyrethrum 2 in toxicity.

Speaking of rotenone, there is some effort now being made to synthesize it and its compounds, he said. Some thought addition of this product to pyrethrum increased toxicity. As to synthetic insecticides, it was stated that fewer attempts appeared to be under way to use unsaturated hydrocarbons from petroleums than last year.

Farm Market Growing

The farm market is a growing one for disinfectants and insecticides, particularly in times of stress ,such as have existed in recent years, it was stated by W. H. Kircher, farm field authority. The necessity for saving animals, food and supplies is greater in hard times than in good, and the farmer today is buying large quantities of these materials. Many farmers today are grouping together and buying spraying equipment to use co-operatively, he stated. The beautifying of farms also requires uses of such materials in an increasing volume, it was declared. It had been established that most farm homes buy insect sprays in small cans, although the barrel buyers also are numerous; and that most farmers buy national brands in these lines.

Taking as his subject, "The Use of Liquid Insecticides for Preventing Moth Damage," Wallace Thomas, manager of the specialty department of the Gulf Refining Company, Pittsburgh, presented some practical methods of ridding households of moths and moth larvae as well as methods to prevent a return of the pests. His paper was as follows:—

For a full and complete understanding of the three kinds of clothes and tapestry moths, their life cycle, what they feed on and the damage they do, also the various present-day methods for preventing moth damage; I refer you to U. S. Department of Agriculture Farmers' Bulletins No. 1655, "The Control of Moths in Upholstered Furniture," by Drs. E. A. Back and R. T. Cotton, and No. 1353, "Clothes Moths and Their Control," by Dr. E. A. Back.

Every year, in the United States alone, moth larvae damage over a hundred million dollars worth of clothes, upholstered furniture, furs and rugs.

Moths are present in practically every home, and are usually unsuspected.

If it were not for the care used by manufacturers of upholstered furniture, by storage houses, by merchants, and particularly by the woman in the home, moth damage would be inconceivable.

The following remarks cover the prevention of moth damage in the home.

The best way to rid a home of moths is to have it fumigated with hydrocyanic gas. The house may be left exposed to the action of the gas for from four to twenty-four hours. It can be ventilated, for occupation, within one to two hours. Farmers' Bulletin No. 699 describes this method of fumigation.

After the home has been fumigated, moth infestation will likely reappear eventually if certain preventive methods are not used.

It is possible to mothproof upholstered furniture for months and years, (provided it is not dry cleaned later or subjected to intense use) by wetting thoroughly with certain mothproofing compounds fabrics composed of wool, hair, feathers or fur. These compounds usually act by making repulsive the eating of the mothproofed materials by the moth larvae. Larvae stomach poisons are also used. The American Medical Association and the U. S. Department of Agriculture are opposed to the use of arsenical mothproofing compounds. There is no known treatment or mothproofing wearing apparel that is frequently used. The mere cleaning of any furniture, rugs or clothing by the dry cleaning method will usually lessen and often nullify the efficacy of previous mothproofing treatment.

After reviewing about a thousand patent formulas, compiled by Dr. R. C. Roark, in two publications entitled "An Index of Patented Mothproofing Materials," dated May, 1931, and February, 1933, I am inclined to think that few of the good and safe-to-use mothproofing compounds have insecticidal value. If they do have insecticidal value, then the entire piece of upholstered furniture, rug or garment must be thoroughly saturated to kill all moth larvae; a procedure that it rather impractical and expensive in the home. There are very few of the really effective mothproofing agents that can be used without danger of shrinking the materials treated. Such shrinkage may cause more damage than moth larvae.

After the home has been fumigated, here are a few effective methods for preventing moth damage.

Use an electric suction sweeper with a motor driven brush or agitator on rugs and carpets. The driven brush will separate the moth eggs from the nap and the suction will carry them into the bag. The dirt from the bag should be burned.

With a good whisk broom or a good bristle clothes brush, brush once or twice a month all wearing apparel composed of wool, hair, feathers or fur, that is hanging unprotected in cupboards or elsewhere in the home. Do the same thing with all heavy drapes and upholstered furniture. This brushing dislodges and crushes the moth eggs. Brush, beat and sun everything frequently. Moth larvae never injure clothes or fabrics in daily use, or articles thoroughly brushed, cleaned or beaten once or twice a month.

Buy about ten pounds of naphthalene or paradichlorbenzene. Be sure it is tightly sealed, to prevent deterioration. Also buy a quart of Household Insect Spray of the liquid hydro-carbon pyrethrum type and a hand sprayer. Only an insect spray of strong pyrethrum content should be used. Cheap sprays are usually poor in killing powers and of little use.

Every two to three weeks spray this insect spray thoroughly on all upholstered furniture, also on all garments and materials made from wool, hair, feathers or fur, that are hanging loosely in cupboards or are lying loosely in drawers not tightly sealed. Be sure to wet the fabric with the insect spray by holding the nozzle of the sprayer close to the material sprayed. This will destroy surface infestation of clothes moth larvae. Also spray thoroughly with insect spray the interiors of all cupboards and other enclosures containing wool, hair, feather or fur materials. After such spraying, place a liberal quantity of naphthalene or paradichlorbenzene on flat plates on the top cupboard shelves (one pound to each ten cubic feet) and shut the doors. Sprinkle the same liberal quantity on top of goods in drawers. If cupboard doors and drawers do not fit tightly or are opened often, the killing efficacy of naphthalene and paradichlorbenzene will be lessened and undependable. The recommended use of one pound to ten cubic feet necessitates tightly closed cupboards, drawers, and containers. If there are any accumulations of lint in the cracks of floor boards or any part of the home, such as hot air furnace intake pipes, and spaces between the floor and baseboards, this lint should be removed or wet with insect spray.

I think these simple methods will help keep any home free from damage by clothes moths.

Furniture stores and warehouses, woolen mills, dress and suit manufacturers and clothing stores can prevent a vast amount of moth damage by varying the above methods slightly for their particular use.

I have made full use of information contained in the publications referred to in this paper. I am also indebted to Mr. Ira P. MacNair, Dr. A. G. Grady, and especially Dr. Alfred Weed for the many practical suggestions and information they have given me.

Discussing the exact action of pyrethrum on insects, Dr. Alfred Weed, of John Powell & Co., discussed just how insects acted after being exposed to effects of the material. It was emphasized in the discussion which followed that it was erroneous to assume that insects were suffocated, as had been claimed in the trade many times.

White Criticizes Practices

Dr. Robert C. White, of Robert C. White Company, Philadelphia, severely criticized a growing trend in the trade to loose practices in connection with the sale of pyrethrum concentrate. He stated that conditions as they existed opened the door for many undesirable interests to enter the business which should not be in it. Many pseudo-manufacturers are now "cluttering up" the industry, he stated, with resulting improper dilution, poor standards, poor products. Proper dilution may be justified, he stated, but it often is a menace to the industry. In the following discussion some members stated that they did not believe the mere availability of the concentrate had broght down the level of trade ethics.

Various aspects of vaporing machines were discussed by A. A. Breuer, of Breuer Electric Manufacturing Company. Elements of good merchandising in glass packaging for such a field as this were outlined by H. A. Barnby, of Owens-Illinois Glass Company. Hon. S. R. McKelvie, former governor of Nebraska, warned against permitting government intrusion too far into business.

Better Price Structure Needed

Considerable need exists for improvement of conditions bearing on the price structure of disinfectants, according to a paper by H. W. Ham-

(Continued on page 34)

Insecticide Industry's Recent Trends

By Ernest T. Trigg
President, John Lucas & Co.

(Paper presented by the author at the 1933 meeting of the Manufacturing Chemists Association, at Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., June 1.)

In dollar sales, insecticides and fungicides, compared with many other divisions of the chemical industry, may be relatively small. From an economic standpoint, however, the industry can be properly classified with any industry in importance, as it is the crop insurance of the agricultural industry, the total annual value of which is estimated at approximately $12,000,000,000. (The average value of crops from the years 1921 to 1926 have been taken as representing a fair value.) There are over 6,000,000 farms in the United States, and more than 10,000,000 workers are directly employed in agriculture. The farmer's fixed investments in land, buildings, machinery and equipment, plus his annual investment in seed, fertilizer and labor, are protected from loss through insect pests and fungous diseases only by the use of insecticides and fungicides.

An analysis of the eight major crops as classified by the Department of Agriculture shows that each one of these is affected by chewing insects and fungous diseases, some of which may be controlled by known chemical methods while other diseases and insects at the present time are causing tremendous crop damage without any means of control. The cereal crops are affected by smut and fungous diseases which require seed treatment for protection. The production of corn is menaced by the corn-ear worm and cornborer. The economic loss from the cornborer in the year 1929-30 in America was $104,000,000. There is as yet no control for this in any country.

Cotton must be protected against the boll weevil. Potatoes are attacked by many insect pests and plant diseases. The fruit industry, to exist, has a perpetual fight against numerous insect pests and fungous diseases. Truck and vegetable crops are all threatened by the above-mentioned pests, and finally our national forests are subject to the ravages of the insect horde and plant diseases which threaten their existence. In checking the classification of the crops from a recent report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, about the only major crop which is not afflicted at the present time is hay. Alfalfa, which is interpreted by the layman as hay, is menaced by the alfalfa weevil.

Insect and Fungous Enemies

During the past fifty years there has been an increase in the number of insect pests threatening the agricultural industry. In 1860, the Colorado potato beetle appeared in the Central and Eastern States, and it has since spread to every potato-growing section of the country. In 1892, the cotton boll weevil first made its appearance in Texas and has now spread as far north as Virginia. The Mexican bean beetle first made its appearance in Alabama in 1920 and is now destroying much of the commercial bean crop as far north as Massachusetts. In 1929, the Mediterranean fruit fly made its appearance in Florida, and the economic loss which this caused to Florida is well known.

The destruction of lumber in storage and in building construction by the termite is appalling—in 1929, according to the Department of Agriculture, this amounted in money value to $30,000,000. Every year some new pest is making its appearance, and the only practical method of protection is from the products of our industry.

Of equal importance is the protection against fungous diseases by chemical methods, which diseases are increasing even more rapidly than the insect pests, possibly due to the fact that, as the yield and quality of a fruit or vegetable are improved by cultivation and breeding, their resistance to plant diseases is correspondingly weakening.

The mere increase in the number of individual plants of any one species in restricted areas also is a very important factor in increasing the menace of plant diseases. Diversification of crops in any particular, as well as any increase in a particular crop, necessarily brings about this increase in plant population resulting in greater danger and loss from plant diseases.

The insecticide and fungicide industry, therefore, is assured each year of a substantial demand for materials, without regard to depressions or any other causes which affect general business. Even with the present agricultural situation, growers must have protection against insect pests and fungous diseases, and this fact is recognized by the finance agencies of the Federal government furnishing funds for financing insecticide and fungicide requirements.

The possibilities, therefore, of further scientific development and sales effort are unlimited.

Information Available

This industry has available the facilities of not only the United States Department of Agriculture but the experiment stations of every State in the Union. This is further supplemented by county agents in practically every agricultural county in the United States. These various organizations are conducting numerous experimental and scientific tests in the control of plant diseases and insect pests, and they will co-operate with the manufacturers on this work.

When the question of coloration legislation came up last year, experimental work done by these departments in co-operation with the industry was of great value. As a constructive suggestion it is my opinion that the insecticide and fungicide committee should set up a proper method of exchanging information with these bureaus and departments and such information should be distributed to the members of the association interested in insecticide and fungicide work. At the present time the valuable information in the hands of these departments is not being given sufficient attention by the industry. The insecticide industry in turn has failed at times to co-operate adequately with the departments in their development work.

A statement was made recently by one of the important insecticide manufacturers that the reason their company was organized was that the founder who had been very successful in the industrial chemical industry felt that the greatest development in chemical industry in the next generation would be in the field of agriculture. He felt that agricultural chemistry had been neglected and for this reason afforded one of the greatest open fields for chemical endeavor.

Progress Relatively Slow

An investigation of the products now being used most certainly bears out the point that we have made little progress compared with other branches of the industry. The principal insecticides today are paris green, which was used as early as 1814 and which came into common use about 1822. In 1857, London purple made its appearance. This material, however, was not as popular as some of the other products and is now not generally produced. Arsenate of lead was used generally in this country in 1893. A satisfactory calcium arsenate was first produced commercially in this country in 1912. Arsenite of zinc, which has a limited use, has been satisfactorily produced in a commercial form since about 1910. Pyrethrum was known to the ancients.

Our principal fungicides are various forms of sulphur and copper. Copper is principally used in the form of a Bordeaux mixture which was accidentally discovered in France in 1882. In Burgundy and Switzerland, vines bordering the roadside were smeared with a combination of lime and copper sulphate in order to discourage thieving. It was noticed that, where this material was applied, the plant growth was stimulated and diseases were controlled. The use of Bordeaux developed from this accidental discovery.

The use of sulphur as a fungicide began about 1846. The remedy was discovered by a gardener named Kyle who used it by a rule of thumb method in greenhouse work.

The use of petroleum oils for spray purposes was developed in this country about 1896, but little progress was made until during the past few years. The recent scientific development of commercial oil sprays has been a great contribution to the insecticide industry.

Considerable progress has been made in improving these products and in the processes by which they are made. The most practical development has been the production of many products in a powdered form, whereas, they were originally produced in a liquid or paste condition.

Nontoxic Products Desired

There is, however, a demand from the grower and consuming public for insecticides and fungicides which have a toxic effect on insect pests and fungous diseases but which will not be toxic to human beings. The possibilities for research and development for materials of this kind are unlimited, particularly in the organic chemistry field. With the trend of the insecticide industry today definitely in the control of large chemical industries of the country, consideration should be given to research and development work. We as an industry should be leading, not following, the Federal and State government departments. Many of the improvements and developments of the industry to date have been through the efforts of small companies, who have been pioneers in the development of this branch of the chemical industry.

During the past year the spray residue problem has broken into the public press and created an adverse sentiment to the use of poisonous insecticides and fungicides. This subject has been smoldering under the surface for several years. There have been numerous articles in the press, an outstanding example of which is "In Place of Arsenic" in the March issue of the *Country Gentlemen*.

U. S. Spray Residue Ruling

On April 2, last, the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, R. G. Tugwell, issued a regulation preventing the interstate shipment of fruits and vegetables containing more than 0.014 grain of lead and 0.01 grain of arsenic trioxide per pound of fruit or vegetable and warning the growers that shipments of material containing fluorine compounds would possibly be seized by the Federal Food and Drug Administration.

A very interesting discussion could be had on the merits of this regulation and the resultant action by the Department of Agriculture. The practical results, however, are that, under the present regulation, there is a serious question whether growers can wash their fruits and vegetables to the tolerance specified by the Department of Agriculture. Spray schedules had to be modified in many territories, and the insecticide industry suffered immediately, due to the threatened inability to use arsenate of lead, particularly in the fruit industry.

The danger of a public reaction on this problem was not new to the industry. In 1923, before a meeting of the American Chemical Society in St. Louis, an address was made on this subject in which the following statement was made:—

"Until it is settled, all the groups affected will remain in a state of uncertainty and chaos and the danger will continue of a public hysteria which may result in a calamity to some of the groups involved."

Through neglect of the industry to investigate and interest themselves in this subject, they are today unable to combat intelligently the present regulation which has seriously threatened the industry and the growers alike. If the public welfare is in danger, we should have known it before now. On the other hand, if the matter is not a serious one, we should have incontrovertible evidence to that effect.

This matter was called to the attention of the insecticide and fungicide committee by Mr. Watson, during the past year, and a suggestion has now been made that a complete investigation be entered into on this subject. It is my belief that if this had been done so that we could have presented to the Secretary of Agriculture intelligent and scientific data to combat the regulation, modification would have resulted.

While our industry must recognize the importance of the spray residue problem from the point of view of public health, nevertheless, we should protect ourselves and customers against the sudden imposition of questionable regulations which, by their very suddenness, put an unfair burden upon our industry and our customers. It is necessary, according to an article appearing in a popular magazine, which figures have been carefully checked, to eat one 8-ounce apple, containing the amount of arsenic allowed by the tolerance, each day for 200 years in order to get 1 ounce of arsenic into one's system and during this time there would have to be no elimination whatever by the system of the poison.

The insecticide and fungicide committee are now co-operating with the Lead Industries Association on the subject of spray residue and a further report should be available in the near future. I certainly feel that the industry in conjunction with the lead industries and possibly some divisions of the agricultural group should take the initiative in conducting a complete investigation on this subject. Unless this is done there is danger that in another year the tolerance may be further reduced.

The subject assigned to me is "Trends in the Insecticide Industry." I cannot point to specific developments intended definitely to lead the industry into new and greater fields of public usefulness, to the benefit of the public and the industry.

Opportunities Neglected

There are individual developments here and there which seem to hold some promise. There is certainly a trend insofar as a demand for nontoxic control of the food supply, but one would almost think that the public was more conscious of this than is the industry itself, judged from the standpoint of our failure to jointly attack the problem in a constructive and vigorous way.

In the light of the marvelous chemical developments in other directions it seems reasonable to say that it should be possible to provide growers with products at a reasonable price, which would destroy insect life but which would be nonpoisonous as far as human beings are concerned. Nature has provided for these things, and it is up to us to find them and make them available.

In saying this I am not overlooking the attention which has already been given to such materials as pyrethum and rotenone, neonicotine and anabasine. Some progress has been made with these materials, but if they are the answer they must be made available on a commercial basis making their general use possible.

In my opinion, this industry could do nothing better than provide sufficient funds to set up a research and development department in the hands of men of ability and vision, who would work impersonally and impartially to the solution of this problem for the benefit of the public and the individual members of the industry.

Sales Restriction Plans

The industry has also been harassed the past year with a deluge of State legislation covering restrictive sales bills which would permit the sale of insecticides and fungicides only by licensed pharmacists. Numerous bills have also been submitted on which heavy license fees have been assessed and other unfair burdens imposed. During the past year the insecticide and fungicide committee have had to combat legislation of this kind in twelve different States. They have been successful through the legislative subcommittee in withholding any objectionable legislation in all the States but Texas and Tennessee. The bill has not yet been passed in Texas, but the Tennessee bill has been passed. The passage of the color amendment to the Tennessee bill without opposition was due to the fact that the reporting service sent a single announcement before passage to our Washington office, omitting the amendment. This law does not go into effect until October 1, 1933, and the committee will consider in the meantime what further action should be taken.

As the restrictive type of legislation appears to be sponsored by the retail interests and other special groups, additional bills will probably be proposed during the coming season.

The question of the coloration of insecticides and fungicides which have an appearance similar to foodstuffs is also still pending, and further field tests are being conducted this year in order to have evidence to present to the congressional committee when hearings are held.

Economic Faults in Trade

The record of the insecticide and fungicide industry from a commercial viewpoint has been a sad one. For the past several years it has been subjected to all kinds of vicious trade practices. Prices have been driven down in many cases below the cost of production; apparently secret rebates are offered; farmers are sold on jobber's classification; and terms and sales conditions are made without any regard to economic standards, particularly in view of the hazardous credit risks and the seasonal nature of the business. An outstanding example of the lack of good business methods is where a farmers' organization has been sold material at a specified price but with the distinct understanding that on August 1 a rebate will be made so that their purchases will be below any other quotation which the grower may receive. These vicious price-cuttings and other trade practices have possibly been to a large extent responsible for the limitation of intelligent research and educational work which are a vital part of the success of the insecticide and fungicide industry. Due to the class of customers to whom the industry sells, educational work must be conducted in conjunction with legitimate sales effort.

Surely there must be some way in which this unbusinesslike condition can be corrected. The food supply of the nation is dependent on the insecticide and fungicide industry. Nothing could serve a more useful purpose than it does. Perhaps one of the reasons for existing conditions is the fact that the executives of institutions producing insecticides and fungicides do not, presumably, interest themselves in this branch of their business sufficiently. I cannot too strongly urge upon such executives that this situation needs their earnest and sustained interest to the end that existing abuses and unfair and destructive practices as may prevail be definitely wiped out and this business conducted on a basis to secure a reasonable profit to the producers.

One of the most constructive developments in the industry has been the formation of the insecticide and fungicide committee under this association. The question has been asked, "What would have happened to the industry this year if the association were not functioning?" It would have been impossible for individual companies to successfully oppose the unfair legislation, and the independent State regulations, which if passed would have caused the industry substantial additional financial burdens. Mr. Watson, secretary of this association, has given a tremendous part of his time to this work and every member of the insecticide and fungicide division is greatly indebted to him for his constructive work for the industry.

Insecticide-Disinfectant Manufacturers Meet

(Continued from page 33)

ilton, of the White Tar Company, Kearny, N. J. In the last few years trade practices of improper nature have been developed to a point where conditions should be stabilized. Better co-operation of manufacturers with outlets would be of assistance in this regard.

The association voted to adopt the F.D.A. method of testing disinfectants.

Total registration at the convention was approximately 150.

Standardization of disinfectants is proceeding along moderately successful lines, it was indicated in the report of the section covering that subject, by Dr. William Dreyfus, of West Disinfecting Company. The factors in the industry appear disposed to cooperate in this work and the work is advanced considerably beyond earlier stages.

Value of rotenone in a fly-spray was reported on by Dr. A. E. Badertscher, of McCormick & Co., in a technical paper, illustrated by charts showing effects of various materials purchased and examined.

Tung Trees on 18,000 Acres in Mississippi

JACKSON, June 6, 1933.

More than 18,000 acres have been planted to tung trees in the South Mississippi area, Mrs. E. Squire Brooks of the State agriculture department staff reported on her return from a survey of the region. One of the most hopeful signs for this new industry, she stated, was that tung trees were no longer regarded as a phenomenon but strictly as "another crop proposition." New tracts were in the making in several counties and small plantings are becoming almost commonplace at rural homes, she added.

Near Picayune, where the new industry has been centered, the Bogalusa road was being converted into "Murrell Drive," bordered with the trees, and the beautiful tung blossoms will make this drive a South Mississippi showplace, she said. Her estimate of plantings by counties follows:—Pearl River, 15,000; Stone, 200; Jackson, 500; George, 1,425; Harrison, 800; Marion, 50, and Hancock, 50. Small plantings extend as far north as Simpson county, she said.

Mayhew W. Tronson has been elected president of the Payson Varnish Company, this city, to fill the vacancy caused by the recent death of Horace E. Payson. E. St. C. Payson was elected vice-president and treasurer, and D. E. Spaulding was chosen secretary. The board of directors is composed of the officers of the company and Otto Jensen and Louis Feldman.

Naval Stores

Narrow Changes in Turpentine Prices--Receipts Show Some Increase--Rosin Irreguiar--Further Decrease in Primary Stocks--Business Trade Here Fairly Active

[Because of the embargo on exports of gold, quotations on many articles are constantly being changed and those on most articles of foreign origin are subject to cable acceptance.]

The local market for naval stores was fairly active last week, though a reactionary tendency in prices in the South at times made some consumers and dealers inclined to limit their purchases to comparatively small quantities, pending further developments in primary markets. The inquiry for such quantities held up well, however, and the movement for the week, in the aggregate, appeared to be as large as in the previous week. Turpentine and rosin quotations here followed the course of Southern prices.

The undertone of the Savannah and Jacksonville markets was reported as firm, and in some quarters the recent setback in prices was regarded as merely temporary and due in no small degree to the holidays abroad, which had the effect of checking demand from that quarter. The strength latterly displayed by foreign exchange was looked upon as an encouraging development, and the same was true of recent events in the markets for securities as well as in general business and political affairs at home. The gradual broadening of business in some branches of industry, it is contended, is certain to find reflection in consumption of raw materials of various kinds, pine products not excepted.

Reports from the South concerning the statistical position of turpentine contained nothing very striking. Although receipts have increased recently, stocks have not gained at the rate that some had expected. Arrivals in the three principal seaboard markets during the first two months of the season were about 6,500 barrels larger than in the same time last season and 13,000 smaller than in the corresponding period two years ago.

Rosin exports were liberal and primary stocks showed a decrease. Supplies in the three principal markets are much smaller than at this time in the two previous years. The recent holidays abroad caused a material decrease in foreign purchases in this country, but the falling off was regarded as likely to prove of short duration. Domestic business in Southern markets was quieter last week, but stocks in the hands of consumers are believed to be comparatively small in many cases, even in industries in which consumption is usually large. Offerings of most grades in primary centers last week were light or moderate.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

None.

Reduced

Rosin, gum, 5 to 15c. per unit.
Rosin, wood, 20c. per unit.
Turpentine, gum, 1¼c. per gal.
Turpentine, steam distilled, ¾c. per gal.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from five representative items of the naval stores group on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
86.2	**89.1**	**93.5**	**91.8**

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Turpentine

The market here for turpentine was fairly active last week, and the improvement in sentiment recently noted was still in evidence, this feeling being strengthened by encouraging developments in the general business, financial and political situation. Changes in quotations were comparatively narrow, in company with the course of prices in the South, where the undertone of the markets appeared to be still generally firm. Primary receipts have latterly increased, but there was no material change in the attitude of holders last week, offerings being moderate.

Savannah Turpentine

SAVANNAH, June 9, 1933.

Changes in turpentine quotations were generally confined within comparatively narrow limits. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Cents per gal.	Barrels Sales.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stocks.
*Saturday	..	...	...	...	...
Monday	41	234	845	14	12,119
Tuesday	41	57	1,181	648	12,652
Wednesday	40½	68	339	283	12,708
Thursday	41	45	541	428	12,821
Friday	40	70	515	105	13,231

* Holiday.

Jacksonville Turpentine

JACKSONVILLE, June 8, 1933.

Turpentine prices showed irregularity but the tone of the market remained firm. Trade was fairly active. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Cents per gal.	Barrels Sales.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stocks.
Friday	42	250	448	119	41,764
*Saturday	...	...	...	...	...
Monday	41	657	1,318	5,501	37,581
Tuesday	40½	282	483	45	38,019
Wednesday	40¼	183	450	600	37,869
Thursday	40	200	425	2	38,292

* Holiday.

Pensacola Turpentine

PENSACOLA, June 3, 1933.

The turpentine market was quiet with the tone steady. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Barrels Receipts.	Shipments.	Stocks.
Monday	165	161	15,457
Tuesday	347	30	15,774
Wednesday	126	125	15,775
Thursday	101	297	15,579
Friday	132	247	15,464
Saturday	125	120	15,469

Chicago Turpentine

CHICAGO, June 9, 1933.

The turpentine market has been easing off slightly in the last few days, with prices tending a bit lower. Buying is not as active nor as insistent as it was late in May. Nevertheless, a fairly good tone persists and the sellers seem to take the view that the slight current recession will prevent the market from a runaway aspect. Wholesalers and retailers report fair demand from their own customers. Ruling prices at the close of business last night were:—Five-drum lots, 50c. per gallon; single drums, 55c.; five wood barrels, 53c.; single barrels, 58c.

London Turpentine Prices

Quotations on turpentine in London last week were:—

	Per cwt. In bbls. s.	d.
*Saturday	..	..
*Monday	..	..
Tuesday	61	0
Wednesday	60	6
Thursday	60	3
Friday	60	3

*Holiday.

London Turpentine Stock

Stocks of American turpentine in London were:—

	June 9.	Previous week.	Last year.
Barrels	3,771	2,317	10,003

Rosin

The rosin situation was featured by a shrinkage in stocks in primary markets, the outward movement being considerably larger than the arrivals. The undertone of Southern markets was firm. Offerings were generally moderate. On some days during the week all grades from E to WG were quoted in primary centers at the same price. Sales to domestic buyers in the South were rather disappointing and foreign business was smaller than recently. A fairly active demand for the various grades was reported here, with the purchasing of a conservative character.

Savannah Rosin

SAVANNAH, June 9, 1933.

The rosin market had a firm undertone. Offerings were moderate, Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted— *Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	...	$2.95	$2.95	$2.90	$2.90	$2.90
D	...	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
E	...	3.50	3.50	3.30	3.25	3.25
F	...	3.50	3.50	3.40	3.35	3.37½
G	...	3.50	3.50	3.40	3.35	3.37½
H	...	3.50	3.50	3.40	3.35	3.35
I	...	3.50	3.50	3.40	3.37½	3.35
K	...	3.50	3.50	3.40	3.40	3.40
M	...	3.50	3.50	3.45	3.45	3.40
N	...	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50
W. G	...	3.50	3.50	3.55	3.55	3.55
W. W	...	4.15	4.15	3.85	3.80	3.80
X	...	4.15	4.15	3.85	3.80	3.80
	Barrels					
Sales	...	1,136	...	2,226	1,143	946
Receipts	...	3,451	3,571	1,704	1,803	155
Shipments	...	3,243	3,440	931	1,397	294
Stocks	...	112,915	113,046	113,819	114,315	115,675

* Holiday.

Current prices on naval stores are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

Jacksonville Rosin

JACKSONVILLE, June 8, 1933.

The rosin market was quieter but offerings were light or moderate and the undertone remained firm. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted— Fri.	*Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.
B	$3.00	...	$3.00	$3.00	$2.95	$2.95
D	3.10	...	3.10	3.10	2.95	3.00
E	3.25	...	3.25	3.25	3.05	3.00
F	3.35	...	3.37½	3.37½	3.20	3.35
G	3.40	...	3.40	3.40	3.35	3.35
H	3.45	...	3.40	3.40	3.40	3.35
I	3.50	...	3.45	3.45	3.40	3.35
K	3.50	...	3.45	3.45	3.40	3.40
M	3.55	...	3.50	3.50	3.45	3.50
N	3.70	...	3.65	3.65	3.50	3.55
W. G	3.75	...	3.65	3.65	3.55	3.55
W. W	4.00	...	3.90	3.90	3.85	3.85
X	4.00	...	3.90	3.90	3.85	3.90
	Barrels					
Sales	1,133	...	1,291	...	2,837	380
Receipts	2,852	...	3,939	1,611	1,491	1,473
Shipments	1,644	...	10,476	1,720	2,729	1,289
Stocks	106,066	...	99,529	99,420	98,182	98,368

* Holiday.

Pensacola Rosin

PENSACOLA, June 3, 1933.

Receipts of rosin were moderate and the market retained a steady tone. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Barrels Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
Receipts	341	1,145	400	378	303	350
Shipments	100	275	200	300	1	175
Stocks	11,502	12,372	12,572	12,650	12,952	13,127

Chicago Rosin

CHICAGO, June 9, 1933.

Rosin has given ground slightly in the last few days, so far as the price structure is concerned, but the current quotations are not greatly below the highs of the recent advance, and the sellers appear to be worrying little or none about it. The market is considered to be absorbing effects of the recent strong improvement. Volume is mostly being made up in the way of limited individual lots, but the aggregate of the business being placed is still fair. Sellers appear in no hurry to press material upon the market. Ruling prices at the close of business last night were:—B grade, $5.50 per lot of 280 pounds; G grade, $6; M grade, $6; W. W. grade, $6.65.

London Rosin Prices

Quotations on American rosin in London last week were:—

	Per cwt. in barrels— Common. s.	d.	W.W. s.	d.
*Saturday	..	..	..	..
*Monday	..	..	..	..
Tuesday	14	9	22	6
Wednesday	14	9	22	6
Thursday	14	9	22	6
Friday	14	9	22	6

*Holiday.

Other Naval Stores

Pine Oil.—Consumers did not show much disposition to purchase ahead, but there was a fair inquiry for moderate quantities. The market continued to be characterized by a steady tone.

Pitch.—A rather better inquiry was noted in some quarters from local and other buyers who were in need of fresh supplies. Quotations were stationary.

Rosin Oil.—No material broadening of business was noticeable, but reports were current to the effect that consumers were manifesting more interest in the situation. The ruling tone was firm.

Tar.—Demand was fair, with the purchasing generally of a conservative character, consumers being disinclined to anticipate to any extent. Quotations were maintained.

N. Y. Sales Tax Return Form Suggested by Club

Based on information that many members of the New York Paint, Oil and Varnish Club have not been informed as to the best procedure in regard to procedure for obtaining certificates for each sale as required under the new New York State retail sales tax. Horatio L. Wilkinson, chairman of the club's special committee investigating this tax, has issued a letter to the members giving some pertinent advice and enclosing several suggested forms, which latter will meet the law's requirements. The letter also points out that the seller is held responsible for the tax unless he can prove exemption from it, and the best way to prove exemption is to secure a certificate from concerns to whom sales are being made. It is also suggested that members write to the New York State Tax Commission at Albany and ask that copies of the rules be sent to them as issued from time to time by the tax bureau.

The forms of certificates which the committee has suggested for use by the members follow:—

Form of Certificate for Individual Orders

Date .....

Name .....
Address .....
City .....
Gentlemen:—

We certify that the goods on our order .....dated.....,
are purchased by us for resale.

(Signed) .....
(Firm name)
.....
(Address)

Blanket Form of Certificate

We hereby certify that all of the goods bought from May 1, 1933, and to be bought until June 30, 1934, from the .....will be purchased for resale in the form of tangible personal property. This notice shall be considered a part of each order unless such order shall otherwise specify. This Certificate shall be good until revoked in writing.

.....

Blanket Form of Certificate (No. 2)

Blanket Form No. 2 is one which we recommend sending to manufacturers. The part addressed to the customers would read as follows:—

As you are undoubtedly aware, on May 1st the New York State Sales Tax of 1 percent became effective, with certain exceptions.

It is the ruling that the burden of proof is upon the seller. Consequently, it will be necessary for us to charge this tax on each and every invoice unless you can certify to us that you are entitled to exemption.

Please fill out the attached card for this purpose and mail it promptly. Otherwise we will be obliged to include this tax in our sales to you.

Very truly yours,

.....

The certificate on the return would be:—

We hereby certify that all goods which we shall purchase from..... will be purchased for resale in form of tangible personal property, being in the same form as purchased or as ingredient or constituent parts of goods produced or manufactured for sale by the undersigned.

This notice shall be considered part of each order which we shall give, unless such order shall otherwise specify. This certificate shall be good until revoked in writing.

.....
Official.....
Date .....

(A return post card could be used for the above.)

Philadelphia Production Club Headed by Knauss

At its annual meeting, June 1, the Philadelphia Paint and Varnish Production Club unanimously elected the following officers:—President, Dr. C. A. Knauss; vice-president, R. C. Rollins; secretary, George P. Woodward; treasurer, W. R. Horack. Later, Mr. Rollins sent in his resignation, as he is leaving Philadelphia, where he has been chemist-superintendent for the Hoch Paint & Chemical Works, to locate in Baltimore, June 12, with Miller & Graham.

The annual meeting followed a dinner and was attended by thirty-eight members and guests. Edward Haines presided.

The technical committee, through Dr. Knauss, chairman, reported that about fifty questionnaires had been returned, and these will be studied during the Summer with a view of drafting appropriate conclusions from the data.

A summary of the proposed revision of the constitution and by-laws was presented by Frank Wertz. The proposals will be acted upon at the September meeting.

Part of the club's funds is still tied up in a closed bank, it was reported by the treasurer, W. R. Horack, but the prospect of the eventual release of the money was said to be good. Payment of club dues by all but eight members was reported, also payment of the club's dues to the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs. The treasurer was authorized to pay the expenses of the annual meeting.

Dr. J. S. Long, of Lehigh University, gave an interesting outline of chemistry teaching methods, illustrating his remarks with charts and special electric tubes. He also discussed the newer conception of linseed oil as a raw material for further treatment, rather than as a finished paint vehicle.

Mr. Rollins, as chairman of the program committee, asked the members to co-operate with the new secretary in arranging for speakers at the meetings next year.

The entertainment committee, through Herman Zimmerman, chairman, provided an enjoyable program of musical and dancing acts. The club chorus, led by W. P. Werner, offered a number of favorite pieces. Phil Whiteway urged the members to attend the paint trade picnic, and at the suggestion of Mr. Wertz the club will offer a prize in one of the picnic events.

The retiring officers and the entertainment committee were commended by the club in votes of thanks.

J. Paul Nolan, purchasing agent for Pratt & Lambert, Inc., varnish, enamel and lacquer maker, Buffalo, N. Y., was recently elected vice-president of the National Association of Purchasing Agents, in charge of the Eighth district, including associations at New York city, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Reading, Syracuse, Rochester and Buffalo; the Lehigh valley and eastern New York associations. Mr. Nolan succeeds Walter N. Kirkman, purchasing agent for the State of Maryland, and will be officially inducted into office at the convention of the National Association of Purchasing Agents at Hotel Statler, Boston, June 12 to 15.

Flaxseed, Linseed Oil, Cake, and Meal

Flaxseed Prices Irregular within Moderate Limits--Northwestern Receipts Smaller--Cash Demand Fair--Crop News Better Though Pests Feared--Oil Steady

[Because of the embargo on exports of gold, quotations on many articles are constantly being changed and those on most articles of foreign origin are subject to cable acceptance.]

Domestic and foreign flaxseed markets were irregular last week, changes in prices generally being within moderate limits. Trading in futures in domestic centers was fairly active. Crushers were on both sides of the market, selling July and purchasing September though the transactions were not on an important scale. Commission houses purchased September to a moderate extent. Recent buyers liquidated on firm spots.

Demand for cash seed was fairly active. Receipts at terminal points were smaller and the country movement also showed some falling off. Weather and crop accounts from the Northwest were more bearish, but they were without effect upon sentiment at this stage of the season. Seeding has been practically completed in many sections under more favorable weather conditions. According to advices from the Northwest there is still much fear among growers over the possibility of extensive damage from pests, especially grasshoppers.

Linseed oil was steady with a better inquiry reported in some quarters. Cake and meal were quiet and easier.

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Flaxseed Receipts at New York

There were no receipts of flaxseed at New York last week. Total since January 1 as follows:—

	Bushels	
	Domestic.	Foreign.
This year	.....	1,854,320
Last year	.....	3,712,096

Flaxseed

DULUTH, June 9, 1933.

Although prices have eased off from the high levels current at the first of the month, undertone in the Duluth flax market remains firm and sustained support from crushers is indicated. Declines have been held within a comparatively narrow range in view of the sharp advance in prices from March levels. Flax seeding has been progressing steadily under very favorable conditions, according to field reports, but fears of possible grasshopper invasion are still expressed. Receipts from the country have been somewhat larger in the cash market, but so far no unusual volume has been noted.

The week's closing price range was as follows:—

	Cash.	July.	Sept.
Saturday	$1.57½	$1.57½	$1.57½
Monday	1.56	1.56	1.56
Tuesday	1.56¼	1.56¼	1.56½
Wednesday	1.57	1.57	1.57
Thursday	1.57	1.57	1.57¼
Friday	1.59½	1.59½	1.59½

Daily receipts and shipments of domestic seed during the past week, and in the corresponding week last year, were, in bushels:—

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1933.	1932.	1933.	1932.
Saturday	8,780	11,245	....	....
Monday	8,337	6,116	....	....
Tuesday	7,545	1,476	....	....
Wednesday	16,457	11,823	....	....
Thursday	10,986	2,934	....	....
Friday	9,625	9,653	....	....
Totals	61,730	43,247	....	....
Prev. week.	53,693	51,346	....	85,480
From Aug. 1	4,180,750	4,163,156	3,869,582	3,317,267
In public warehouses	428,978	401,242	....	....

Minneapolis Flaxseed

MINNEAPOLIS, June 9, 1933.

Considerable cash flaxseed moved to market during the past week and for a time the local demand was sort of sluggish but currently there is good interest displayed in local offerings and diversion point buying is as good as ever. Between Minneapolis and Duluth there is plenty of outlet for desirable seed. Receipts today were quite a bit smaller and shipping advices from the country are falling off. Seeding is well over with and the farmers have probably marketed about all of the flax they intend to sell at present prices. Interior elevator companies keep well cleaned out, some by selling to arrive as fast as farm deliveries are made.

There is a little business in seed flax but the volumn is unimportant. Seed houses are not in the cash market for supplies as they carried over some of their last year's supply and bought a few cars of fancy early this season. Generally speaking the seed flax market is extremely narrow and featureless with only scattered orders for small lots coming in.

Seeding of the new crop is advancing rapidly with farmers more interested in the grasshopper situation than in possibilities of a June frost. Hoppers are showing all the way from Grand Forks, N. D., to the Rocky Mountains, in places showing up in serious numbers. Some damage has already been done to cultivated fields in Montana, where the farmers already are busy with poison mash. North Dakota acreage will be small this year owing to hoppers. The Montana area increased but the crop may suffer as much from this hopper pest as North Dakota did last year. Reports are coming from both sides of the Canadian border.

Trade in futures desultory most of the time but at intervals there is good volume. Speculative buying is stimulated now and then and crushers show rather steady interest in September, buying the nearer contracts erratically. A farm cooperative association sold freely Monday and Tuesday, probably to liquidate an accumulation of sometime back. It is claimed that this seed has been carried for a couple of years for an opportunity to unload. Some of the September flax is being bought by crushers to cover oil sales. Some July is being sold by them as hedges against cash purchases.

About half of the present terminal movement of flax currently originates in North Dakota territory. The rest of the movement comes from Minnesota and South Dakota, about half and half. No. 1 seed is quoted at July price to 3c. over, on spot here. Diversion point bids are better than local most of the time.

The week's closing price range was as follows:—

	Cash.	July.	Sept.
Saturday	$1.57	$1.54	$1.53
Monday	1.55½	1.52½	1.51
Tuesday	1.56½	1.53½	1.52½
Wednesday	1.56	1.53	1.53
Thursday	1.56½	1.55¼	1.53
Friday	1.61½	1.57½	1.57½

Daily receipts and shipments of domestic flaxseed during the week ended June 9, and in the corresponding week last year, were, in bushels:—

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1933.	1932.	1933.	1932.
Saturday	4,000	6,000	6,550	....
Monday	14,000	15,120	4,170	1,290
Tuesday	3,000	8,640	2,780	3,870
Wednesday	17,000	7,560	3,170	1,290
Thursday	6,000	8,640	6,950	1,290
Friday	7,000	4,320	2,780	3,780
Totals	51,000	50,280	26,400	11,520
Prev. tot.	3,319,990	3,533,350	1,661,630	966,450
From Sept. 1	3,370,990	3,583,630	1,688,030	977,970
Pub. stocks.	460,000	493,653	....	....

Chicago Flaxseed Movement

The movement of flaxseed last week was as follows:—

	Bushels	
	Receipts.	Shipments.
Monday	1,000	.....
Tuesday	9,000	.....
Wednesday	5,000	.....
Totals	15,000	.....
Since Jan. 1—		
This year	575,000	13,000
Last year	237,000	.....

Winnipeg Flaxseed

WINNIPEG, June 9, 1933.

Changes in flaxseed quotations were within moderate limits. Trading in futures was quiet. There was a fair demand for cash seed. Business in linseed oil has latterly shown some improvement. The week's closing range was as follows:—

	Cash.	July.	Sept.
Saturday	$1.27¼	$1.28¾	$1.27¾
Monday	1.28	1.28½	1.27¾
Tuesday	1.26¼	1.26½	1.26¼
Wednesday	1.25⅛	1.25⅝	1.26
Thursday	....	1.23⅝	1.24⅝
Friday	1.25	1.25¼	1.27⅛

Canadian Flaxseed Statistics

Canadian flaxseed statistics for the week ended June 2, and in the season from August 1:—

Stocks in Store

	Bushels
Fort William and Port Arthur	401,645
Churchill	92
Interior elevators	.....
Vancouver	146
Totals	401,883

Receipts During Week

Fort William and Port Arthur	9,506
Churchill	.....
Interior elevators	.....
Vancouver	.....
Total	9,506

Shipments During Week

Fort William and Port Arthur	55,558
Churchill	.....
Interior elevators	.....
Vancouver	.....
Total	55,558
Movement at Fort William and Port Arthur since August 1, 1932:—	
Receipts	924,049
Shipments	1,557,159

Buenos Aires Flaxseed

The flaxseed market was irregular. Opening prices per bushel on June contracts were:—

	Last week.	Last year.
Saturday	*	$0.59⅝
Monday	$0.86⅞	.59⅝
Tuesday	.87⅛	.58⅜
Wednesday	.84⅞	.58⅜
Thursday	.85	.57½
Friday	.87½	.58⅛

* Holiday.

Exports

	Bushels		
To—	Last week.	Previous week.	Last year.
United States	185,000	20,000	20,000
United Kingdom	.....	.....	154,000
Continent	201,000	449,000	894,000
Orders	201,000	386,000	929,000
Others	8,000	.....	20,000
Totals	595,000	855,000	2,017,000

Since January 1

	Bushels	
To—	This year.	Last year.
United States	2,993,000	5,333,000
United Kingdom	785,000	1,247,000
Continent	11,278,000	9,731,000
Orders	15,394,000	22,375,000
Others	503,000	462,000
Totals	30,953,000	39,168,000

Visible Supply

	Bushels.
Last week	8,661,000
Previous week	8,268,000
Last year	5,906,000

Indian Flaxseed Exports

	Bushels		
To—	Last week.	Previous week.	Last year.
United Kingdom	220,000	.....	.....
Continent	76,000	8,000	72,000
Others	52,000	.....	28,000
Totals	348,000	8,000	100,000

	Bushels	
Since April 1—	This year.	Last year.
United Kingdom	776,000	68,000
Continent	456,000	460,000
Others	64,000	124,000
Totals	1,296,000	652,000

Hull Flaxseed Prices

Quotations on flaxseed in Hull last week were:—

	Per ton	
	La Plata.	Calcutta.
*Saturday	..	..
*Monday	..	..
Tuesday	£10¼	£11⅜
Wednesday	10	11½
Thursday	10	11⅜
Friday	10	11⅜

* Holiday.

Linseed Cake and Meal

Quieter conditions prevailed and the market had a somewhat easier tone, supplies being available on spot at 50c. per ton below the prices named in the previous week. There were reports of a fair export inquiry for cake, but such transactions as were noted were limited to unimportant quantities. Demand for meal from domestic buyers was slow, as usual at this period of the year.

Minneapolis Linseed Meal

MINNEAPOLIS, June 9, 1933.

June is usually a dull month for linseed meal and that of the current year is no different than those that have gone before. Pasturage is lush over a wide territory and the farmers are not much interested in cattle conditioning when there is plenty of green forage at hand. And another thing, most of the distributors want to dispose of their scattered holdings before hot weather comes and end up the season with virtually no stocks no hand. At any rate, the current demand for meal is very quiet and stocks are light. Production is unimportant and prices are about the same as they were a week back. Shipping instructions on maturing contracts are fair. Virtually all of the old business has been cleaned up.

Quotations on carload lots, f.o.b. Minneapolis, 100 pound sacks, 30 percent protein, $24 to $24.50, 34 to 37 percent protein, $26 to $26.50; mixed, $28 to $28.50.

Daily shipments of linseed oil meal and cake during the week ended June 9, and in the corresponding week last year, were, in pounds:—

	1933.	1932.
Saturday	433,233	141,050
Monday	241,960	161,665
Tuesday	251,875	130,975
Wednesday	161,200	120,900
Thursday	100,750	80,600
Friday	444,288	217,620
Totals	1,633,306	852,810
Previous totals	87,358,394	94,830,150
Totals to date	88,991,700	95,682,960

Chicago Linseed Meal

CHICAGO, June 9, 1933.

Quietness continues to prevail in linseed meal, with buying back down to quite a low level. The resellers are coming back in force and taking a certain amount of business. The large crushers say they have made no important deviation in their price structure from the levels which have recently prevailed, but they admit they are taking little business at present. The round lot buying is at a minimum. Inquiry is proceeding along fairly good lines. Ruling quotations of loading sources are:—Round lots, $27.50 per ton, partly nominal; carlots, $27.50 to $28; less than carlots, $29.50 to $30.

(Continued on page 53)

Bernard Frankel, general sales manager of the Warner-Quinlan Company, marketers of petroleum products, this city, has severed his connections with that company.

Current prices on linseed oil, cake, and meal are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

Miscible

DIAMOND "K"

An Improved Oxidized Oil

Blown Oils usually lose their miscibility with increase of body. At a viscosity when the oil is most desirable for various industrial purposes, the solubility in mineral turpentine substitutes is very low.

In Miscible Diamond "K" this problem has been solved. A study of the colloidal conditions of blown oils divulged the secret as to how to obtain body without sacrificing solubility!

SPENCER KELLOGG & SONS SALES CORP'N

Administration Office and Research Laboratories

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Gums, Shellac, Waxes

Grounding of the Steamer 'Basil' Causes Sharp Rise in Spot Carnauba Prices--Tragacanth Much Higher in Excited Market--Arabic Up--Camphor Advanced

[Because of the embargo on exports of gold, quotations on many articles are constantly being changed and those on most articles of foreign origin are subject to cable acceptance.]

The sharp rise in sterling and Japanese exchanges was responsible for important advances in spot and replacement prices for arabic, African beeswax, camphor, carnauba wax, and tragacanth last week. Sumatra benzoin was also higher. Coupled with the increase in replacement costs was a very good demand for most articles. Stocks of many commodities were conservative in size and the demand for spot goods was improved by reason of the steady rise in the cost for merchandise to arrive later. A strong undercurrent swept through the market throughout the period and the tendency in prices was still upward at the close of the week.

Carnauba wax was the strongest kind of an article. Prices were raised sharply when news reached the market that the steamer "Basil, which had been due to arrive here the middle of this month, had gone aground in the Amazon river. Furthermore, her cargo will have to be transshipped, probably to the steamer "Benedict," due to arrive here not much earlier than July 1. This situation recalls the grounding of the steamer 'Polycarp' last September, a development that produced sharply higher prices. With importers unable to take care of their deliveries out of the "Basil," demand for spot goods underwent a sharp increase last week, carrying spot quotations up briskly in a strong market.

The effect of the advance in sterling exchange was evident in the quotations for African beeswax, gum arabic, and gum tragacanth. All were stronger at higher levels and were being subjected to an active consuming request throughout the period. Tragacanth was particularly strong with the market excitide and driving steadily toward higher levels. It was said that the spot and replacement costs were almost identic late last week. African beeswax was not in especially active consuming request, but the market fully reflected the strength that prevailed in Portugal. Less competition was current in the arabic market and the betterment in that respect was added to the strength granted to the spot market by the rise in sterling.

Shellac was firm as to price on spot. New business was slack, but against that unsatisfactory situation was the fairly prompt acceptance of goods tendered for delivery against outstanding contracts. Manufacturing consumers had sufficient goods due them to care for their needs and they were disposed to stand aloof from placing further contracts while awaiting further movement of prices in the primary market.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Arabic, amber sorts, 1c. per lb.
white sorts, No. 1, 1c. per lb.
Beeswax, African, 1c. per lb.
Benzoin, Sumatra, 1c. per lb.
Camphor slabs, 1c. per lb.
tablets, 3c. per lb.
powder, 3c. per lb.
Carnauba, flour, 3c. per lb.
No. 1 yellow, 3c. per lb.
No. 2 yellow, 3c. per lb.
No. 2 North Country, 1c. per lb.
No. 3 chalky, ½c. per lb.
No. 3 North Country, ½c. per lb.
Tragacanth, Aleppo, No. 1, 10c. per lb.
No. 2, 10c. per lb.
No. 3, 10c. per lb.
No. 4, 10c. per lb.
No. 5, 10c. per lb.
No. 6, 10c. per lb.
sorts, 1c. per lb.

Reduced

None.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from fourteen typical gums and waxes on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
69.9	67.3	65.9	78.9

Market news that may have developed after this report was send to press will be found on page 2.

Gums

Aloe.—The primary market prices strengthened in keeping with the severe rise in exchange and the undertone on spot was stronger on the development of somewhat more demand and a deal more inquiry. Stocks were in strong hands on the spot.

Arabic. — With sterling exchange touching $4.12 late last week, prices for this item rose briskly and reached 7c. to 7½c. per pound for cleaned amber sorts. No. 1 white sorts were raised to 16c. to 17c. per pound, and No. 2 was noted at 14c. to 15c. Demand was brisk.

Asafetida.—Demand was conservative and irregular most of the time last week but the market undertones were very firm in keeping with a steady increase in primary market strength by reason of the advancing exchange. Stocks in this market were not large.

Benzoin.—Sumatra gum fetched 19c. to 21c. per pound, according to seller and quality last week. Inquiry was more active at all times and with the cost for replacements showing advances, the situation was one of considerable strength at the close of the trading period.

Camphor.—Shortage in tablets made for a strong market at higher prices. Tablets were quoted 53c. to 55c. per pound, though it was probable that favored customers of some holders would be supplied limited quantities at 50c. Slabs and powder were up 1c. to the basis of 42c. to 43c. per pound, and 43c. to 44c. per pound, respectively. Exchange advanced almost twenty percent during the week and that fact, coupled with the small stocks available on the spot, brought about the increase in local values. Demand for tablets was very good.

Gamboge.—Higher exchange was responsible for a further strengthening of the spot market, though quotations were not advanced further. The replacement costs were on the rise in keeping with the cost of exchange. Demand was of routine character most of the time and covered jobbing needs much of the time.

Mastic.—Though the market was firm, prices were unchanged at 29½c. to 30c. per pound. The market has not shown the improvement that might have been expected when replacement costs are considered. This has been mainly because buyers have been aloof save for exceptionally small quantities. Stocks on spot were in firm hands.

Sandarac.—Though replacement costs were strong, spot prices failed to undergo further development for the reason that buyers were mostly aloof and trade generally was on a hand-to-mouth basis.

Tragacanth. — After a period of marked stability, prices for this article were advanced sharply in an excited market caused by the severe rise in replacement costs. Also, demand has improved of late and the betterment of movement has been an added factor of strength. New quotations were as follows:—No. 1, 75c. to 80c. per pound; No. 2, 60c. to 65c.; No. 3, 33c. to 38c.; No. 4, 20c. to 25c.; No. 5, 15c. to 20c.; No. 6, 10c. to 15c.; sorts, 8c. to 9c.

Shellac

New business was quite scarce last week. Buyers had covered their requirements through contracts placed in May, and for the time being were standing by awaiting further developments in the price situation. While deliveries were possibly somewhat less satisfactory than they had been, they were reported to be holding up fairly well all things being considered. Price-wise, the spot market showed not a change during the period under review.

Calcutta Shellac Prices

Calcutta quoted pure T. N.. c. & f. New York basis, sterling exchange at $4.88, as follows:—

	Per pound— June 9.	June 2.
June	10¼c.	10⅝c.

Quotations in cents per pound were subject to correction in accordance with the rate of exchange prevailing on London.

Day-to-day prices and reports of market conditions were as follows:—

	Per pound.	Market.
June 2	10⅜c.	Quiet
June 3	10⅜c.	Quiet
June 5	10⅜c.	Quiet
June 6	10½c.	Quiet
June 7	10½c.	Steady
June 8	10¼c.	Steady
June 9	10¼c.	Steady

London Shellac Prices

London quotations basis of sterling exchange at $4.88, for shellac for later delivery, have been as follows (the quotations in United States currency represent prices here and include other handling charges):—

	June 9. Shillings. cwt.	Cents. lb.	June 2. Shillings. cwt.	Cents. lb.
August	53½	11.6	55½	12
October	54½	11.8	56½	12.2

Quotations in cents per pound were subject to correction in accordance with the rate of exchange prevailing on London.

Day-to-day closing prices were as follows:—

	Per hundredweight— August.	October
June 2	55s. 6d.	56s. 6d.
*June 3	....	....
*June 6	....	....
June 7	55s.	56s.
June 8	53s.	54s.
June 9	53s. 6d.	54s. 6d.

* Holiday.

Waxes

Bees.—A strong market prevailed. African wax was especially to the fore by reason of the sharp advance in exchange on the primary market. The item is sold in pounds sterling by shippers in Portugal, and sterling late last week was far above its position in the previous period. Inability of importers to secure offerings from South America kept a strong undercurrent moving throughout the period. African was advanced to 16c. to 17c. per pound.

Candelilla.—The market advance in the previous period was made good through sales made on the basis of 9½c. to 10c. per pound last week. Inquiry was said to have improved and sales volume gained materially. A further rise in prices is expected.

Carnauba. — Prices were advanced sharply on receipt of advices reporting that the steamer "Basil" had gone aground in the Amazon River and her cargo would have to be transshipped, probably to the steamer "Benedict." The "Basil" was due here the middle of this month, and the "Benedict" was not expected much before July 1. Importers had been depending on wax from the "Basil" to cover pressing needs and the certain delay in arrival of that steamer caused a prompt revaluation of spot stocks. Demand increased, especially between dealers with requirements to fill but which the failure of the "Basil" to arrive must be filled out of purchases locally. Quotations prevailed as follows late in the week:—Flor, 30c. to 31c. per pound; No. 1, 29c. to 30c.; No. 2, yellow, 28c. to 29c.; No. 2, North Country, 18c., nominal; No. 3, chalky, 13c. to 13½c.; No. 3, North Country, 13c. to 13½c.

Japan.—Though replacement costs were advanced by the sharp rise in Japanese exchange, spot quotations remained unchanged and utterly failed to reflect the primary market cost of the article. Demand was moderate and competition in local circles was very keen.

Montan.—Though quotations were without change, the tendency was upward in keeping with the sharp rise in the exchange value of the German mark. Large quantities of wax are coming forward and business was still very active during the period under review.

Spermacetti.—Prices were very firm at 18c. to 21c. per pound for blocks, and 19c. to 22c. for cakes. Replacement costs for foreign material were strong in keeping with the relation of sterling exchange to the domestic dollar. Demand held steady and was equal to the recent volume of request.

Current prices on gums, waxes, and shellac are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Sales: March

Sales of paint, varnish and lacquer products in March totaled $14,364,702 in value, according to a preliminary report by the United States Bureau of Census from data supplied by 588 establishments. This compared with a revised total of $12,345,600 in February and $11,946,271 in January. Sales in March, 1932, were $19,089,005, and in March, 1931, the sales were $26,758,622. A record of sales in March and a comparison with February and a record of sales by months in 1932, follow:—

	Total sales reported by 588 establishments.	Classified sales reported by 344 establishments— Industrial sales— Total.	Paint and varnish.	Lacquer.	Trade sales of paint, varnish and lacquer.	Unclassified sales reported by 244 establishments.
1933—January*	$11,946,271	$3,529,916	$2,386,977	$1,142,939	$4,163,960	$4,252,395
February*	12,345,600	3,417,387	2,439,732	977,655	4,767,355	4,160,858
March†	14,364,702	3,387,723	2,480,590	907,133	5,794,335	5,182,644
1932—January	15,894,506	Comparable statistics not available.				
February	16,270,822					
March	19,089,005					
April	22,612,193					
May	24,981,441					
June	19,637,358	4,685,399	3,617,719	1,067,680	8,734,330	6,217,629
July	14,430,122	3,793,245	2,900,707	892,538	6,058,813	4,578,064
August	16,032,441	3,851,028	3,057,096	793,932	6,918,659	5,262,754
September	16,805,712	3,980,564	3,113,303	867,261	7,216,748	5,608,400
October	15,592,377	3,996,500	3,036,823	960,177	6,610,011	4,985,866
November	13,260,328	3,599,319	2,639,362	959,957	5,196,766	4,464,243
December	10,127,780	3,222,770	2,186,706	1,036,064	3,506,715	3,398,295
Tot., year.	$204,734,085	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals, 1931,	$278,442,170.					

* Revised. † Preliminary.

Japanese Camphor Output

Production of crude camphor in Japan totaled 3,544,997 pounds in the fiscal year ended March 31, 1932. In the preceding year the total was 4,585,568 pounds. These figures are from data received by The Department of Commerce from the consulate at Kobe. Camphor oil production totaled 15,921,621 pounds in 1931-32, against 17,275,246 pounds in the preceding year. Production of both articles was divided 60 percent in Taiwan (Formosa) and 40 percent in Japan proper. Exports of camphor from Taiwan in 1931-32 included 3,138,202 pounds to Japan and 1,483,360 pounds to the United States. Exports of camphor oil included 8,403,116 pounds to Japan. Exports from Japan were:—Camphor, total, 3,107,287 pounds, to United States, 1,089,905 pounds; camphor oil, 2,492,496 pounds.

Cleveland Paint, Varnish Production Club Elects

With an attendance of about forty members and guests, the Cleveland Paint and Varnish Production Club held its last meeting of the fiscal year May 19 in the clubrooms of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, electing officers for the coming year and hearing talks by several prominent speakers, including E. E. Sparrow, president of the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, and Dr. H. H. Morris of the Krebs Pigment Company.

Officers elected included:—President, R. C. Starck, of Pratt & Lambert, Inc.; vice-president (re-elected), C. M. Hayes, of the Ferbert-Schorndorfer Company; secretary (re-elected), E. Edelstein, of the Benjamin Moore Company; and treasurer, Dr. C. G. Moore, of The Glidden Company.

President Sparrow, of the federation, gave an inspiring address on "The Ideals of the Federation." He stressed the value of paint literature to the club, and urged that it be read more widely. He also spoke in favor of round table discussions, and urged exchange of opinion in after-discussions of speeches made at meetings. He also presented many statistics of the federation.

The principal speaker of the evening was Dr. Morris, of the Krebs Pigment Company, who gave an interesting talk on titanium dioxide, lithopone and leaded zinc.

Dr. Moore, of the Glidden Company, presented Mr. Windsor, a senior student at the Case School of Applied Science, who spoke on "The Effect of Various Addition Agents on the Floating of Pigments."

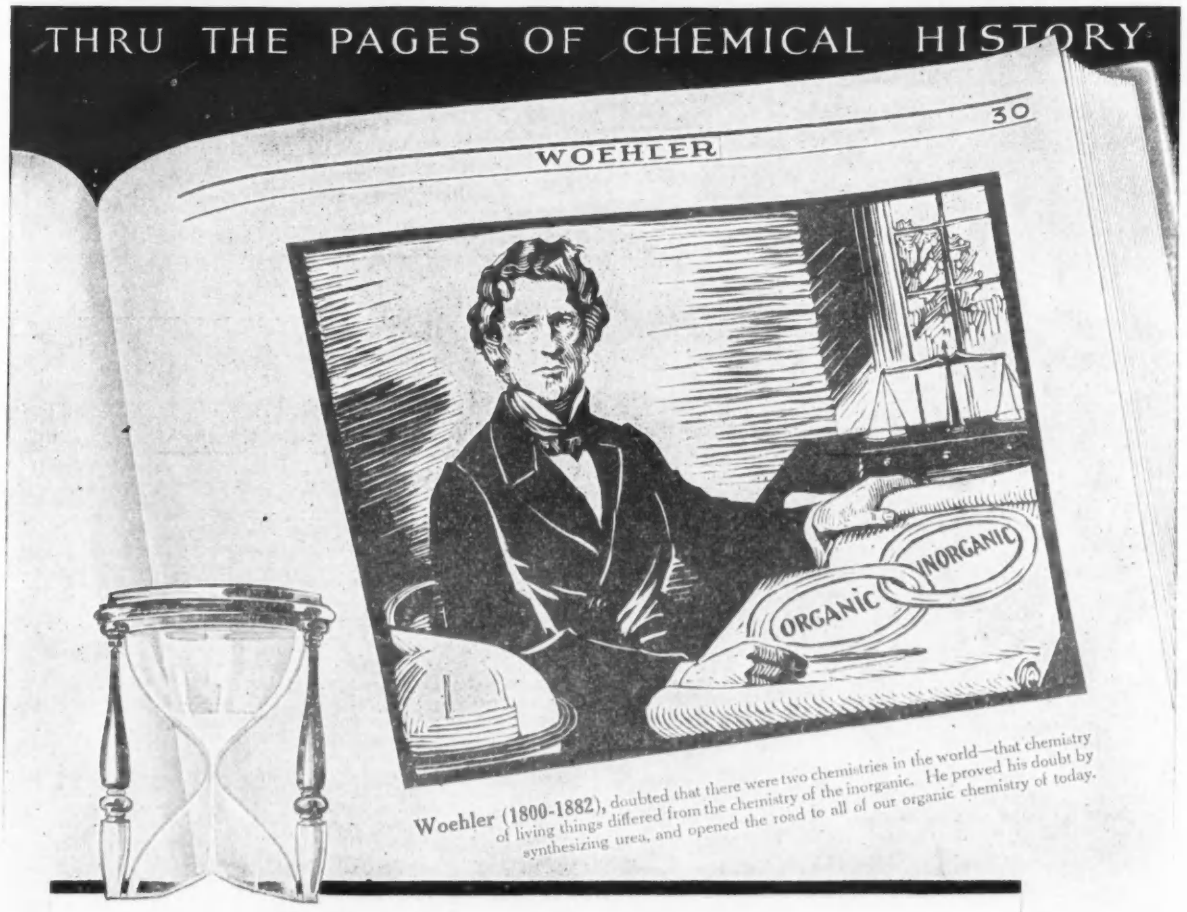
Caton Weaver and Paul Vick were appointed to a committee to arrange for one of the popular June meetings, which have been big occasions in other years. C. M. Hayes was made chairman of this committee.

It was decided to allow women to attend the annual fall outing of the club, held usually early in September. Last season was the first time that the presence of the ladies was permitted at such outings, and the success of that departure from custom led to their inclusion again.

SUN BLEACHED
BEEHIVE BRAND BEESWAX
Finest Quality *Guaranteed Pure*
WILL & BAUMER CANDLE CO., Inc.
SYRACUSE, N.Y. Established 1855
Spermaceti Ceresine Glycerine Stearic Acid Red Oil

LEADERSHIP

THRU THE PAGES OF CHEMICAL HISTORY



Woehler (1800-1882), doubted that there were two chemistries in the world—that chemistry of living things differed from the chemistry of the inorganic. He proved his doubt by synthesizing urea, and opened the road to all of our organic chemistry of today.

and to-day

MONSANTO

emphasizes a broad policy of continuous modern research to pave the way to new developments and improvements. In the lacquer, molded plastic and process industries, outstanding Monsanto products include:

Triphenyl Phosphate **Phthalic Anhydride**
Tricresyl Phosphate **Phenol**

Your selection of Monsanto basic materials is the first step toward ultimate satisfaction.

Monsanto Chemical Company
ST. LOUIS, U.S.A.

NEW YORK BOSTON CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO LONDON

CHEMICALS OF QUALITY Monsanto ST. LOUIS, U.S.A.

Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Strong Foreign Exchanges Raise Cost of Numerous Items -- Magnesia Products Up -- Quicksilver Rises-- Codliver Oil Higher and Stronger -- Menthol Strong

[Because of the embargo on exports of gold, quotations on many articles are constantly being changed and those on most articles of foreign origin are subject to cable acceptance.]

Foreign market exchanges were uniformly strong and higher last week. The rise at times bordered on the sensational, the dollar declining to the lowest point in values since the country passed off of the gold standard. The increase in values of foreign currencies buoyed the prices for all imported articles and the local quotations for many of them were much stronger. Demand in the spot market held up very well, especially mention being made of the situation in seasonable items.

Oil soluble chlorophyl was not obtainable last week owing to the fact that numerous lots had been detained by Federal authority and prominent sellers were also having trouble over the manner in which parcels had been labeled in the past. There is no lack of stocks in the hands of some sellers, but the trouble anent labeling has prevented deliveries and sent prices higher and to an entirely nominal position.

Magnesia products were stronger and carbonate sold at higher levels in keeping with the rise in replacement costs because of the increased value of foreign currencies quoted in terms of United States dollars. Peroxide was also higher. Calcined magnesia was unchanged, but the tendency was upward.

Quicksilver rose sharply and the market had an exceptionally strong tone throughout the period. This tone did not communicate itself to the mercurial group. Prominent manufacturers kept the mercurial schedule unchanged, thus discouraging production in some quarters and making competition unprofitable to some who had disturbed the price position for some time past.

Milk products were stronger and higher. Failure of flood production to come this year caused an undersupply of raw material and made for a reduced output of albumen and milk powder. No quotations were obtainable on albumen and those for powder were higher.

Soda cacodylate and hydroxide were advanced. The replacement cost was higher in each instance and demand was more than sufficient to support a higher level of values. Terpin hydrate reflected the increased cost to manufacture the material from raw materials at current quotations. Codliver oil was up owing to the much smaller production abroad and the much higher cost of Norwegian exchange. Imported tartaric acid was 33 points higher in price because of the advance in Italian exchange. Crude methanol and natural methyl acetone were advanced. Third quarter alcohol prices will be those ruling in the second quarter, except that those for C. D. No. 5 are for spot delivery only.

Acid, Benzoic.—The U.S.P. material moved in fair volume, but on the whole the position of the article was not much improved over the situation for a number of weeks past. Inquiry was only moderately active and sales covered prompt requirements only in most instances.

Acid, Boric.—A routine movement in somewhat better volume was noted. Prices were on the low side, but competition has served to keep them stabilized for a long time past. Stocks were ample in all respects.

Acid, Citric.—Arrival of much more seasonable weather brought out an increase in interest in this material. Sales volume mounted conservatively, giving the market a firm undertone throughout the period. Prices were well maintained. Production was ample to meet all requirements.

Acid, Lactic.—Since the recent advance in prices for U.S.P. acid the movement has become fairly active and consumption has gained moderately over that current prior to the rise in values. Undertones were very steady last week. Supplies were moderate in size, nothing like an important surplus existing here.

Acid, Rincinoleic. — A prominent quarter offered the article as low as 20c. per pound. As to seller, the range was to 28c. Demand was routine and in keeping with recent consumption of the material.

Acid, Tartaric.—Because of a sharp rise in Italian exchange, the cost to import this item was higher last week. The price in lire for shipment was 230 lire per 100 pounds. Based on lire at 6.30c. late last week, imported tartaric acid for shipment was priced at 14.49c. per pound, c.i.f. in bond, equal to 22.49c. duty paid. In the previous week, the prices were 14.16c. per pound in bond, or 22.16c. duty paid. The spot price was 240 lire, or 23.12c. per pound. Prices for domestic acid were 20½c. per pound for crystals and 20c. per pound for powder and granular material. Seasonable weather improved demand materially throughout the week. Orders for substantial quantities flowed to the domestic producers, creating a very firm undertone.

Albumen.—Milk albumen was still not quoted in this market. The usual flush flow of milk at this season of the year has not materialized, and the result has been that production of this item has been difficult and in a volume not permitting a free and open market price for the material.

Alcohol. — Prices for the third quarter of the year were officially announced late last week. As expected for several weeks, the schedule is that which prevailed in the first two quarters of the year, except that prices for C. D. No. 5 are for spot delivery only. Demand for alcohol pursued a quiet course during the past week; there was little change in volume. However, considering the season of the year, the situation was fairly satisfactory, there being far less quiet and undercover shading of prices than has prevailed in similar seasons of the year in the past. Corn, as a raw material for alcohol production, was somewhat lower than last week, but no change in quotations for blackstrap molasses was noted. Quotations for denatured alcohol to be delivered during the period April 1 to June 30, 1933, are as follows:—

	Cents per gallon.
•C. D. No. 5, drums, car lot	38.5
5 to 9 drums	44.5
1 to 4 drums	46.5
S. D. No. 1, tanks	30.4
drums, car lots	34.6
9 to 19 drums	40.6
20 drums	36.6
1 to 4 drums	42.6
barrels, car lots	37.6
5 to 19 barrels	43.6
1 to 4 barrels	45.6

• Credit of 1c. per gallon given on purchases of car lots or more. Prices for spot delivery only.

Barbital.—Import costs tended upward in keeping with exchange and only absence of normal consuming demand kept quotations without change locally. The market was very firm in undertone and the tendency in spot quotations was upward.

Barium Sulphate.—Material used for X-ray purposes had a steady and well sustained movement throughout the period. Prices were firm at 10c. to 11c. per pound and virtually no competition in terms of price shading was current locally.

Bay Rum.—Consumption on the part of barber supply houses showed appreciable gain because of seasonable influences. Also, replacement costs had an upward tendency. Quotations were 65c. to 70c. per gallon, firm and well maintained.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Chlorophyl, oil soluble, 35c. per lb.
Cocoa butter, ¾c. per lb.
Codliver oil, $1 per bbl.
Iodine, tincture, 25c. per gal.
Lead chloride, pure, 3c. per lb.
Magnesia carbonate, ¼c. per lb.
Magnesia peroxide, 20c. per lb.
Methyl acetone, natural, 10c. per gal.
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, car lots, 1c. per lb.
spray, car lots, 1c. per lb.
unskimmed, roller, car lots, 1c. per lb.
spray, car lots, 1c. per lb.
Quicksilver, $1.50 per flask.
Soda cacodylate, $1 per lb.
Soda hydroxide, USP, sticks, 3c. per lb.
Terpin hydrate, 2c. per lb.
Tartaric acid, imported, 33 points.

Reduced

None.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from thirty-five typical drugs and fine chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
174.1	174.1	174	173.9

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Current prices on drugs and fine chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

CAFFEINE ALKALOID

Anhydrous and U. S. P.

"Sanka Brand"

Manufactured by

Sanka Coffee Corporation

Brooklyn, N. Y.

• • •

QUININE

Sulphate and Minor Salts

CINCHONINE - CINCHONIDINE - QUINIDINE

and their Salts

"MAARSSEN" BRAND

Manufactured by

N. V. Nederlandsche Kininefabriek

"AMSTERDAM" BRAND

Manufactured by

Amsterdamsche Chininefabriek

• • •

Exclusive Distributors

R. W. GREEFF & CO., Inc.

10 EAST 40th STREET NEW YORK CITY

fine HEYDEN chemicals

Formaldehyde Para Formaldehyde

Hexamethylenetetramine

Sodium Benzoate Benzoic Acid

Benzaldehyde Benzyl Chloride

Bromides Creosote Guaiacol

Acetyl Salicylic Acid Salicylic Acid

Sodium Salicylate Methyl Salicylate Minor Salicylates

Glycerophosphates Silver Salts

HEYDEN CHEMICAL CORPORATION

50 UNION SQUARE NEW YORK

180 N. Wacker Drive, Chicago

Factories:

Garfield, N. J. Perth Amboy, N. J.

Bismuth Metal and Salts.—Metal was firm. Demand was said to be steady and for quantities at times slightly in excess of the call in recent weeks. Salts reflected a steady tone in all directions. While competition was fairly active in a few items, it was not a factor in the majority of the group. Demand for salts was also very steady.

Borax.—Glass makers have been somewhat more liberal buyers of this item as business with them has undergone an increase of considerable proportions and they have been forced to take on moderately larger quantities of raw materials. Prices for borax were steady and considered to be very low.

Caffeine.—Limited gains in sales were recorded with the arrival of more seasonable weather and the consequent raising of demand for some products into which this item goes. Prices were mainly firm with production about equal to the calls from manufacturing consumers.

Castor Oil.—Raw material was very firm, giving an improved tone to the castor oil market. Movement has been fairly active at unchanged quotations.

CHICAGO, June 8.—Castor oil remains quite steady and firm, but unchanged in price. Buying is fair. Drug houses are taking out some material, but do not appear to be anticipating their needs far in advance, despite feeling in some quarters that higher prices are due. Ruling prices are:—No. 1, drums, car lots, 9⅜c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 10½c.; barrels, car lots, 9⅝c.; barrels, less than car lots, 10¾c.; five-gallon tins, 11¾c.; one-gallon tins, 13¾c.; No. 3, drums, car lots, 8⅞c.; drums, less than car lots, 10c.; barrels, car lots, 9⅛c.; barrels, less than car lots, 10¼c.

Chlorophyl. — Prices are nominal. Because of the detention of numerous arrivals and difficulties concerning the labeling of the product for sale to manufacturing consumers. Leading sellers of the material are unable to make deliveries at the present time. The price for oil soluble material was $1.50 per pound, nominal. Alcohol soluble material was no longer offered in prominent quarters.

Cocoa Butter. — Demand was not very active, undergoing a seasonable contraction. Prices were higher at 11¼c. to 11½c. per pound for car lot quantities in bulk. This movement reflected strength and higher prices for raw material.

Codliver Oil. — Prices were advanced to $23 to $25 per barrel and the tendency late in the week was to make the market lowest at $24. This development was caused by the stronger primary market, the smaller production this year, and the substantial advance in Norwegian exchange.

Corn Syrup.—Though raw material was down somewhat during the past week, prices for syrup retained a firm undertone and demand was said to be well maintained at recent volume. Production is being taken out fairly promptly and the situation was still one of considerable strength.

Cream of Tartar. — Competition from imported goods was rendered still more difficult by reason of sharp advance in exchange on the European markets. Domestic producers were fairly busy as they received most of the orders current during the week. Prices were firmer.

Glycerin. — The market held firmly throughout the period. Sellers were reserved so far as long term contracts were concerned owing to the rising tendency in production costs. Prompt delivery business was fairly good, giving support to the price structure in every way. Crude was firm at quoted prices, but buyers were not always disposed to meet sellers' views. A similar situation ruled in dynamite glycerin.

CHICAGO, June 8.—C. p. glycerin holds quite firm, and is in good demand, although the price advance which had been talked by some has not materialized. Dynamite is strong at current quotations. Other grades hold their own despite the fact this is not the real season for glycerin. Crude is strong. Ruling prices are:—Dynamite, 8½c. to 8¾c. per pound; soaplye crude, 80 percent basis, 5¼c. to 5½c.; c. p., car lots, 9¾c. to 10c.; c. p., returnable drums, 10¼c.; saponification, 88 percent basis, 5¾c. to 6¼c.

Iodine.—Prices for tincture of iodine were advanced 25c. per gallon, making the market $3.25 per gallon in barrels. Exchange advanced sharply last week, increasing the cost of crude iodine for replacement. Based on sterling exchange at $4.10 last week, the price for crude iodine, reckoned from the base quotation of £1, 5s. per kilo, would be approximately $2.33 per pound. This compared with $2.27 per pound in the previous week and $2.23 two weeks ago. Potash iodide was very firm, but no advance in quotations was announced.

Lead Chloride. — Pure lead chloride was advanced to 49c. per pound. Production costs were materially higher and were reflected in the new quotation for this item. Demand was routine and mainly on account of smaller buyers of the article.

Magnesia.—Advance in foreign exchange has brought a rise in spot quotations for carbonate. Prices became 6c. to 6¼c. per pound for technical and 8½c. to 9c. for U.S.P. material. Calcined magnesia was unchanged, but the market was materially stronger as the replacement costs tended upward. Imports of carbonate into United States in 1932 increased about 39 percent in quantity over 1931. At the same time the unit value declined from $0.056 per pound to $0.0319 a pound. The bulk of the imports of this product comes from Great Britain, while that of highest unit value is from Italy, as shown by the following data:

	Pounds.	Value.
Great Britain	748,356	$22,622
Germany	25,347	1,040
Italy	11,263	1,082
Austria	5,750	493
Japan	266	10
Totals	790,982	$25,247

Magnesia Peroxide. — Replacement costs were up and higher quotations were established on the 15 percent material. Quotations were $1.20 to $1.25 per pound.

Menthol. — Following some slight weakness caused by competition earlier in the week, the market was established on a much firmer basis toward the close of the period. Quotations were lowest at $3 per pound, but some quarters asked as high as $3.25. The strengthening of the position was caused mainly by a rise of about 10 percent in exchange. Demand was not especially active, but the local holders were without large stocks, and hence the undertone was fairly strong.

Mercurials. — Underlying strength prevailed in the market was kept under compression by competitive conditions. The tendency was to discourage production in some quarters, competition, especially in the oxides, having been intense by reason of the larger output of the material.

Methanol.—Prices for crude methanol were 5c. higher at 25c. per gallon. Denaturing grade was very firm at the recent rise to 40c. per gallon. Other kinds of methanol were steady at unchanged prices. The quotations on crude had been nominal at 20c. per gallon for some time, as practically nothing had been sold.

Methyl Acetone.—Prices for natural methyl acetone were advanced 10c. per gallon Friday, making tanks 50c. per gallon; car lots, drums, 52c.; less than car lots, drums, 54c. Quotations for synthetic material remained at 43c. per pound in tanks, 45c. for car lots, drums, and 47c. for less than car lots, drums.

Milk Powder.—Failure of flush production of milk this year has caused a steady strengthening of the market for powder, as production has not been up to normal in the absence of ample supplies of raw material. Quotations were higher, as follows:—Skimmed, roller, car lots, 6½c. per pound; less than car lots, 7c. to 7½c.; spray, car lots, 7c.; less than car lots, 7½c. to 8c.; unskimmed, roller, car lots, 15c.; less than car lots, 16c. to 17c.; spray, car lots, 16c.; less than car lots, 17c. to 18c.

Paraldehyde. — Seasonable demand was very good, showing a gain and bringing out some latent strength in the spot market. Quotations were generally firmer on the basis of 37c. to 45c. per pound for the U.S.P. article.

Quicksilver.—Metal prices were advanced to $59 to $61 per flask and not very much metal was obtainable at the inside position. Prices for shipment goods were also advanced, reaching $39 per flask in bond, or $58 per flask duty paid. This was a $2 advance over prices prevailing in the previous trading period. Demand was said to be very good, and supplies were not overly abundant on the spot. In Europe, they were plentiful.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 5.—Trading in quicksilver was uneventful during the past seven days. Some quarters were quoting and endeavoring to maintain a slightly higher level of $57 per flask, delivered New York, but there appeared to be nothing in particular to warrant a better outlook for the market. So far as can be learned, there has been no change in the production schedule of the mines operating near here.

Quinine.—Exchange on the primary market advanced sharply last week, but the rise failed to go far enough to force a further rise in quinine quota-

Current prices on drugs and fine chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

C/P

CHEMICALLY PURE GLYCERINE U. S. P.

PROCTER & GAMBLE

Largest Producers and Refiners of

CHEMICALLY PURE GLYCERINE

Packed in drums and cans

Also other grades—Stocks in principal cities

Gwynne Building, Cincinnati, Ohio — 205 East 42nd Street, New York City

SILVER NITRATE

C. P.--U. S. P. and Reagent

FOR Glass and Mirror Makers, Platers, Photography and Medicinal use.

Supplied in 16 oz. or 100 oz. bottles

CHARLES COOPER & CO.

6 Mulberry Street New York

Works, Newark, N. J.; Established 1857

COOPER'S CERTIFIED CHEMICALS

1000 SHARES

THE NORWICH PHARMACAL COMPANY

COMMON STOCK

Manufacturers of "UNGUENTINE"

Offering involves no financing on the part of the company, but is being bought from an individual. Under sound, conservative management since 1890, the company has grown steadily. It has no bonds, preferred stock or bank loans. Products comprise 12 famous proprietary articles, all nationally known, used and advertised. Earnings in 1932 were more than sufficient to pay regular quarterly and extra dividend of $1 each per share. As of December 31, 1932, total current assets to current liabilities were in the ratio 4.41 to 1. May sales increased 27% over April of 1933. We offer and recommend this stock for investment.

Priced to Yield About 7%—Circular on Request

J. C. MUIRHEAD, Inc., HAnover 2-5520 82 Wall St., New York

DISINFECTANTS

COAL TAR — Baird's — PINE OIL

CRESOL and CRESOL COMPOUNDS

for the Wholesale Drug Trade

BAIRD & McGUIRE, Inc.

Manufacturing Chemists

HOLBROOK, MASS. ST. LOUIS, MO.

"Pattinson's" Magnesias

— Oxide

— Hydrate

— Carbonate

U. S. P. and Technical

Use

"Pattinson's" LEVISSIMA for Milk of Magnesia of superior quality. Fine suspension, pleasant taste, smooth texture and uniformity.

SCHOFIELD-DONALD COMPANY

INCORPORATED

154 Nassau Street

New York

Sole Agents for

The Washington Chemical Co. England "Pattinson's" Magnesias

The Western Chemical Co. Scotland "Thistle Brand" Magnesias

MILK SUGAR

NATIONAL BRAND

National Brand Sugar of Milk has been the standard of Quality the world over since 1883.

Powdered Granular Impalpable

NATIONAL MILK SUGAR CO., Inc.

205 E. 42nd St., New York, N. Y.

White Mineral Oils

-- GENUINE RUSSIAN IMPORTED --

Medicinal U.S.P.— Technical

All Viscosities

Low Cold Tests

S. SCHWABACHER & CO., Inc.

59 Pearl Street New York

tions. The latter were very firm, however, despite the absence of more than irregular demand for all salts.

Silvate Nitrate.—The schedule of prices since the last report at the following levels, covering quantities of 100 ounces; small lots cost from 1c. to 2c. more per ounce, and quantities of 500 ounces are quoted at about 1c. less. Comparisons of prices for bullion in New York and London are also provided.

	Per ounce		
		Bullion	
	Nitrate. Cents.	New York. Cents.	London. Pence.
Saturday	25¼	35½	19⅞
Monday	25⅝	34¾	19⅞
Tuesday	25⅞	35¼	19¼
Wednesday	26⅛	35¾	19⅞
Thursday	26⅛	36¼	19¼
Friday	26⅛	36⅛	19⅞

Soda Cacodylate.—Quotations were raised sharply to $5 to $5.25 per pound. The movement indicated a marked strengthening of the article, owing to the stronger replacement situation. Demand was very good and competition was not very aggressive.

Soda Hydroxide.—USP sticks commanded higher limits last week, selling steadily on the basis of 23¼ to 25c. per pound, according to quantity. Demand showed little improvement on the basis of the higher quotations.

Terpin Hydrate.—The market was higher, in keeping with the sharp rise in raw material prices and the consequent increase in the cost of production. The new quotation was 34c. to 35c. per pound. Demand was moderately active and little changed from recent volume.

Poisons Sought by Boys In New Sample 'Racket'

A "racket" in samples has been uncovered by Charles Pfizer & Co., fine chemical manufacturer, this city. There is no knowledge as to how general and far reaching this "racket" may be, but the situation as it was ultimately revealed indicated that, unless it be ended, serious consequences might result.

For a considerable length of time, the Pfizer company had been receiving requests for samples, but no actual orders or further display of interest developed. The number of cases in which nothing more was heard from those requesting samples aroused the curiosity of executives of the company. They began an investigation with a view of ascertaining the reason why no business had resulted.

Ultimately, it was discovered that the requests were coming from boys of high school age and younger, who usually used fictitious company names and other aliases. The youngsters asked for samples of such dangerous chemicals as corrosive sublimate and strychnine.

Knowing that, through carelessness, these samples could easily get into improper hands or be used in a way that might result in the death of innocent persons, the company is using the utmost caution in sending samples. It feels that other manufacturers of dangerous chemicals should be informed of this "racket" in order that they may prevent their products from getting into the hands of persons not legitimately entitled to have them in their possession.

Procter & Gamble Loses Claims for 'Polo' Mark

WASHINGTON, June 5, 1933.

The Procter and Gamble Company, Cincinnati, lost its claims to the trademark, "Polo," for soap by manufacturing "Poro" brand for Annie M. Malone, St. Louis, the United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals has decided.

Procter & Gamble used "Polo" on laundry soap from 1890 to 1927, and then abandoned it, while Malone began use of the mark, "Poro," on shampoo in 1923. In 1928, the court found, the private brands department of Procter & Gamble solicited and received orders for manufacturing "Poro" soap for Malone, labeling and wrapping it in its factory. The following year, and while this contract was still in effect, Procter & Gamble attempted to market a toilet soap under the brand, "Polo," and the marks are so similar that a controversy arose over their ownership. The Patent Office decided in favor of Procter & Gamble, but this finding was reversed by the court on the ground that assertion of Procter & Gamble's right to the mark would be inconsistent with its contractual relationship inasmuch as it would have destroyed the sale of the "Poro" product and have made fulfillment of the contract impossible.

Ocean Freights from Italy Raised

The West Coast of Italy Steamship Conference has issued a new tariff providing for a 10-percent increase in ocean freight rates on all westbound freight. The new rates, already in effect, will apply to merchandise shipped at the ports of Genoa, Leghorn, Naples, Syracuse, Catania, Messina, Palermo, and Milazzo.

W. D. Canaday Made Head Of Lentheric, Inc., Sales

Recognition of meritorious work has been made by E. R. Squibb & Sons, pharmaceutical manufacturer, this city, in the promotion of W. D. Canaday to be general salesmanager of Lentheric, Ins., a subsidiary, according to an official statement. Mr. Canaday, until he assumed his new duties June 1, was salesmanager of the Home Necessities Division of F. R. Squibb & Sons, and he was notably successful in that position.

W. D. Canaday

The principal offices and salon of Lentheric are at Fifty-eighth street and Fifth avenue, this city. Its sales staff covers the entire country. Mr. Canaday who plans to make a personal visit to the members of his sales organization in the near future, in discussing his plans stated:—

I am confident that with the leadership and standard of quality which characterizes the Lentheric Line, and with the steady improvement in retail business as well as the growing feeling of optimism in every section, the outlook for substantial increase in volume of Lentheric sales is exceptionally bright at this time.

"The policy of rendering every possible service to Lentheric customers and making available to discriminating users, perfumes, powders and other cosmetics and toiletries of the finest quality, will be promoted with a view to maintaining and strengthening dealer good-will everywhere.

Mr. Canaday is not a stranger to the cosmetic industry. A native of New Castle, Ind., he graduated from Harvard University in 1917. He then went to Plattsburg, was commissioned a captain of infantry and saw service in the World War until 1919 when he became affiliated with Lehn & Fink, Inc. Since then, he has been continuously and successfully associated with the production, advertising, selling and distribution of products sold in drug stores, department stores and beauty shops—a productive experience of fifteen years.

Drug Freights Changed

The New York Public Service Commission has approved the cancellation of the Rutland Railroad of the commodity rate of 34 cents per hundredweight on drugs in any quantity from New Lebanon to Barclay street, New York City, on the New York Central Railroad, and the restoration of class rates, effecting increases; effective June 15.

Pine Tree Trademark Is Approved for Two Users

WASHINGTON, June 7, 1933.

An even break on trademark registration has been given two users of a pine tree mark by decisions of the Commissioner of Patents, both based on priority in use.

The Pinetrine Company, New York, sought to register the word, "Pinetrine" (pronounced "pintreen") together with a picture of trees and hills, as a trademark for liniment and also for soap. Registration was opposed by the Pine Tree Products Company, Newport, N. H., which claimed earlier use of the mark, "Billy B. Van's Pine Tree," on cosmetic, soap, and skin ointment.

The commissioner held that the words, "pine tree," are public property, and that the prior use is entitled to registration. He determined this to be the Pinetrine Company in the case of liniment and the Pine Tree Products Company in the case of soap.

Ergoapiol Suit Dismissed

As "ergot" and "apiol" are common names of drugs, their use as a designation in the combination, "Ergot-Apiol," does not infringe rights in the name, "Ergoapiol," Justice Carew, in part V, special term, Supreme Court of New York, has ruled.

The Martin H. Smith Company, this city, proprietor of the preparation called "Ergoapiol," sued to prevent the use of the name, "Ergot-Apiol" on a similar preparation by the American Pharmaceutical Company, this city. The court held that there had been no fraud, misleading confusion, deceit, damage, or injury in the defendant's offering of its product. The fact that the wholesale price of the defendant's article is $3 a dozen, against $14 for the plaintiff's, would naturally lead druggists to push the former, the court said.

Judgment was given for the defendant, dismissing the complaint on the merits, with costs.

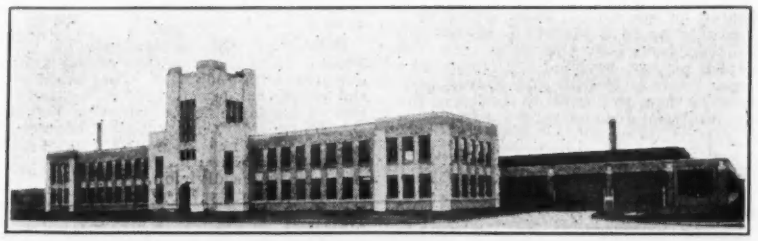
Drug Counterfeiting Bill in House

WASHINGTON, June 8, 1933.

Representative Louis Ludlow of Indiana today introduced a bill to prevent the counterfeiting of drugs in interstate commerce. The bill is a companion to one pending in the Senate, sponsored by Senator Royal S. Copeland of New York, and would prevent the labeling or packaging of any drug or medicinal product in imitation of the product of another producer or distributor.

Johnson & Johnson Expands Its Operations

Necessitated by an increased volume of business, Johnson & Johnson, manufacturer of surgical dressings and hospital supplies, New Brunswick, N. J., has leased with an option to purchase a large modern factory building in the clearing industrial district of Chicago, according to a statement issued by Robert Wood Johnson, president of the company who said that work would immediately start on the installation of machinery so that operation of the plant may be started September 1 with a force of 225 persons and an annual payroll of $500,000. Ultimately he said, the plant will employ 500 persons.



J. & J.'s New Chicago Factory

The new factory is on a 4-acre site at 4951 West 65th street, two blocks south of the Chicago Municipal Airport. An adjoining 4-acre tract has been placed under option for future expansion. The building is a modern fireproof structure built four years ago for the Temple Radio Corporation. It is 450x350 feet, and contains 150,000 square feet of manufacturing space. The original New Brunswick factories, occupying 22 acres of building with a million feet of floor space, have been operating at capacity, and the officials faced the necessity of further expansion there or in the Middle West. The company employs 1,600 people at New Brunswick.

The Chicago plant will be operated on the 5-day week plan, eight hours per day, the same policy which has been in effect here for several years. The Chicago district sales personnel will have offices in the new building. R. P. Hayden, vice-president in charge of manufacturing, stated that R. G. Humphreys, of the Johnson Suture Corporation, Chicago, a subsidiary, will be general superintendent of the Chicago operation, and Roy Hawthorne of New Brunswick, plant manager. D. J. Schiffeneder is Midwestern sales manager at Chicago.

Mr. Johnson said that $500,000 will be spent for new, modern machinery and equipment, much of it from designs of the company's own engineers. All the important products of the company will be made in Chicago, including hospital dressings, dental supplies, surgical cotton, gauze, adhesive, bandages, baby powder and soap, sanitary napkins, industrial cotton, suspensories and filter disks for dairymen.

Johnson & Johnson was established in 1886. The concern today has factories in Canada, England, South Africa, Australia, Argentina and Brazil. Its officers are:—President, Robert Wood Johnson; vice-president, J. Seward Johnson; vice-president and general sales manager, Arthur R. Clapham; vice-president in charge of hospital division, E. E. Dickson; vice-president in charge of manufacturing, R. P. Hayden; vice-president in charge of merchandising, T. E. Hicks; treasurer, C. A. McCormick; F. A. Cosgrove, secretary.

A.P.M.A. Meeting Plans Replete with Features

Replete with special papers on a variety of important trade topics as well as subjects of general interest, the program which has been prepared for the annual convention of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association at the Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago, June 21 to 23, inclusive, will also provide for time for attendance at the Century of Progress as well as other entertainment. There will be several matters of supreme importance discussed at the sessions, these including consideration of the code of ethics and fair trade practice regulation of the drug industry, consideration of the proposed change in the food and drug laws, and discussion of the Drug Institute. It is also expected that A. Kiefer Mayer, one of the organizers of the Drug Institute, will be present and address the meeting.

Following is the formal program which has been arranged:—

General Program

Wednesday, June 21

9.00 a. m.—Report of committee on time and place of meeting, H. B. Johnson, chairman.

Report of associate members and entertainment committee, J. A. Berninghaus, chairman.

Report of membership committee, E. H. Hessler, chairman.

Report of memorial committee, B. L. Maltbie, chairman.

Reception of delegates from other associations.

Review and progress report of committee on pensions and insurance, Elots Frosst, chairman.

Review and progress, report of committee on returned goods, R. R. Patch, chairman.

Report of legislative committee, C. D. Smith, chairman.

Appointment of auditing, nominating and resolutions committee.

Report of secretary.

Report of treasurer.

Address of president.

2.00 p. m.—Medical and Pharmaceutical Trends; presiding officer, Charles Wesley Dunn.

Opening address, Charles Wesley Dunn.

"The Future of Medicine," Charles J. Whalen, M. D., editor of Illinois Medical Journal.

"Medical Economics," R. G. Leland, M. D., director of Bureau of Medical Economics, American Medical Association.

"Pharmaceutical Products of the Future," Paul Nicholas Leech, M. D., secretary, Council of Pharmacy and Chemistry, American Medical Association.

"Medical Practice in 1950," H. Sheridan Baketel, M. D., editor, Medical Economics.

Thursday, June 22

9.00 a. m.—Report of committee on distribution costs, Carl N. Angst, chairman.

"Facts, Figures, and Findings," Paul Klemtner.

Report of committee on sales promotion, S. W. Fraser, chairman.

"Pharmaceutical Advertising," L. G. Maison, M. D., president, Professional Advertising, Inc.

Friday, June 23

9.00 a. m.—Report of committee on sales problems, M. J. Brown, chairman.

Round table discussion on "Salesmen's Sample Cases," opened by M. J. Brown.

"Selling for Profits," Carle M. Bigelow, president, Bigelow, Kent, Willard & Co., Boston, Mass.

"A Plan of Training Salesmen and Selecting the Correct Men to Be Trained," R. F. Spalding, G. D. Searle & Co.

"Increasing Profits Through Sales Research," A. D. Brush, director, sales research and planning, Abbott Laboratories.

Report of auditing committee.

Report of resolutions committee.

Election and installation of officers.

Entertainment Features

Wednesday Afternoon

Tea at the home of John G. Searle, Glencoe, Ill.; cars to be provided for the ladies so that they can motor through Chicago's north shore and suburbs and return to the hotel in time for preparation for the evening's entertainment.

Wednesday Evening

8.00 p. m.—Dinner party, floor entertainment, and dancing, given complimentary to all those in attendance at the meeting. This will be the only opportunity for the entire association to gather together at one time for social recreation. Tables can be arranged for groups of six, eight, or ten.

Wednesday and Thursday Afternoon

The G. D. Searle & Co. and the Abbott Laboratories will be glad to welcome any members who wish to inspect their plants on either of these afternoons.

British Glycerin Imports Increase

British imports of glycerin in the first quarter of this year totaled 14,690 hundredweights, valued at $18,860, compared with 6,814 hundredweights, valued at $9,568, imported in the first quarter of 1932. This year's imports comprised 12,715 hundredweights of crude glycerin and 1,975 hundredweights of distilled. Exports were lower this year, totaling 40,154 hundredweights, valued at $79,158, against 59,187 hundredweights, valued at $111,088, in the 1932 period. The exported glycerin, this year, consisted of 38,747 hundredweights of distilled and 1,427 hundredweights of crude.

W.S.Grays to Observe Their Marital Jubilee

Fifty years ago, in the June 13, 1883, issue of the REPORTER the following notice was printed:—

Wedding bells will ring tomorrow evening in honor of the marriage of Mr. William S. Gray, the popular broker, who upon that occasion will be one of the principals in the most important transaction he has ever been party to. Mr. Gray will receive the congratulations of a very large circle of his mercantile friends, with which, we beg, he will consider that the hearty wishes of the REPORTER are mingled. After the manner of brokers, Mr. Gray has been slow to "give up" the name of the other principal,

W. S. Gray

but the announcement before us shows it to be Miss Kinney, daughter of Mr. J. L. Kinney of this city.

Another announcement came to the REPORTER last week. It was a gold-bordered card on which was inscribed gold lettering reading as follows:—

Mr. and Mrs. William Steele Gray, at home, Saturday, the seventeenth of June, from four until seven o'clock, Graystone, Greenwich, Connecticut.

The William S. Grays are to observe their golden wedding anniversary and have invited a wide circle of friends to join them in celebrating the fiftieth milestone of their wedded life.

Mr. Gray celebrated the completion fifty years of business life January 1, 1930, and on that occasion he said that he would like nothing better than to do the work of those fifty years over again. Last week fifty years of married life filled his thoughts; fifty years with a constant companion who gave him courage when it was needed, who shared trials and success with equal equanimity, and who stands at his side in the sunset years of life as a symbol of all that is best for a man to have.

William S. Gray was born in the north of Ireland, February 22, 1856. At the age of fourteen, he landed on the shores of the United States to seek his future and fortune in the land of unequaled opportunity. On completing his education, he entered the business world as a broker in chemicals on January 1, 1880.

The young man of 24 years opened his office at 103 Maiden Lane, at that time the center of the chemical business in New York city. The beginning was humble; just an office, a desk, and a chair; but in that chair before the desk sat a man of engaging personality, contagious enthusiasm and a high determination to succeed if hard, unremitting and intelligent work should prevail. His motto was "fair play and fair dealing," and with that as his compass, he soon steered his commercial venture into a large harbor of success.

The company had no capital in 1880, but in 1885 Mr. Gray had no difficulty in capitalizing his company for $250,000, which was later raised to $500,000, and which is the present capital of the house. The business done in the year of 1880 was negligible, but in 1929 the company did $12,000,000 worth of merchandizing. The major expansion of the organization came with the World War. The tremendous call for chemicals found William S. Gray & Co. well prepared and in a position of exceptional opportunity to serve his customers. The personnel increased steadily during the war period, and Mr. Gray's genius for selecting the right men for particular jobs led to the creation of a splendid sales and business organization. Mr. Gray has become identified with many strong enterprises during his business life. His own company is rated well over $1,000,000.

His town house is at 280 Park avenue and his summer home is "Graystone," at Greenwich, Conn. He was on the board of governors of the Drug and Chemical Club from 1902 to 1908; was vice-president in 1903, serving until 1907, when he became president. Other clubs and organizations to which he belongs are:—The Union League Club, the Lotus Club, the Chemists' Club, the Round Hill Country Club, the Indian Harbor Yacht Club, the Uptown Club, the Fifth Avenue Association and the New York Chamber of Commerce. He is an Episcopalian, being a communicant in St. Thomas' church, this city.

Narcotic Law for N. J. Is Signed by Gov. Moore

TRENTON, N. J., JUNE 6, 1933.

Governor A. Harry Moore today signed a new State narcotic law which follows very closely the proposed uniform State narcotic law which has been urged for adoption by all the States of the country. The New Jersey statute, however, included practically all of the changes proposed by the National Drug Trade Conference and in most of its provisions it is similar to the New York State narcotic law recently signed by Governor Lehman.

Under the definition in the New Jersey statute, narcotic drugs include coca, opium and cannabis and their compounds, derivatives and preparations. All manufacturers and wholesalers of narcotics must obtain a license from the State Department of Health. The fee for such license is $50.00 renewable annually for $5.00.

Records must be kept of all narcotic drugs produced, received and disposed of.

Compliance with the requirements of the Harrison law exempts physicians and pharmacists from further record keeping under the State act. They are not required to obtain State licenses. The use of Federal narcotic order blanks is permitted. The term "apothecary" used in the uniform bill and incorporated in most State laws to cover both registered pharmacists and unregistered owners of pharmacies is not used in this act. In lieu thereof the terms "pharmacist" and "pharmacy owner" are used to designate registered pharmacists and unregistered owners of pharmacies.

Physicians' and veterinarians' prescriptions must be dated and signed by the prescriber on the day when issued and must bear the full name and address of the patient or owner of the animal for whom the narcotic drug is prescribed and the full name, address and registry number under the Federal Narcotic Law of the prescriber.

Exemptions are the same as in the Harrison act for opium and its derivatives, and the exemption for cannabis is "not more than one-half of a grain of extract of cannabis nor more than one-half of a grain of any more potent derivative or preparation of cannabis to the fluid or avoirdupois ounce". Records of the sale of exempted narcotic preparations must be kept. In addition to the records required under the Federal act, the New Jersey act requires keeping a record of narcotic drugs lost, destroyed or stolen.

Possession by a person for whom narcotic drugs have been prescribed is limited to possession in the container in which it was delivered by the person selling or dispensing it.

The Department of Health is authorized to dispose of confiscated narcotic drugs but must keep a record of all such drugs received and disposed of.

The forging of prescriptions and obtaining of narcotics under false pretenses is made a violation of the act. Licenses issued by the Department of Health may be revoked for cause. The Department of Health and county prosecutors are required to enforce the act. Violations constitute a high misdemeanor.

Druggists May Be Rid of 'Liquor Dealer' Designation

WASHINGTON, June 7, 1933.

The bill to change the name of the retail liquor dealers' stamp tax to "medicinal spirits stamp tax" was favorably reported to the house today by the committee on ways and means.

At present this tax is applied only to retail druggists dispensing medicinal liquor, and its name is objectionable to many pharmacists. The committee felt that the name would be particularly confusing in view of the recent liberalization of the prohibition laws. A similar bill came close to being enacted during the last session of Congress, but died in the legislative jam at adjournment.

L. W. Gillette Denied Use of Name on Soap

WASHINGTON, June 5, 1933.

The Patent Office was right in refusing Lewis W. Gillette registration of his name as a trademark for shaving cream, it was decided today by the United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals.

Registration was opposed by the Gillette Safety Razor Company, which uses the same name on razors, shaving brushes, and shaving soap. L. W. Gillette claimed the right to use his own name on a product if written in a distinctive fashion, but the court held that this right is not present where confusion in trade would result, as it determined would be likely in this case.

Keim Is Promoted to Be E. R. Squibb Vice-Pres.

Several important changes have been made in the executive personnel of E. R. Squibb & Sons, including a number of promotions of long-time employees.

R. D. Keim

After thirty years of continuous affiliation with Squibb, R. D. Keim has been elected vice-president and director of sales for the company. Previously he had been general sales manager, and he was the company's first salesman and subsequently its first branch manager when the company opened its first branch office in Chicago.

Mr. Keim has been associated with the company since 1904, when he joined it as a salesman, which position he filled until 1912, when he was made branch manager at Chicago, staying there until 1917, when he was promoted to be the company's general sales manager.

He will be fifty-four years in August, is a native of Newark, N. J., is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, previously having been educated in the German-American Academy in Jersey City, and German and High School, Louisville, Ky.

Mr. Keim has been one of the most forceful executives of the drug trade in the promotion of good ethics, sound business practices and activities for general welfare and prosperity of the trade, with the result that he today is regarded in the trade as an outstanding example of leadership in the drug industry. Recognition of this attribute has now been given by the company with which he has so long been associated, and it has been expected that he will go further as a leader of the drug industry, according to members of the trade.

J. C. Hearn

In announcing the promotion of Mr. Keim, a statement was made by Carleton H. Palmer, president of E. R. Squibb & Sons, which said:

In this new office, Mr. Keim will have greater freedom to devote himself to the formulation of constructive plans and policies which in the present time of rapidly changing business conditions and opporunities may be vital to the continued prosperity of our house.

Following the statement of Mr. Palmer as to the elevation of Mr. Keim, another announcement was made to the effect that Mr. Keim's successor as general sales manager would be Joseph C. Hearn. Mr. Hearn has been for several years the sales manager of the company's vitamin and petrolatum products sales division.

Muller Denied Patent On Carbonating Process

WASHINGTON, June 5, 1933.

The United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals has upheld the Patent Office in denying a patent to Fred W. Muller for a process of making carbonated beverages by first carbonating the water and then mixing it with syrup under pressure.

Muller claimed that this is an improvement over the Humphrey patents, which cover mixing water and syrup first and then carbonating, but the court pointed out that the Humphrey patents claim as their distinctive feature the deviation from what was declared to be the older method of carbonating the water before mixing.

Camphro-Salyl Duty Ruling

Camphro-salyl has again been held by the United States Customs Court to be a medicinal compound dutiable at 25 percent. This ruling was made May 5 by the first division of the court on protest by Fraisse Laboratories, this city, against a classification as a coaltar product dutiable at 7 cents per pound and 45 percent. Following a similar earlier ruling the Bureau of Customs instructed collectors to classify the article as a coaltar product.

Photographic Gelatin May Be Classified as Edible

Photographic gelatin if edible in fact takes the duty rate for edible gelatin, the United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals decided in a case involving an importation by Paul Puttmann.

The tariff act of 1930 classifies gelatin into edible gelatin, and gelatin not specially provided for, and in each classification there are two duty brackets, based on value, with the duty on the edible higher than the other when valued at less than 40 cents per pound, but lower than the other when valued at more than 40 cents per pound.

The importation in question was invoiced as technical and photographic gelatin, valued at more than 40 cents per pound, and was labeled inedible. However it was proved that it was not used for photographic purposes but was used by the chef of a New York hotel for food purposes. Domestic manufacturers testified that their photographic gelatin is suitable for food and often of higher grade than that sold for food uses.

The government contended that, in drafting the law, Congress had knowledge that there are three grades of gelatin, technical, edible, and photographic, and that the gelatin paragraph was written to provide different rates of duties for the three kinds.

The court held, however, that Congress provided for only two kinds, edible and other, and that when photographic gelatin is in fact edible it should be classed as such for duty purposes.

Olive Oil as Lubricant Being Considered by Italy

Italy has under serious consideration the possibility of using olive oil for lubrication purposes in order to cut down expenditure on imported lubricants. During last year Italy purchased from abroad 378,493 metric centals of first-grade olive oil, of which 170,082 metric centals came from Greece, and she sold abroad 337,861 metric centals, 159,927 of which went to the Argentine. For the purpose of lubrication second-grade olive oil will be used: last year 114,652 metric centals of this kind of oil were exported, principally to the United States, while imports were reduced to a minimum.

Mineral lubricating oils imported into Italy last year totaled 664,785 metric centals, of which 488,678 metric centals came from the United States.

Dr. Kelly to Be Honored

Dr. E. F. Kelly, secretary of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and a member of the faculty of the School of Pharmacy, University of Maryland, will receive an honorary degree of doctor of science from Temple University, Philadelphia, at the commencement exercises of that institution to be held on June 15. The distinction will be conferred upon Dr. Kelly in recognition of his services in the field of pharmacy. Dr. Kelly, in addition of the positions named, holds that of lecturer in pharmacy at the Johns Hopkins Medical School, is secretary of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association, chairman of the House of Delegates of the American Pharmaceutical Association, vice-chairman of the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties, a member of the Pharmaceutical Syllabus Committee and a member of the Revision Committee of the United States Pharmacopoeia. He is a North Carolinian, but has lived in Baltimore for a number of years.

American Commercial Alcohol Offer

The American Commercial Alcohol Company has issued to stockholders rights to subscribe to new stock of the company in the ratio of 1 new share for each 5 old shares held by the subscriber. The shares are priced at $20 each and a total of 38,900 will be issued, bringing in to the company the sum of about $800,00 of which $794,000 will be used to pay off bank loans of that amount.

Bismuth Duty Ruling

Bismuth, classified for duty at 35 percent ad valorem under paragraph 22 of the tariff act has been held dutiable at 25 percent under paragraphs 5 and 23. The ruling was made May 3 by the first division of the United States Customs Court in protests by the J. Doak Company, Cleveland.

The American Medicinal Spirits Corporation, Louisville, has purchased land, and will start work soon on a new 50,000-barrel warehouse building at the R. E. Wathen Company plant in Louisville.

The Walgreen Company, chain drug store operator, Chicago, reported May sales amounting to $3,643,406 as against $3,704,095 in May, 1932, being a decrease of 1.6 percent. For the first five months of 1933 the total sales were $17,421,627 as against $19,656,997 in the like period of last year, being a decrease of 11.4 percent for the period.

Farm-Product Alcohol As Motor Fuel

Michigan University Professor of Chemical Engineering Discusses Various Phases of Proposal

In a paper entitled "Agricultural Alcohol in American Motor Fuels," read May 18 at the Tulsa meeting of the American Petroleum Institute, Dr. George Granger Brown, professor of chemical engineering at the University of Michigan sought to clear up the confusion which appears, as he saw it, to prevail in recent comment on both sides of this momentous economic question.

Professor Brown's conclusion did not fully support the arguments that the proposal to compel the use of farm-product alcohol in motor fuel has a great economic promise. His paper follows:—

Introduction

The inclusion of alcohol in motor fuel is not a new idea having been attempted voluntarily at one time or other in practically every country. The important American experiment took place in 1921 in the Baltimore district. But now there are six bills[1] before Congress proposing to compel the use of agricultural alcohol in gasoline by imposing a tax of 5 to 10 cents per gallon on all gasoline not containing the required percentage of alcohol; and the question of agricultural alcohol in motor fuel becomes important to every user, producer, and marketer of motor fuel, as well as to the farm and alcohol industries.

Clearly the object of the proposed legislation is not that which has been advanced in favor of similar legislation in other countries, namely the development of the domestic source of motor fuel, the protection and development of the domestic alcohol industry, and a means of governmental revenue; but simply to relieve the farmer of his distress by removing a part of his products and converting it to liquid fuel. This object should be clearly kept in mind in any discussion of the alcohol motor fuel question.

Arguments by both proponents and opponents have frequently been characterized by careless treatment or by complete neglect of the facts; as if the question were purely of partisan politics rather than economics. The assertions and test data reported in the current literature appear completely confused, particularly to the reader who is not thoroughly familiar with the questions under discussion and competent to select the wheat from the chaff.

In many cases the confusion is caused by the neglect of the writer to differentiate between the qualities of a blend containing from 5 to 10 percent of alcohol and those of a blend containing much higher percentages. In other cases data from inexact and meaningless experiments have been reported apparently with the object of proving a point rather than of determining the truth.

Motor Fuel as Affected by Alcohol

Ethyl alcohol grain alcohol) when pure is a colorless, pleasant-odored liquid of sweetish taste. It has a gravity of 47 deg. A.P.I. and boils at 173 deg. F. Alcohol is completely soluble in water and has such a strong affinity for water that it cannot be completely separated from water by distillation in the most efficient fractionating equipment at atmospheric pressure, even though there is a 50-degree difference in boiling points, without the addition of a third substance.

The peculiar relationship in the volatility of water-alcohol mixtures should be mentioned, because of a similar peculiarity which is evidenced in alcohol-gasoline mixtures. Although pure alcohol boils at 173 deg. and water boils at 212 deg. F. a mixture containing 95 percent of alcohol and 5 percent of water boils at a lower temperature than either of the pure substances; so that the volatility of anhydrous (or absolute) alcohol is increased by adding up to about 5 percent of water, a less volatile substance. Greater additions of water decrease the volatility or raise the boiling point.

Much the same condition is encountered when blending alcohol with most gasolines; the starting volatility of the gasoline is generally increased by adding up to about 5 or 10 percent of grain alcohol. Larger additions of alcohol to gasoline uniformly decreased the volatility or increase the temperature of initial vaporization of the blend.

Figure 1, which shows the A. S. T. M. distillation curves of different blends of alcohol with gasoline, indicates how the addition of about 5 percent of alcohol increases the volatility at the 10-percent point, but that larger additions of alcohol rapidly raise the 10-percent point until it reaches the boiling point of alcohol for those blends containing large percentages of alcohol.

This same characteristic of alcohol blends is indicated in a different manner in figure 2 which shows the vapor pressure of blends containing different percentages of alcohol.

These data will be discussed later but are given at this time to indicate one of the many sources of confusion in reporting the effect of alcohol in motor fuel. Some observers find no greater difficulty in starting with 5 or 10-percent alcohol blends, while other observers report extreme difficulty in starting cold motors on alcohol fuels. The observations may be correct in both cases, the difference being due to the different percentage of alcohol in the blend, or possibly to different atmospheric temperatures or characteristics of gasoline used.

Due to the popular interest in the subject many observations based on road tests are being made and reported by untrained observers. Road testing is a particularly difficult procedure and extreme care must be taken to have all conditions exactly the same when making comparative tests on different fuels. Unless conducted by trained observers and all pertinent data reported, such tests should usually be ignored insofar as mileage, power, and acceleration are concerned. The only value in such tests would be to indicate whether or not the same car could be run under normal conditions on the two different fuels without damage.

The following two quotations indicate the confusion brought about as the result of comparisons between tests conducted according to different procedures.

"The road tests were made with a motor temperature of 180 degrees Fah., car speed 30 miles per hour over a level road. The alcohol-gasoline blend gave 2.9 miles per pint; commercial antiknock gasoline 3.2 miles per pint; 60-62 U. S. motor gasoline 3.175 miles per pint, and a leaded gasoline, 3.1 miles per pint."[2]

"A gasoline tractor was fitted out with a double plow while the alcohol tractor with a triple plow. A large stubble field was tilled with the following results....

"This clearly shows that the alcohol driven tractor plowed practically twice as much per hour and consumed about 40 percent less fuel. Not only did the petroleum driven tractor consume about 50 percent more fuel than the alcohol driven tractor; but also plowed about half of the acreage of the alcohol driven tractor."[3]

In the first group of tests the various fuels were apparently compared on the same automobile driven by the same driver over the same road, and may be of some significance for the particular conditions under which the tests were made. In the second, the alcohol was tested in an alcohol tractor equipped with a triple plow, while the gasoline was tested in a different tractor equipped with a double plow; furthermore the tests were apparently conducted by different drivers over different parts of a field. The results can have no more significance than if the comparison had been made between two different automobiles carrying different loads, driven at different speeds by different drivers over different roads. Such comparisons are absolutely valueless, except to show that gasoline may be used to drive a tractor to plow a field, and that alcohol-gasoline blends may also be used for the same purpose.

Power Output

Perhaps the power obtained from a fuel is actually of less importance than the more popular subject of economy or mileage, but it is given prior consideration at this time because there is little difference in power obtained in the same engine from the use of gasoline or alcohol-gasoline blended fuels.

The heating value of pure anhydrous alcohol is about 84,000 B.t.u. per gallon as compared with about 126,000 B.t.u. per gallon for representative gasoline. Alcohol requires much less air for complete combustion, about 9 pounds of air for 1 pound of anhydrous alcohol, as compared with about 15 pounds of air for 1 pound of gasoline. For this reason, and in spite of the low heating value of alcohol, it is possible, by supplying the engine with a richer mixture, to develop almost as much energy by the combustion of an alcohol-air mixture as by the combustion of an equal volume of gasoline-air mixture. Ricardo[4] gives the total energy liberated by combustion of 1 cubic inch of mixture giving complete combustion as 37.39 foot-pounds for 98.5-percent alcohol, and 48.4 foot-pounds in the case of a gasoline-air mixture.

The latent heat of vaporization of alcohol is almost three times that for the vaporization of gasoline. For this reason the temperature of the mixture delivered to the cylinder is usually lower when using alcohol as a fuel and this largely compensates for the discrepancy in the amount of energy that may be liberated per cubic inch of mixture, with the result that the power output of an engine is practically the same whether gasoline or alcohol-gasoline blends are used, provided the carburetor and spark are properly adjusted to give the maximum power.

If carburetor adjustment is not made, a relatively leaner mixture will be supplied with alcohol blends than with gasoline. Observations that the power output of an engine is noticeably reduced when using alcohol-gasoline blends are usually based on comparative tests in which the carburetor had not been properly adjusted, or is so designed as to be incapable of properly handling the alcohol blend. Observations that power output is increased are based on tests in which the carburetor was set for an over-rich mixture of gasoline. Proper adjustment of the carburetor must be made if best results are to be obtained.

Efficiency or Mileage

The available energy in a gallon of gasoline is approximately 50 percent more than that in a gallon of alcohol. This means a 50-percent increase in fuel consumption (or a 35-percent decrease in mileage) for the use of pure alcohol as compared with the use of gasoline.

"A gasoline working at the degree of compression ordinarily used for gasoline mixtures will, in general, require 50 percent more denatured alcohol than gasoline per brake horsepower hour."[5]

"In existing engines designed for petrol, one gallon of alcohol is equivalent to about two-thirds of a gallon of petrol."[6]

When tests are properly conducted equivalent results are invariable obtained. This means an increase in fuel consumption of 5 percent for every 10 percent of alcohol added to gasoline.

Although this increased consumption in fuel may not be noticed by many individual drivers, it will be immediately appreciated by operators of a large number of motor vehicles and the seriousness of a 5-percent increase in fuel consumption cannot be overlooked.

In many tests that have been reported the carburetor was evidently adjusted to an over-rich mixture on gasoline in order to obtain easy starting and rapid acceleration at the sacrifice of fuel economy. When a car so adjusted is operated on a blend containing 5 or 10 percent of alcohol, approximately the same mileage may be obtained by the blend as with the straight gasoline, but at a sacrifice in performance.

Antiknock Value

As a motor fuel, alcohol has a high octane number and improves the antiknock rating is cumulative in much the same manner as the effect of benzene. Although it takes 10 percent of absolute alcohol to improve the knock rating to the same degree as about 1 c.c. of lead tetraethyl, 15 percent of alcohol is approximately equivalent to 2 c.c. of lead tetraethyl, and 20 percent of alcohol is equivalent to about 3 c.c. of lead tetraethyl or about 35 percent of benzene when tested by the research method. The knock rating of alcohol is depreciated in about the same proportion as that of benzene or cracked gasoline, and these values would be somewhat reduced by the new A.S.T.M. procedure. Data in table I based on knock ratings as determined by the research method and using a motor gasoline of 66 octane as reference, indicate the approximate improvement in knock rating made possible by the addition of various percentages of alcohol, and also the increase in compression ratio, and in thermal efficiency made possible by the indicated improvement in knock rating.

By comparing the last two columns in this table it is clearly evident that the improvement in thermal efficiency that might be obtained by blending alcohol with gasoline and using engines of higher compression is not sufficient to compensate for the increase in fuel consumption caused by the lower heating value of alcohol.

The same conclusion is reached by comparing the data on pure alcohol.[8] Ricardo found that the minimum consumption at the highest useful compression ratio of each fuel was 0.533 pint per horsepower hour for 98.5 percent of alcohol and 0.435 pint per horsepower hour for a 64-gravity gasoline.

Effect of Alcohol on Volatility of Gasoline Blends

The effect of adding alcohol on the distillation and vapor pressure characteristics of gasoline is clearly shown in figures 1 and 2. Based on these data it may be stated that with blends of alcohol not exceeding 10 percent by volume there will be little noticeable difference in ease of starting or in acceleration that could be determined by road tests,[9] and whatever difference could be detected in laboratory tests would probably be compensating and of no practical significance.

If more than 10 or 20 percent of alcohol is blended with the gasoline the difficulty in starting becomes noticeable and the results of acceleration tests indicate further difficulties.

"The petrol (gasoline)-alcohol mixture cannot be used satisfactorily on a standard petrol engine.

"It is very difficult to start from cold even after priming with petrol, although the engine can be changed over to the mixture fairly easily after having been started on petrol.

"The range of mixture strength over which smooth running is obtained is extremely limited and also uneconomical. In road practice it would probably be necessary to sacrifice economy in order to gain flexibility to a rather greater extent than is necessary with petrol."[10]

"The greatest difficulty when using alcohol in alcohol-gasoline mixtures has been lack of flexibility of the engine at low speeds. Between speeds of 20 to 25 miles per hour, no difficulty has been noticed, but when, after running slowly an attempt is made to accelerate quickly, the engine gives trouble. This is particularly true when the car has been slowed down on approaching a sharp curve in the road and after the curve has been passed, an attempt is made to increase speed suddenly."[11]

The effect of 5 or 10 percent of alcohol in the motor fuel blend on the vapor pressure is indicated in figure 2 which shows an increase of about 1 to 1½ pounds in vapor pressure upon including about 10 percent of alcohol. Since this increase in vapor pressure is not accompanied by a proportionate increase in ease of starting, the blending of alcohol will increase the difficulty due to vapor lock without improving starting or accelerating conditions.

The inclusion of percentages of alcohol, greater than about 10 percent, would avoid this difficulty in vapor lock, but introduce much more serious difficulties in starting, engine performance, and in the necessity for change in design of carburetors and manifolds.

The direct evidence is that blending alcohol up to about 10 percent can be handled in modern motor cars with slight changes in adjustment and without any noticeable effect due to volatility changes except the increased susceptibility to vapor-lock.

(To be continued)

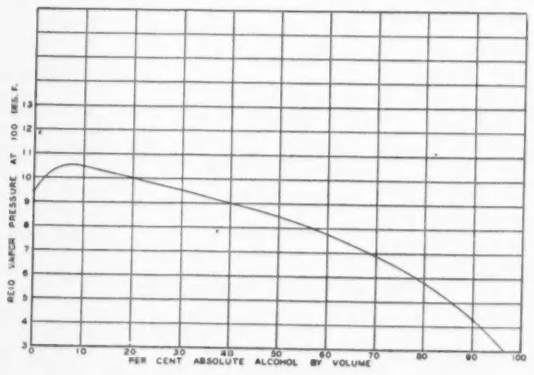


Fig. 1—A. S. T. M. Distillation Curves

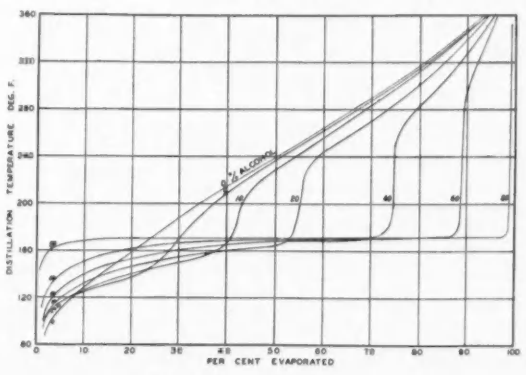


Fig 2—Vapor Pressures

Properties of Alcohol—Gasoline Blends

Table I

The Effect of Alcohol on Knockrating, Allowable Increase in Compression Ratio and Corresponding Possible Improvement in Thermal Efficiency[7]

Percent of absolute alcohol in blend.	Increase in octane number.	Percentage increase in highest useful compression ratio.	Possible percentage increase in efficiency due to increase in highest useful compression ratio.	Percentage increase in consumption due to blending of alcohol.
5%	3	2%	1%	2.5%
10%	7	5%	3%	5.0%
15%	12	9%	4.5%	7.5%
20%	15	13%	6.2%	10.0%

[1] H.R. No. 112, 1571, 1572, 1744; Senate No. 13 and 162.

[2] Dispatch from Peoria, Ill., dated March 17, in National Petroleum News, page 16, March 22, 1933.

[3] A quotation from an official report, dated July 19, 1928, by Geva Glaser to the Hungarian government, given by Dr. Henry Arnstein in Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter for April 17, 1933, page 30D.

[4] Ricardo, "The High Speed Internal Combustion Engines," 1931.

[5] Armstrong, U. S. Bureau of Mines Bulletin No. 43 "Comparative Fuel Values of Gasoline and Denatured Alcohol in Internal Combustion Engines."

[6] Transactions of the Fuel Congress, Royal Power Conference, 1928, Vol. 3, "Alcohol for Power Purposes," page 1255-71.

[7] G. G. Brown, Trans American Institute Chemical Engineers, "Natural Gasoline and Motor Fuels," Volume 20, page 15, 1927; G. G. Brown and H. E. Zuck, "Perfect Certified Knock Rating Test." The Oil and Gas Journal, January 9, 1930; G. G. Brown, Engineering Research Bulletin No. 7, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich., 1927.

[8] Ricardo, "High-Speed Internal Combustion Engines," London, 1931.

[9] G. G. Brown, "Motor Fuel Performance"—Natural Gasoline Association of America, Tulsa, Oklahoma, May, 1933.

[10] King and Manning—"Alcohol Fuels for Use in Internal Combustion Engines," Journal Institute Petroleum Technologists, Volume 15, page 350, 1929.

[11] Freeland and Cary, "Alcohol Motor Fuel from Molasses," Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, Volume 17, page 615, 1925.

Analysis of Oils and Fatty Acid Mixtures

(Continued from page 25)

By taking the mean of the two mean values mentioned above, a mean iodine-thiocyanate value per double bond is obtained. This value is very useful in simplifying the derivation of the equations for determining the individual fatty acid percentages through the use of the iodine and thiocyanate values. This is illustrated in the following equations:—

I. $O + L + Le = 100 - G$

II. $O + 2L + 3\,Le = \frac{100\,IN}{90.735} = 1.1021\,IN$

III. $O + L + 2\,Le = \frac{100\,TN}{90.735} = 1.1021\,TN$

The factors multiplying each of the symbols in equations II and III represent the number of double bonds of that particular acid that are saturated by the particular reagent. The equations, by virtue of the simplification afforded by the use of the mean value, are quite easily solved:—

Free acids: $\begin{cases} O = (100 - G) - 1.1021\ (IN - TN) \\ L = (100 - G) - 1.1021\ (2TN - IN) \\ Le = -(100 - G) + 1.1021\ TN. \end{cases}$

In accordance with the preference stated by the author at the beginning of this paper, the calculations through use of the (b) methods are to be preferred, especially since in oils involving linolenic acid, the fatty acids are necessarily prepared, and also, since the determination of the amount of unsaponifiable material makes the preparation of the acids a logical sequence. Furthermore, an analysis based on the fatty acids may be considered to be a true picture, whereas the calculations involving a return to pure triglycerides, although theoretically correct, do not present a true picture of an oil because it is composed of *mixed triglycerides*, and not a mixture of *pure triglycerides*.

The other methods embodied in this paper are not theoretically discussed inasmuch as they are all readily available and mostly well-known.

Experimental Procedure

It is wise to conduct a qualitative test on a small portion of the material to be analyzed in order to determine the possible presence of oxidized, or fish-oil types. This is done by the addition of syrupy phosphoric acid. A dark-red color with a greenish-brown cast indicates oxidized material. Fish-oil types are suggested by a dark-red color with a purplish cast. Heating will produce the characteristic fish odor if fish-oil types are present in the sample in appreciable quantities. Strong alkali is likewise indicative of either type with essentially the same results.

For the sake of maintaining a differentiation between *oil* and *fatty acids*, A and B will be used as code letters, and the tests will be indicated in the order:—A-1; B-1, etc., where *A will represent oil*, and *B will represent fatty acids*.

Analysis schemes II and III will be presented. The methods necessary for the analysis according to scheme I will be apparent by comparison with the following procedure:—

Thirty grams of material will be taken as a starting sample in each case, although with the proper care and manipulation smaller quantities can be handled, with subsequent allowances in proportions, etc., except in the case of the iodine and thiocyanate values where the sample used should always be approximately the same. Two samples of each material will be used, and the respective determinations will serve as mutual checks all through the procedure.

Determination of Water

II.A-1. Determination of the percent of water contained by the oil. A 10-gram sample is weighed from a vial by difference, and is taken up in 200 cc. of dry ether (dried by allowing to stand over anhydrous sodium sulphate or calcium chloride—or for more exact determinations, by the addition of small slivers of metallic sodium in the known manner). This ether solution is allowed to stand in a stoppered 500-cc. Erlenmeyer flask in contact with anhydrous sodium sulphate or calcium chloride overnight. The drying agent should be pure—of C.P. quality at least—for the presence of impurities might result in error due to the formation of soaps with free fatty acids present, or other sources of error might arise.

The ether solution of the oil is then transferred to a tared 200-cc. Erlenmeyer or acid flask for the purpose of removing the ether by distillation. It is best to transfer about 100-cc. of the solution, and concentrate this by distillation on a water-bath. The remaining portion of the ether solution is then transferred and likewise concentrated. Then the drying agent residue is twice extracted with 25-cc. portions of ether in order to preclude the possibility of any oil being retained by the drying agent. Individual cases may indicate the necessity of further extractions. It is well to remember that ether is quite volatile and "creeping" is likely. This can be overcome to a great extent by making the transferences through a dry filter with the aid of a glass rod. An ether wash-bottle is a great help.

When the ether solution has been concentrated as much as possible by heating on the water-bath, continued heating under the vacuum from a water-pump is resorted to. After all traces of ether have been removed, the sample is covered with an atmosphere of carbon dioxide or nitrogen, the flask stoppered and allowed to cool before being weighed.

$$\text{Water \%} = \frac{\text{Loss in weight of the sample}}{\text{Weight of sample}}$$

The sample is then set aside, under an inert atmosphere, until needed for the production of the acids to be used in the iodine, thiocyanate, and hexabromide determinations, and determination of the amount of glycerin by difference incident to the saponification necessary for the securing of the acids.

IIIB-1 Follow the same procedure as in IIA-1. The fatty acids, subsequent to the removal of the water, are set aside under an inert atmosphere subject to immediate use for the iodine, thiocyanate and hexabromide determinations.

Determination of Acid Value

IIA-2 Determination of the acid value. Two grams of the original material are weighed by difference from a vial into a 250-cc. Erlenmeyer or acid flask. Add 50-cc. of a mixture of equal parts by volume of 95 percent ethyl or methyl alcohol and C. P. benzene. (This mixture should be previously titrated to a very faint pink with dilute KOH solution, using phenolphthalein as an indicator). Phenolphthalein indicator is added and the solution is immediately titrated to a faint permanent pink color with N/10 alcoholic potash solution.

$$\text{Acid value} = \frac{\text{cc. KOH} \times 56 \times N}{\text{Wt. of sample}} = \text{mg. KOH}$$

(Where N is the normality)

This acid value is then corrected for the percent of water found in IIA-1; that is, if the amount of water is found to be 2 percent, the corrected acid value is Ac. Val./0.98.

IIIB-2 The acid value of the fatty acid mixture is determined in the same manner as IIA-2. Allowance is made for the percent of water contained by the acids, in similar fashion. On the basis of oleic acid, one-half the acid value may be taken as an estimate of the amount of fatty acids present in the sample (in percent). Comparison of the acid value with the saponification value will serve as a qualitative estimation of the presence of oxidized material, or unsaponified material (such as oil). High acid value may also indicate the presence of acids outside the 18 carbon atom series.

Determination of Saponification Value

IIA-3 Determination of the saponification number. The oil is broken down into free fatty acid salts and glycerin in the manner illustrated by the following equation:—

$$\begin{array}{lcl} CH_2OOCR & & CH_2OH \\ | & & | \\ CHOOCR & + 3\ KOH = 3\ RCOOK & + \ CHOH \\ | & & | \\ CH_2OOCR & & CH_2OH \\ 884 & 56 \quad 3 & \text{Glycerin} \\ \text{Oil} & 168 & \end{array}$$

Soaps or potassium salts of fatty acids

The molecular weight of oleic triglyceride was used in the illustration. A useful formula for calculating the amount of a standard KOH solution that should be used for the saponification value is—

$$X\ (\text{in cc.}) = \frac{\text{Wt. sample} \times 3000}{884 \times \text{Normality}}\ (\text{plus 15\% excess})$$

The 18 grams of the original material remaining after the acid value determination are weighed from a vial by difference into an 800-cc. Erlenmeyer flask, 75-cc. of N/1 alcoholic potash are accurately added from a buret, and the mixture is heated under reflux for one hour on a steam-bath. A glass funnel, from which all but one inch of the stem has been cut, serves very nicely as a reflux condenser. Two blank determinations are similarly run.

After the hour's heating, the funnel and the sides of the flask are washed with alcohol and the material after cooling somewhat, is titrated with N/1 hydrochloric acid using phenolphthalein as indicator. Oxidized or dark samples may make it difficult to determine the endpoint. In this case, back titration with the standard alkali should be resorted to.

$$\text{Sapon. Value} = \frac{\text{cc. KOH} \times 56 \times N}{\text{Wt. of sample}} = \text{mg. KOH}$$

(Where N is the normality)

This value is corrected for the percent water found in IIA-1. Immediately following the titration the soap solution is treated as in IIA-4.

IIIB-3 The saponification value of the fatty acids is illustrated by the equation—

$$\underset{282}{RCOOH} + \underset{56}{KOH} = RCOOK + H_2O$$

The molecular weight of oleic acid was used for illustration. A convenient formula for determining the number of cc. of standard KOH solution to use is

$$X\ (\text{in cc.}) = \frac{\text{Wt. of sample} \times 1000}{282 \times \text{Normality}}\ (\text{plus 15\% excess})$$

The determination is run in the same fashion as IIA-3. The soap solution is immediately treated as in IIIB-4.

Unsaponifiable Determination

IIA-4 Unsaponifiable determination. The soap solution from IIA-3 is quantitatively transferred to a separatory funnel, 35-cc. of N/1 alcoholic potash are added—also 125-cc. of water. The mixture is shaken three times with 50-cc. portions of petroleum ether (b.pt. 40-60° C.) (Note: higher boiling fractions will prove difficult to remove). After the third extraction, the soap solution is drained into a flask preparatory to IIA-5, and 6. An atmosphere of carbon dioxide or nitrogen should be maintained above the solution—and precautions against oxidation should be observed in the present determination. Shake the ether extract with dilute alkali and twice with water. Draw the petroleum ether extract into a second dry separatory funnel. This precaution removes any water that may have been occluded or carried along by the ether. From this latter separatory funnel the ether extract is drained into a tared beaker, and the amount of unsaponifiable is determined by evaporation of the petroleum ether on the water-bath, drying in an oven at 100° C. for one hour, and subsequent weighing.

$$\text{Unsap. Mat'l} = \frac{\text{Weight ether residue}}{\text{Weight of sample}} = \%$$

This value should be corrected for the percent water found in IIA-1.

IIIB-4 The unsaponifiable determination for the fatty acids is to be determined in the same fashion as IIA-4.

IIA-5—The soap solution saved from the determination IIA-4 is hydrolyzed by mild heating on the steam-bath with 10 to 15 cc. of concentrated HCl, under an inert atmosphere of carbon dioxide or nitrogen. This can be effected by fitting the flask used for the hydrolysis with a two-hole stopper equipped with an inlet and an outlet tube. The inlet tube should extend to within a short distance of the surface of the mixture. This causes a sweep of inert gas over the surface of the released fatty acids, and out through the exit tube. Three drops of methyl orange indicator are added to the water layer, which should give an acid reaction. When hydrolysis is complete, a drawn-out inlet tube is now inserted in the place of the one previously used. This is so adjusted that it extends just into the bottom layer of the contents of the flask. By bubbling of the inert gas through the mixture, and continued heating on the water-bath, most of the alcohol present is removed. When this has been accomplished, the fatty acids layer is immediately taken up in ether and washed in a separatory funnel, first with saturated brine, and then with distilled water until the washings are neutral to methyl orange. The ether solution is now dried over anhydrous sodium sulphate or calcium chloride in the same fashion as in IIA-1. Now the ether is removed from the fatty acids by distillation on the water-bath, with a final distillation under vacuum. An arrangement so as to admit an inert atmosphere through a finely drawn-out tube is often beneficial.

The liberated acids are weighed and the difference between this amount and the sample used for IIA-3 (after correction for the percentage unsaponifiable and percent water) represents the glycerin content which is calculated to percent. Subsequent to weighing, a 2-gram sample is removed for IIA-6, and the remainder set aside under an inert atmosphere until used for IIA-10.

IIA-6—An acid value is run upon the sample from IIA-5 in the same manner as in IIA-2.

IIA-7—The sample from IIA-1 is saponified—with proper changes in proportions—in the same fashion as in IIA-3. However, the soaps are not extracted for unsaponifiable material, but instead, 100 cc. of water are added and the soaps are hydrolyzed, with subsequent treatment as in IIA-5. The free fatty acids thus obtained are weighed, and after allowance has been made for the unsaponifiable, the glycerin content is determined for comparison with the value obtained in IIA-5. When not in use, the fatty acids are to be kept under an inert atmosphere to avoid oxidation. A small, stoppered vial is an excellent container for the acids, as it facilitates the weighing of small samples for the iodine and thiocyanate values.

Iodine Values

Iodine value of the above fatty acids. Weigh accurately, by difference, 0.1 to 0.15 gram of the fatty acids into a *clean, carefully dried* iodine flask. The weighing is facilitated by dropping the fatty acids from a small glass rod or small-bore tubing. For preparing the iodine flasks it is recommended that this procedure be followed in order to insure most accurate results:—The flasks should be washed with alkali solution, then after rinsing should be washed with soap and water. Further rinsings with distilled water, alcohol, and ether, followed by an hour's drying in the oven, constitutes the rest of the procedure. It should be remembered that moisture interferes with both the iodine and thiocyanate determinations. Add 10 cc. of chloroform to the sample weighed as above. Whirl the flask in order to facilitate solution. Add 10 cc. of chloroform to each of two empty iodine flasks, which shall constitute blank determinations. Now add to each flask 25 cc. of Wijs solution, place about the stopper of the flask, in the lip provided for the purpose, 5 cc. of 15-percent potassium iodide solution as a precaution against the escape of the halogen. Let the samples stand for one hour in a dark place at a temperature of from 21° to 23°C. Add 10 cc. of 15-percent potassium iodide solution and 100 cc. of water, these additions being used to rinse the stopper and lip of the flask. Titrate with N/10 sodium thiosulphate solution using starch as indicator. (Note:—Starch indicator solution is stabilized by 1 percent of salicylic acid.) The titrations of the two blank tests should agree within 0.1 cc. From the difference between the average of the titrations for the blanks, and the titrations on the samples, calculate the iodine number on the basis of the iodine equivalent of the thiosulphate solution.

$$I_2\ \text{No.} = \frac{\text{cc. thio.} \times \text{Iod. equivalent (eg.)}}{\text{Wt. of sample (corrected for unsap.)}}$$

The Wijs solution may be prepared according to any of the methods found in the literature. The following method is quite satisfactory:—The requisite quantity of iodine is dissolved in glacial acetic acid, using a gentle heat to assist the solution. The glacial acetic should have a melting point of 14.7° to 15°C., and be free from impurities. The proportions are such that 13 grams of iodine shall be present in 1000 cc. of solution. Set aside a small portion of this solution, and pass dry chlorine into the remainder until the halogen content is doubled. Ordinarily it will be found that by passing the chlorine into the main part of the solution until the characteristic color of free iodine has just been discharged, there will be a slight excess of chlorine which can be corrected by the addition of the proper amount of the unchlorinated portion so that all free chlorine is destroyed. Although the preparation presents no great difficulty, it should be done with care and accuracy in order to insure satisfactory results. There should be no appreciable excess of either iodine or chlorine over that required for the monochloride, although a slight excess of iodine does little or no harm.

IIIB-5—This determination is run in the same manner as IIA-7.

(To be continued)

British Empire States Developing Tung Trees

As a result of the determined efforts made in various parts of the British Empire to grow the tung (Chinawood) tree, considerable success has been achieved and a recent report on tung oil issued by the Imperial Institute was very encouraging.

Reports from the Federated Malay States, Australia, New Zealand (where five public companies are developing cultivation of the seed in the North Auckland district), and elsewhere indicate results of considerable promise. In all countries in South and East Africa, from the Union of South Africa to Kenya, experimental cultivation is now being undertaken, although not all the results are promising.

Oil from samples of the tung seed grown in Nayasaland, Transvaal, Assam, Dehra Dun (India), and New South Wales have been examined, and the results show that it compares favorably on the whole with Chinese oil and the American quality and satisfies the tests of the British Standards Institution.

Baltimore Production Club Meets

BALTIMORE, June 7, 1933.

The meeting held by the Baltimore Paint & Varnish Production Club June 2 was the last to take place until the Fall, though a summer entertainment is to be provided some time in July, with a committee, of which Herman Shuger is the chairman, making the arrangements. On this occasion, Mr. Wetman, of the New Jersey Zinc Company, will give a talk on "Pigments in Exterior Paints." Last Friday's session was taken up mainly with a discussion on business conditions, with no set program, and with the expression of sentiment decidedly favorable as to the latest developments in the business. T. Burch Athey, of the C. M. Athey Paint Company, the president, occupied the chair.

M. V. Dreyspool, formerly manager of sales for the Erie Steel Barrel Company, has been appointed to a similar position with the Globe Steel Barrel Company, Cleveland, Ohio. He will maintain his office at 299 Madison avenue, this city. Mr. Dreyspool is also sales manager of the drum gasket division, Goetze Gasket and Packing Company, New Brunswick, N. J.

Botanical Drugs, Spices

Volume Holds Up Well Despite Advent of the Usually Dull Season--Domestic Botanicals Collection Almost Nil--Price Advance Here and Abroad

[Because of the embargo on exports of gold, quotations on many articles are constantly being changed and those on most articles of foreign origin are subject to cable acceptance.]

Reports from all quarters indicated that business was holding up fairly well considering the fact that the season, when demand usually slows down is well underway. Volume held up well during the past week and gave a very firm undertones to quotations throughout the list. Advances in prices were numerous and confirmed the oft stated fact that small stocks, even actual scarcity, of many items assures the maintenance of a strong price structure during the period when, in most years, the market usually has an easier price-tone because of new crop influences.

Speaking of the new crop, the situation as concerns domestic botanicals is quite critical. Despite the fact that many crude drugs are stocks far smaller than normal, many of them be-

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Arnica flowers, 2c. per lb.
Balsams, Copaiba, Para, 2c. per lb.
South American, 2c. per lb.
Celery seed, 10c. per lb.
Clover tops, 3c. per lb.
Cassia, Batavia, No. 1, ¼c. per lb.
shortstick, ½c. per lb.
Clove, Madagascar, ¼c. per lb.
Zanzibar, ¼c. per lb.
Doggrass root, cut, ½c. per lb.
Digitalis, 1c. per lb.
Gentian, whole, 1c. per lb.
granular, 2c. per lb.
powder, 2c. per lb.
Hellebore, white, powdered, 1½c. per lb.
Hops, domestic, 1931 crop, 2c. per lb.
1932 crop, 2c. per lb.
Lycopodium, 1c. per lb.
Mustard seed, Dutch, yellow, ¼c. per lb.
Nutmeg, West India, ¼c. per lb.
Pepper, black, Alleppy, ½c. per lb.
Tellicherry, ½c. per lb.
red, chillies, Japanese, ¼c. per lb.
Mombassa, ½c. per lb.
Pimento, ¼c. per lb.
Rhubarb root, high dried, 1c. per lb.
Senna, pods, 1c. per lb.
T. V., No. 2, ½c. per lb.
Skullcap, Eastern, 1c. per lb.
Western, 1c. per lb.
Sabadilla seed, powdered, 3c. per lb.

Reduced

Balsams, Peru, 5c. per lb.
Tolu, 5c. per lb.
Cannabis, domestic, 1c. per lb.
Ergot, Russian, 1c. per lb.
Savory, ¼c. per lb.
Sarsaparilla root, Mexican, ½c. per lb.
Valerian root, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from forty typical botanicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
63.4	63	62.9	66.9

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

ing perilously short here and in the primary market, workers are not bringing in collections. The deliveries to the primary market warehouses are almost nil to date and prospects for the future are distinctly discouraging. Two influences seem to be keeping workers out of the fields and forests. First, the prices offered them are uniformly low. Second, collectors will not take on a general line of collected botanicals and the workers refuse to collect special items to the exclusion of most others. The result thus far has been that collections are the smallest for many years. This, in the minds of local dealers, forecasts acute shortages in stocks during the consuming season that is ahead. Uttermost caution governs the purchases of crude drug dealers and collectors at present because of the uncertainty of the general business situation and, hence, of probable consumption during the next Fall, Winter, and Spring.

European reports are not so informative nor detailed as those relating to the collection of domestic botanicals but they do indicate the probability of a restricted production of most European items and the better than even chance that scarcity of many foreign botanicals will result.

The European shipment markets were all strong last week. British, French, Belgian, Dutch, Italian, and Central European exchanges advanced severely against the United States dollar. This movement brought about a rise in the import cost of practically all European botanicals; foreign shippers rarely reduced their quotations to offset the rise in the exchange value of their currencies. Until exchange between Europe and the United States is stabilized, the present uncertain and fluctuating price situation will continue.

Entries at the port of New York of anise, caraway, celery, coriander, cumin, dill, fennel, mustard, poppy, psyllium and sesame seeds since the week of April 20, 1932, and detentions of these seeds by the Department of Agriculture because of the presence of matter rendering the seeds unfit for human consumption, were as follows:—

	Bags— Detained.	Entered.
Anise	1,256	1,476
Caraway	26,236	42,981
Celery	623	4,042
Coriander	956	1,746
Cumin	1,554	2,208
Dill	240	1,110
Fennel	550	914
Mustard	3,801	30,629
Poppy	4,585	47,038
Psyllium	14	32,545
Sesame	3,263	.....
Totals	43,068	164,689

Balsams

Copaiba.—Spot quotations were advanced to 18c. to 19c. per pound for Para and 20c. to 21c. for South American balsams. The rise extended one noted in the previous trading period. No offerings were received from the primary market. Spot stocks were scarce. Demand remained very good.

Peru.—Spot goods were cheaper at 80c. to 85c. per pound and were considered to be an exceptionally favorable purchase at that position in view of the low price and the more than reasonable possibility that replacement will cost more money in the future. Inquiry was fairly good. Stocks were moderate in size.

Tolu.—The market was shaded to 62½c. to 65c. per pound with interest not very active and sellers inclined to compete more actively for spot business.

Barks

Buckthorn. — The spot market held level and even without the presence of much demand during the past week. The replacement position was somewhat firmer. Stocks were not especially large.

Butternut. — It is doubted that this article will be stocked very heavily from new collection this year as the price offered for replacements is very low. The supplies being carried over were said to provide a fair reserve for consuming demand next winter.

Cascara Sagrada. — Further reports from the primary market failed to bring news of any improvement in the uncertain outlook for new collection. It was declared that there was no chance of the peel exceeding the moderate one last year and that the chances were for a reduction in production. Prices were firm locally.

Sassafras. — Stocks of average quality bark were said to be ample in the primary market, but the fancy article for which an excellent market is said to exist will be in undersupply this year as collection returns are most disappointing. Goods of exceptional quality may command a price premium next year.

Soap. — The foreign markets reflected the higher exchange that prevailed last week; exchange was strong throughout the entire period. Spot quotations were very firm and a fair call for prompt deliveries coupled with an absence of excessively large stocks contributed to strengthening the entire situation.

White Pine. — The fact that collectors cannot afford to pay attractive prices to the field workers will tend to make collection of this article conservative in size this year. Against this will be a fair sized carryover because of conservative consumption since the 1932 crop was gathered.

Wild Cherry. — Prominent dealers were watching the primary market situation closely as it has proved to be difficult to interest workers in bringing in normal quantities of this item. However, sales were subnormal out of the 1932 crop and a good sized stock remained unsold when the new gathering period opened. Prices reflected a well stabilized position but there was, of course, little demand.

Current prices on botanical drugs and spices are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

Beans

Tonka. — The market held strongly on the basis of $2.40 to $2.50 per pound. Replacements were difficult to obtain and local stocks were comparatively small, held by a few sellers, with prices tending upward.

Vanilla. — Undertones were fairly stable throughout the period and in keeping with the season of the year a very fair call from manufacturing consumers was noted. Prices were well stabilized. In view of the strength in French exchange especially conditions were favorable to possible advances in price. Sellers were reserved in the amount of goods they were willing to sell ahead owing to the uncertainty of replacement costs. With more favorable weather conditions encouraging an expansion in consumption of flavoring extracts, some gain in sales are expected in the bean market.

Berries

Cubeb. — Replacement costs were firm in keeping with strong exchange on the primary market. Spot stocks were in fair shape but prices reflected a very firm undertone and demand was quite active.

Juniper. — Routine demand was noted in local circles but prices were very steady in keeping with the maintenance of shipment quotations for goods to come forward from the primary market. Business in quantities of one to five bags to the order was taken at 5c. to 5½c. per pound.

Flowers

Arnica.—Quotations were higher at 11c. to 12c. per pound, and prominent quarters last week reported business being done at the outside figure. The supply was narrow and the future of replacement supplies was uncertain as to quantities but probably stronger as to prices, according to the trade.

Chamomile.—Hungarian flowers were firm at 15c. to 16c. per pound, the outside figure prevailing on goods of exceptionally nice quality. Spot and foreign market quotations were free from any tendency toward shading. Roman chamomile was firm at 35c. to 36c. per pound, but the demand was very light.

Lavender.—The advance noted in the previous week was strnegthened and supported by a fairly active demand for quantities of moderate size. The supply on spot was not exceptionally large and in view of high exchange on the primary market, the tendency was to take a generally firmer position as to local values.

Malva.—Limited demand failed to weaken the local price situation so far as blue malva flowers were concerned. The supply was very narrow and can-

Tested Botanically
HOPKINS BRAND
ANALYZED - STANDARDIZED
Tested Chemically
CRUDE DRUGS
Aloes
Aniseed
Areca Nuts
Balsam Tolu
Blood Root
Buchu Leaves
Capsicum
Celery Seed
Deer Tongue
Dogwood Bark
Elm Bark

Flaxseed
Golden Seal
Henna
Irish Moss
Kamala
Mandrake
Nutgalls
Orris Root
Papain
Stillingia
Wild Cherry
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Tested Physiologically
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ESTABLISHED 1840 100 GOLD STREET

PYRETHRUM PRODUCTS
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Leaders in Pyrethrum Products for Almost a Half Century
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PYREFUME SUPER 30
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Representing 30 Pounds of Assayed, Tested Pyrethrum Flowers to the gallon, with 3.375 gms. Pyrethrins to each 100 ccs.
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IN FINE POWDER
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S. B. PENICK & COMPANY
132 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK

not be increased before another crop is prepared and shipped from Europe. Prices remained firm at 60c. to 65c. per pound.

Saffron.—Strong exchange on the primary market maintained the shipment cost of this article at a level warranting fully the spot quotation of $10.50 to $10.75 per pound, notwithstanding the fact that the demand for spot goods was hardly above jobbing proportions throughout the past week. Stocks held in this market were conservative in size.

Herbs and Leaves

Cannabis.—Movement into consumption was along narrow lines and it proved to be possible to secure goods on the basis of 13c. to 15c. per pound according to quantity and quality. A large collection is most unlikely this year, according to reports from the primary market.

Digitalis.—The market was up to 28c. to 30c. per pound and sales have been made at the outside figure in a number of instances. Stocks unsold in this market was comparatively small and replenishment of supplies must await on new production in Europe.

Lobelia.—A strong market as to price but a not very active one as to demand was noted in the local market during the past week. The spot quotation was 18c. to 19c. per pound done for a moderate-sized quantity. Doubt exists concerning the size of the crop to be collected this year as labor is not plentiful.

Marjoram.—The spot price appeared to be attractive when the replacement cost of this merchandise was considered. Furthermore, the tendency in replacement quotations was upward last week in keeping with further movement of the French franc against the United States dollar. Local goods were unobtainable under 22c. to 23c. per pound.

Sage.—Spot business was routine and irregular but prices held firmer and reflected the strength of the primary market where, because of high exchange, shipment costs were higher.

Senna.—Pods were firmly held at an advance to the basis of 8c. to 8½c. per pound. Also, No. 2 T. V. was higher and firmer at 8c. to 9c. No. 1 T. V. was in very light supply and a strong undertone continued to hold quotations to the high level of 11c. to 12c. A fair amount of routine business also gave support to prices generally.

Skullcap.—Irregular request was current but with the future of replacement supplies rendered uncertain by reason of the absence of normal activity in the primary market, quotations here were firmer and maintained at the slightly higher levels of 26c. to 28c. per pound for Eastern and 15c. to 17c. for Western.

Miscellaneous

Ergot.—Russian material was shaded to 32c. to 33c. per pound. Spanish held firmly on the basis of 35c. to 36c. per pound and in keeping with the strength of Spanish exchange, the spot quotation was declared to be entirely in line with replacement costs. Demand was not very active during the period under review.

Hops.—Quotations for domestic hops were 2c. lower owing to the decrease in demand that has featured the market for the past two weeks. Prices for 1931 crop were noted at 67c. to 71c. per pound while those for 1932 production were 84c. to 88c. Imported hops were about steady at $1.14 to $1.27, though some qualities priced between the limits of this range in prices were reduced about 2c. Long term contracts continued to be booked. One was written to cover a three-year period at 50c. per pound for the first year, 40c. for the second, and 30c. for the third. The Oregon crop was reported making very good progress. European advices were to the effect that the new crop was backward and conditions were not satisfactory.

Lycopodium.—The spot was 19c. to 21c. per pound as to seller and quantity. Absence of demand has resulted in unsettlement in some sellers' views.

Roots

Doggrass.—Cut root was up a fraction to the basis of 10½c. to 11c. per pound owing to the strengthening of the replacement market and the absence of any pressure to sell from the conservative spot stock at even a shade under this position.

Gentian.—The spot market remained under supplied and sales confirmed at higher prices indicated the presence of a very good call for the merchandise. Whole root was up to the basis of 16c. to 17c. per pound; powdered, 20c. to 21c.; granular, 19c. to 20c.

Hellebore.—Seasonable movement has increased and strengthened the market considerably with the result that sellers of powder were obtaining the higher price of 10c. to 11c. per pound throughout the past week.

Ipecac.—Stocks remained in excess of the market's ability to absorb readily and quickly. However, some quarters did report a better call for the article and felt that the market was strengthening somewhat.

Rhubarb.—High dried root of top quality was priced at 19c. to 20c. per pound, firm and in keeping with strength of the article at the scoure of supply. Powder, on the other hand, was subject to some increase in competition locally and business was booked at 22c. to 23c. per pound, although not all quarters would break the 23c. limit.

Sarsaparilla. — Under competition, Mexican root sold down to the basis of 11½c. to 12c. per pound and the undertone was still somewhat easy following the reduction. The consuming outlet was not very large during the period under review.

Senega.—The spot market was nominal owing to the absence of demand. Some quarters have been sounding the primary market concerning the outlook for the new crop but so far very little information has been vouchsafed to this market. None of it suggested the probability of there being any substantial increase in collection.

Valerian.—A softer undertone ruled locally and the spot price was a shade lower on the basis of 12c. to 13c. per pound throughout the past week. A private advice from the primary market was to the effect that the new crop in Belgium was making good progress but that the acreage was somewhat smaller than usual.

Seeds

Caraway.—With the primary market showing strength and reporting good demand, the position of this article on the spot was one of stability with prices showing an upward tendency should demand undergo further improvement. Quotations were 8¼c. to 8½c. per pound.

Celery.—Prices advanced 10c. per pound to the basis of 55c. to 57c. Acute scarcity prevailed on spot, a condition caused by the failure of sellers to make normal importations over a considerable period of time. During the past week it proved difficult to obtain any firm offerings from the primary market.

Coriander.—Stocks were at low ebb, giving a strong undertone to the spot market. However, quotations were not advanced further, though the tendency was upward. The position of the material in the primary markets was one of great firmness.

Dill.—Seasonable demand has developed and a very firm undertone has come to the spot quotations noted at 7½c. to 8c. per pound last week. Stocks were said to be in fair shape to supply requirements.

Mustard.—Yellow mustard seed was in extremely small supply and the scarcity kept prices to an upward trend. Also, the sharp advance in all foreign exchanges raised import costs. Dutch yellow was advanced to 8c. to 8½c. per pound and the Roumania article became nominal at 7½c. English yellow was exceptionally firm and prices tended upward. Brown seeds were also firm but there were no changes in price.

Poppy. — The market was watched carefully in view of the sharp rise in Dutch exchange and the rather long line of short sales of new crop goods that have been made in recent weeks. Spot quotations were exceptionally firm and the tendency was upward. Demand was fairly active.

Sabadilla. — Powder sold at 21c. to 22c. per pound. The stocks remaining unsold in this market were very small and in strong hands.

Spices

Cassia. — Strong and higher exchange, plus narrow spot supplies, combined to put prices for No. 1 Batavia cassia higher on the basis of 9c. to 9¼c. per pound, while No. 3 moved up to 7c. to 7¼c. per pound. Other grades of cassia were unchanged, but they were all very firm.

Clove.—Primary market prices were advanced again last week in keeping with a further rise in import cost caused by the sharp rise in foreign exchange against the United States dollar. Quotations locally were 10¼c. to 10½c. per pound. Stocks were low and in strong hands.

Nutmegs. — West Indian material continued to increase in price, the market reaching 7c. to 7½c. per pound last week and closing the period in strong position. East Indian nutmegs were firmer with an upward tendency in keeping with the price in primary market exchange.

Pepper. — Black Alleppy was advanced to 10c. to 10¼c. per pound and Tellicherry was also raised to the basis of 10¼c. to 10½c. White peppers held unchanged. Well informed quarters were of the opinion that the margin between prices for black and white peppers was too great and believed that those for the white material had been advanced too far. Red Japanese chillies were moved up to the basis of 15¾c. to 16¼c. per pound and Mombassas were available at not less than 15½c. to 16c. Heavy buying in the London and European markets was said to have forced recent advances in local quotations.

Pimento. — The import cost was rising and spot quotations were 4¾c. to 5c. per pound, a fractional advance. Some fairly heavy buying has been done for seasonable account. The primary market was reserved in its offerings.

Current prices on botanical drugs and spices are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

Bids and Awards

Bids Wanted

Acetylene and Oxygen

U. S. Engineer, Philadelphia

Bids are wanted June 13, circular 429, by the United States engineer office, Philadelphia, for 11,000 cubic feet of acetylene and 22,000 cubic feet of oxygen.

Bottles and Vials

Veterans Bureau, Washington

Bids are wanted June 15, procurement 957, by the procurement division, veterans administration, Washington, for 300 dozen shell vials, 3,600 prescription bottles, 1,308 prescription bottles, 144 dozen prescription bottles, 2,100 eye cups, 438 dressing jars, 72 funnels, 48 funnels, 2,400 ointment jars, and 48 metric graduates.

Castor Oil

Navy Department, Washington

Bids are wanted June 27, schedule 254, by the bureau of supplies and accounts, Navy Depirtments, Washington, for 900 gallons of castor oil for Mare Island.

Drugs and Chemicals

Veterans Bureau, Washington

Bids are wanted June 15, procurement 908, by the procurement division veterans administration, Washington, for 100 containers of glycerin, 50 pounds in each container, and 200 5-gallon containers of liquid petrolatum.

Bids are wanted June 16, procurement 912, by the procurement division veterans administration, Washington, for 1,000 tin containers of yellow petrolatum, 5 pounds in each container.

Bids are wanted June 16, procurement 913, by the procurement division, veterans administration, Washington, for 108 5-pound bottles of glycerin.

Bids are wanted June 15, procurement 937, by the procurement division, veterans administration, Washington, for 50 1-ounce bottles of silver nitrate, 800 1-pound bottles of sodium bromide, 300 1-pound bottles of sodium citrate, 75 1-pound bottles of sodium iodide, 1,000 1-pound bottles of sodium phosphate, 150 1-pound bottles of terpin hydrate, 350 1-pound bottles of zinc oxide, 60 ¼-pound bottles of acetphenetidin, 1,000 1-pound bottles of citric acid, 25 1-pound bottles of aluminum sulphate, 50 1-ounce bottles of benzosulphinid, 100 ½-pound bottles of copper sulphate, 100 1-pound bottles of potassium acetate, 50 1-pound bottles of potassium chlorate, 50 1-pound bottles of sodium benzoate, 100 1-ounce bottles of thymol, and 25 1-ounce bottles of extract of belladonna.

Bids are wanted June 15, procurement 926, by the procurement division, veterans administration, Washington, for 200 boxes of camphor ampules in oil, 200 boxes of mercury salicylate ampules, and 100 boxes of sodium cacodylate ampules.

Bids are wanted June 16, procurement 910, by the procurement division, veterans administration, Washington, for 3,000 tins of anaesthesia, ¼ pound to a tin.

Bids are wanted June 16, procurement 925, for 150 bottles oil of sweet almond, 100 bottles of oil of peppermint, 50 bottles of oil of lemon, 25 bottles of oil of anise, 50 bottles of oil of rosemary, 48 bottles of oil of turpentine, and 50 bottles of benzyl benzoate.

Bids are wanted June 16, procurement 928, by the procurement division, veterans administration, Washington, for 350 tubes of ethyl chloride .

Bids are wanted June 19, procurement 935, by the procurement division, veterans administration, Washington, for drugs and chemicals.

Bids are wanted June 21, procurement 938, by the procurement division, veterans administration, Washington, for 200 bottles of formaldehyde solution.

Bids are wanted June 21, procurement 931, by the procurement division, veterans administration, Washington, for 400 packages of X-ray developing powder.

Bids are wanted June 21, procurement 923, by the procurement division, veterans administration, Washington, for 500 bottles of acetic acid, 200 bottles of sulphuric acid, 25 bottles of phosphoric acid, and 50 bottles of phosphoric acid.

Gasoline and Oils

U. S. Engineer, Jacksonville

Bids are wanted June 19, circular 437, by the United States engineer office, Jacksonville, Fla., for gasoline, kerosene, and fuel oil as required during the period July 1 to September 30.

Army Quartermaster, Chicago

Bids are wanted June 13, circular 165, by the purchasing and contracting officer, quartermaster depot, 1819 West Pershing road, Chicago for 10,000 gallons of fuel oil.

U. S. Engineer, Jacksonville

Bids are wanted June 15, circular 423, by the United States engineer office, Jacksonville, Fla., for 8,000 gallons of fuel oil.

Paints

Veterans Bureau, Washington

Bids are wanted June 19, procurement 534-M, by the procurement division, veterans administration, Washington, for 100 ½-gallon cans of interior varnish, 144 quarts of wood stain, 150 gallons of turpentine, and 150 gallons of turpentine.

Soap Powder

Navy Department, Washington

Bids are wanted June 27, schedule 253, by the bureau of supplies and accounts, Navy Department, Washington, for 150,000 pounds of soap powder for east and west yards.

Contracts Awarded

Bone Black

Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N. J.

John H. Witte & Sons, procurement 424, May 19, 1,000 pounds of bone black in oil in 50-pound containers, 12.5 cents a pound.

Chemicals

Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia

Barium Reduction Corporation, procurement 480, May 25, 2,500 pounds of strontium peroxide, $1.50, and 1,200 pounds of barium peroxide, 8.75 cents.

Grasselli Chemical Company, procurement 480, May 25, 2,000 pounds of strontium nitrate, 8.61 cents; 1 percent.

Aluminum Company of America, procurement 480, May 25, 2,400 pounds of magnesium powder, $1.75; 125 pounds of magnesium powder, $2.27.

Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, procurement 480, May 25, 300 pounds of strontium oxalate, 85 cents; 1 percent.

Engine Oil

Lighthouse Bureau, Staten Island

Sinclair Refining Company, procurement 43155, March 31, 5,000 gallons of B engine oil, in 5-gallon cans, $.025; and 1,500 gallons of B engine oil in 1-gallon cans.

Hudson Oil Company, procurement 43543, May 8, 10,000 gallons of engine oil, 25.49 cents, 1 percent.

Fuel Oil

U. S. Engineer, Providence, R. I.

Gulf Refining Company, circular 33, May 15, 150,000 gallons of fuel oil, 4 cents.

U. S. Engineer, Louisville

Henry H. Cross Company, Chicago, procurement 266, April 24, 10,000 barrels of fuel oil, 27.5 cents, f.o.b. cars.

Navy Department, Washington

Awards made under schedule 9916, opening of May 19, for bunker fuel oil were as follows:—

Union Oil Company of California, Los Angeles, for Aberdeen, 83 cents; McNeil Island, 80 cents; Astoria, 83 cents; Empire, 83 cents; Eureka, 83 cents; San Diego, f.o.b. vessels, 73 cents, tankwagon, 84 cents; San Francisco, lots, 500 barrels, 69.4 cents, 1,000 barrels, 69.4 cents, lots, 5,000 barrels, 69.4 cents; San Pedro, f.o.b. vessels (part) 64.4 cents, supplier's barge, lots, 500 barrels, 61.4 cents, lots, 1,000 barrels, 61.4 cents; Hawthorne, $1.829; Honolulu, 99 cents, in storage tanks, 99 cents, tankcars, 99 cents.

Sunset Pacific Oil Company, Los Angeles, for Seattle, f.o.b. vessels, 79 cents, tankwagon, 93 cents; Portland, 78.3 cents; San Pedro, f.o.b. vessels, total $312,960, lots of 5,000 barrels, 54 cents, in supplier's barge, 54 cents.

Associated Oil Company, San Francisco, for San Francisco, f.o.b. vessels, 64.3 cents, supplier's barge, 66.3 cents; San Pedro, f.o.b. vessels, total $542,000.

Hancock Oil Company, Long Beach, California, for San Pedro, f.o.b. vessels, total $549,000.

Rio Grande Oil Company, Los Angeles, for San Pedro, f.o.b. vessels, 53 cents.

Socony-Vacuum Company, New York City, f.o.b. Cavite and Manila, 89 cents.

Texas Company, New York City, for San Pedro, f.o.b. vessels, total $334,200.

Union Oil Company of California, Los Angeles, for Aberdeen, $1.30; Puget Sound, $2; Tacoma, $1.30; San Diego, $1; San Francisco, in supplier's barge, 97 cents; San Pedro, in supplier's barge, 90 cents; Honolulu, $2.22.

Shell Oil Company, San Francisco, for Seattle, $1.18; San Diego, tankwagon, $1.66; San Francisco, f.o.b. vessels 90 cents, in supplier's barge 90 cents; San Pedro, f.o.b. vessels 83 cents, supplier's barge 83 cents; Hawthorne, $2.186.

Lead Sulphocyanate

Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia

Merck & Co., Philadelphia, procurement 498, May 31, 1,200 pounds of lead sulphocyanate, 45 cents; 1 percent.

Miscellaneous

Army Quartermaster, Chicago

Awards made under procurement 93, opening of April 20, were as follows:—

H. Kohnstamm & Co., 120 pounds of acetic acid, 7.75 cents; 280 pounds of acetic acid, 7.75 cents; 600 pounds of acetic acid, 7 cents; 10 pounds of oxalic acid, 16 cents; 10 pounds of oxalic acid, 16 cents; 560 pounds of laundry sour, 4.75 cents; 560 pounds of laundry sour, 4.75 cents; 560 pounds of laundry sour, 4.75 cents; 2 percent.

Charles H. Stone, Charlotte, N. C., 100 pounds of glacial acetic acid, 13 cents; 1 percent.

James Good, Inc., Philadelphia, 20 gallons of benzene, 94 cents; 1 percent.

Champion Chemical Works, Chicago, 600 pounds of chlorinated lime, 6.25 cents; 900 pounds of chlorinated lime, 6.5 cents; 250 pounds of chlorinated lime, 6.4 cents; 500 pounds of chlorinated lime, 6.8 cents; 100 pounds of chlorinated lime, 7.34 cents; 100 pounds of chlorinated lime, 7.28 cents;

Solvay Sales Corporation, Chicago, 7,000 pounds of laundry soda, 2 cents; 2 percent.

Detroit Soda Products Company, Washington, 3,080 pounds of laundry soda, 1.8 cents.

Jeffersonville Q. M. Depot

Awards under procurement 66, opening of May 23, were as follows:—

Florida Sponge & Chamois Company, 20,000 ounces of coarse Florida Rock Island sponges, 12.4 cents; 2 percent.

Globe Chemical Company, Cincinnati, 5,000 pounds of naphthalene, 5.4 cents; 2 percent.

Solomon Goldberg Sparke Chemical Company, Long Island City, N. Y., 2,000 cans of liquid metal polish, 6.9 cents; 2 percent.

Kranich Soap Company, 20,000 pounds of castile soap, 6.9 cents; 1 percent.

Armour & Co., Chicago, 10,000 pounds of soap, 4.77 cents.

Peaslee-Gaulbert Corporation, Louisville, 4,000 pounds of soda ash, 1½ cents; 2,000 ½-gallon cans spar varnish, 26.39 cents.

Industrial Paint Company, Haysville, Pa., 200 gallons of paint drier, 37.9 cents; 1 percent.

Blatz Paint Company, Louisville, 2,000 gallons of enamel primer, 70 cents.

Sulphuric Acid

Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia

Charles Lennig & Co., Philadelphia, procurement 406, May 12, 30,000 pounds of sulphuric acid, 1.85 cents a pound; 1 percent.

Tar

U. S. Engineer, Detroit

Federal Naval Stores Company, New York, circular 48, April 11, 6,000 gallons of refined tar, $832.50.

White Lead

Lighthouse Bureau, Staten Island, N. Y.

Sherwin-Williams Company, procurement 43425, April 27, 40,000 pounds of white lead in oil, 6.35 cents.

(Continued on page 53)

Essential Oils, Aromatic Chemicals

Sharp Advance in Foreign Exchanges Raises Import and Spot Prices for Many Oils -- Demand Shows Improvement -- Limited Offerings of Replacements

[Because of the embargo on exports of gold, quotations on many articles are constantly being changed and those on most articles of foreign origin are subject to cable acceptance.]

Prices for essential oils were appreciably stronger and, in a number of instances, sharply higher at the close of last week. In practically all instances, the advances were attributable to a rise in replacement costs either because of higher exchange on the primary markets or a reduction in quantities available for export to this country. Demand in the spot market was fairly active throughout the period; it showed a pleasant improvement over business some time back. Another development of satisfaction to the local trade was the improvement in collections. Many buyers who had fallen behind in payment of invoices send substantial sums on account and in addition to this other buyers showed a greater disposition to make prompt payments on new orders, in accordance with invoice terms.

Early in the period under review, cables from the Far East carried news of sharp advances in price. Furthermore, materials which were not actually advanced in the primary market showed a higher cost to import based on the foreign exchange developments; all exchanges rose sharply against the United States dollar.

Anise and cassia were cabled at higher levels and exchange was also advanced materially. Two other Far Eastern oils came in for improvement in prices for replacement, being Ceylon citronella and lemongrass. The former was not offered at all for shipment and were it not for fairly good sized spot supplies, prices would probably have been advanced more as all demands were filled out of local holdings. The latter was also difficult to obtain for shipment. The monsoon broke in the Far East during the week under review, and hence, for some time to come deliveries of oil from the interior to the shipment ports will be negligible.

Clove oil at higher prices on the spot also reflected the influence of a rising primary market based on smaller offerings and sharply higher exchange. Eugenol was strengthened and raised in price in keeping with the movement in raw material. Mace and nutmeg oils were stronger and fetched more money for spot goods throughout the entire period.

Citrous oils would bear close watching as the market has strengthened materially and an advance in prices would not be surprising. It was clear that the domestic producers of lemon and orange would welcome a higher price schedule, but reports indicated that the desire to place both articles on a sound and firm footing in the consuming trades was holding back a rise in prices.

Caraway rose sharply in sympathy with higher cables and exchange. Demand also was more active in local circles and contributed much to developing the stronger situation. Peppermint and spearmint remained very firm with undertones being reported as strong in the primary market.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Anise, USP, 1c. per lb.
Capsicum, oleoresin, 5c. per lb.
Caraway, 20c. per lb.
Cassia, redistilled, USP, 5c. per lb.
Citronella, Ceylon, 3c. per lb.
Clove, 8c. per lb.
Lemongrass, 10c. per lb.
Mace, 5c. per lb.
Nutmeg, 5c. per lb.
Orange, Messina, 10c. per lb.

Reduced

Bois de rose, Brazilian, 10c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical essential oils on the basis of 100 for a normal of August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
55.7	54.6	54.6	57.1

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Essential Oils

Anise.—Cables came in from China quoting much higher prices for this article and causing sellers on spot to strengthen and advance their quotations. Quotations were 35c. to 39c. per pound, according to seller. Demand was fairly active. Stocks were moderate.

Bay.—Trade was quiet but, with replacement costs showing well-maintained position, the spot situation was one of firmness, notwithstanding the absence of more active request. Stocks here and at the source of supply were of moderate size.

Bergamot.—Natural oil ranged $1.10 to $1.75 per pound, according to sellers. The primary market was very steady but that on spot was under the influence of an active competition that tended to keep prices in favor of buyers with firm orders to place. The call was not very active during the past week.

Bois de Rose.—Brazilian oil eased back to the basis of 90c. to $1.10 per pound under competition. Cayenne oil held steady at $2.10 to $2.50. The former was subject to slightly more competition, but the latter was so firm in the primary market, where offerings were light, that spot quotations failed to reflect the not very active call for prompt deliveries that feature trade during the past week.

Cade.—Spot goods were found to be available at 24c. per pound in one quarter last week, though others wanted upwards of 26c. for local deliveries. Demand was irregular throughout the period and the total volume of sales were insufficient to hold the market to a steady position.

Camphor.—Strength in primary market exchange tended to raise import cost for import parcels of this material. The spot market was steadier, but the presence of competition and lack of expansive demand tended to hold spot quotations free from a change they might have more accurately reflect the situation in the primary market.

Cananga.—Hand-to-mouth demand prevailed last week, but, in keeping with the strengthening of replacement goods, the local prices assumed a firmer position and were no longer subject to shading when firm orders were in hand.

Capsicum (Oleoresin).—Raw materials were advanced again last week, thus raising the production cost of this oleoresin. Prices stiffened and were inside at $2 to $2.15 per pound last week. Demand was reported to be very fair in volume.

Caraway.—The spot quotation was advanced to $1.60 to $1.65 per pound, which position was about even with the cost to import further quantities of the material. The strength in raw material had forecast foreign developments to some extent but last week the strong and high position of foreign exchange was an added factor of influence.

Cassia.—Cables from China were higher last week and reports indicated the growth of a strong undertone there. Spot quotations advanced and were appreciably firmer; they would have been even higher had not competition tempered the effect of the rise in values at the primary market.

Celery.—An acute shortage in raw material placed this item in much stronger position and an advance in prices for oil were said to be slated unless a sharp reversion in the price trend for celery seed shall set in more or less promptly. France made practically no offers last week and spot stocks of seed were almost nil. Oil was noted at $7.50 to $9.75 per pound, according to seller.

Citronella.—Spot quotations for Ceylon oil were advanced to 35c. to 36c. per pound for oil in drums and 37c. to 38c. for oil in cans. This reflected the absence of firm offerings from the primary market from whence came the news that stocks were very small and holders were looking for higher prices. Demand in this market found it possible to cover fair quantities of the material but in view of the inability to place firm orders at the source of supply, the drainage on spot stocks was active.

Current prices on essential oils and aromatic chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

M M&R MAGNUS

ESSENTIAL OILS
BALSAMS
AROMATIC CHEMICALS
INFUSED OILS
PERFUME OILS
OLEORESINS
PARAGON OLIVE OIL
NATURAL ISOLATES
TERPENELESS OILS
BASIC FLAVORING MATERIALS
MOHAWK OIL PEPPERMINT

THERE is a factor which decides the intrinsic worth of an organization, never itemized in expense sheets. This is the capacity of correct management which is responsible for differences in laboratories, manufacturing processes, the selection of raw materials, as well as a sales policy, resulting in the confidence of many loyal customers.

It has been the honor of the MM&R organization, since its inception in 1895, to supply an ever increasing clientele with their requirements of MM&R products.

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ESSENTIAL OILS
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FABRIQUES DE LAIRE
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DODGE & OLCOTT COMPANY
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The integrity of the house is reflected in the quality of its products. © 1933

Clove.—Further rise in the cost to obtain raw material in the primary markets in the Far East resulted in prices for spot clove oil being advanced sharply to the basis of 78c. to 90c. per pound. Furthermore, the market was strong at the advance and liable to a further rise in view of the continued advance in primary market exchange. Demand has broadened considerably on the advance in price and business was quite active throughout the period.

Coriander.—In view of the advancing cost of raw material, oil was much firmer last week and when replacement shall become necessary a rise in spot quotations would be in line with reasonable expectations, according to the trade. Demand was routine.

Cubeb.—Undertones were very steady, in keeping with the strength that rising exchange has given the raw material in the primary market. Prices were firm at $2.45 to $2.50 per pound. Movement into consumption was somewhat routine.

Dill.—Picklers were active in covering their requirements and movement of both seed and weed oil into consumption has gained considerably. Prices have firmed up materially and at a late hour last week were strongly maintained.

Erigeron.—The prospect for a large distillation of this item was said not to be good as low prices are likely to make producers conservative in producing new oil this year. However, there seems to be no lack of supplies of the material as consumption during the past year was extremely moderate.

Eucalyptus.—Higher prices were in prospect because of sterling exchange having been advanced severely during the past week. Inquiries for futures were said to be more active on the part of some very large manufacturing consumers.

Ginger.—Raw material held its recent advances in price and oil was correspondingly firm throughout the past week. The raw material appeared to be concentrated in strong hands. Replacement costs tended upward in keeping with exchange developments. Demand was fair.

Lavender.—With French exchange moving strongly against the domestic dollar during the greater portion of last week, the spot position of this oil tended to become stronger and values were upward in tendency, also. Stocks were in the hands of sellers disposed to keep values in line with replacement costs. Trade was moderately active throughout the period.

Lemon.—The foreign market was reported to be firm by many sellers and some declared it to be strong. The spot was very steady and were it not for the keen competition offered by California oil, higher quotations for Messina oil would be inevitable, according to the trade. More seasonable weather has increased the call, resulting in a considerable more active market.

Lemongrass.—Spot quotations rose to the basis of 55c. to 60c. per pound. Transactions between dealers were made at 50c. per pound during the period. Primary market cables came in sharply higher. The monsoon has broken in the Far East and for some time to come deliveries from the interior to the shipment ports will be in greatly reduced volume.

Lime.—Hot weather stimulated demand for this item, creating a gain in sales volume and tending to strengthen the position of the material in most quarters. Furthermore, much higher exchange on the primary market raised replacement costs substantially.

Mace.—Advancing production costs plus good and improved demand resulted in a further rise in spot prices for this oil. Sales were made at 95c. to $1 per pound and undertones were strong in support of the market at that position late in the period.

Nutmeg. — The spot market was raised to 95c. to $1 per pound, done according to quantity late last week. Production costs were higher in keeping with the rise in exchange. Demand was quite active throughout the period.

Orange.—This item would probably bear fairly close watching as it is clear that many prominent factors in the sale of the material would welcome a chance to obtain more money for their merchandise. The arrival of hot weather stimulated demand smartly during the past week, tending to stiffen the views of holders. Foreign exchanges all moved strongly against the domestic dollar, thus increasing the replacement cost of foreign made oils. Messina oil was priced at $1 to $1.30 per pound; West India, $1.05 to $1.10; African, 66c. to 70c.; California, 70c.

Peppermint.—A stronger tone came to the spot market in keeping with continued strength in the primary market. Prices were unchanged locally, but they were firmly maintained and sensitive to further movements in values at the source of supply. Crop progress has been fairly good of late owing to more seasonable weather. However, little news concerning the prospect for a normal production of the article came from the West during the past week. Distillation will begin about the middle of next month. Demand did not press actively on this market during the period under review, buyers being disposed to await further developments.

Sandalwood.—Exchange on the primary market for raw material was strong and advancing throughout the greater part of last week. This tended to raise the cost of distilling oil in this market and made prices current during the period under review considerably stronger. Demand has held up very well, considering seasonable influences.

Spearmint.—New developments were lacking but the market continued to reflect strong undertones in keeping with the total absence of weakness in the primary market. Spot sales were made at $1.25 to $1.30 per pound, according to quantity. The growing crop was said to be making fair progress in the West and a good production of oil is looked for.

Wormseed.—Some reports have intimated that a smaller acreage would be sown this year owing to the discouragement that conservative demand for their products had caused to arise among some of the growers. Stocks unsold in the primary market were said to reach a considerable total but some of it is held by banks and is in a position where it cannot be put on the market easily.

Aromatic Chemicals

Eugenol.—The sharp rise in raw material prices placed prices higher at $2 to $2.40 per pound for this article. Furthermore, the market undertones were strengthened materially by the development of more interest on the part of buyers.

Methyl Salicylate.—Seasonable consumption has gotten fairly well under way, strengthening the position of this highly stabilized material. Shipments have gained, according to some sellers and inquiry has improved materially.

Phenylacetic Aldehyde.—Inquiry was somewhat routine but the market as a whole was very steady as to price. Stocks were conservative enough to keep competition within bounds.

Rhodinol.—Some sellers reported slight gains in sales and were disposed to take a firmer view in view of the improvement in the cost for further supplies.

Terpineol.—Advance in foreign exchange caused import costs to advance. Spot quotations held without change in view of the presence of supplies bought when the foreign market was lower. Demand was along conventional lines and covered prompt requirements only.

Current prices on essential oils and aromatic chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

make— quality

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For over a half-century, we have specialized in making a grade of these products superlatively suitable for all flavoring uses.

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The Northwestern Chemical Company

The Largest Makers of Butyric Ether in the World

WAUWATOSA WISCONSIN

Flavoring Extract Makers Will Convene on June 19

BALTIMORE, June 5, 1933.

The program for the annual sessions of the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association, which will be held in Chicago on June 19, 20 and 21, at the Knickerbocker Hotel, has been completed, though some changes may be made before the time of the convention. The gathering, which is to be attended by flavoring extract manufacturers from all over the country, will be called to order at 10 a. m., June 19. Captain John W. Gorby will deliver an address of welcome and explain the importance of the Century of Progress Exposition to the business world. He will also give details about the displays of special interest to the members of the organization.

Reports of various officers and committees will occupy the time from 10.20 to 11.45 o'clock. From 11.45 to 12.15 o'clock Kenneth Barnard, manager of the Chicago Better Business Bureau, will speak on "Racketeer Methods in the Modern Business World," this being followed by an address by Mary Brooks, of the Purity Baking Company, on "Flavoring Control in Bakery Products." The period from 12.30 to 1 p. m. will be devoted to a tribute to Willoughby M. McCormick, late president of McCormick and Company, and formed head of the association.

A luncheon at the hotel is scheduled for 1 to 2 p. m., while a dinner in one of the World's Fair restaurants will take place from 6.30 to 8 o'clock in the evening.

The rest of the program is as follows:—

Tuesday, June 20

9:30 a.m. Convention convenes.
9:30. Dr. James M. Doran, Commissioner of Industrial Alcohol, will deliver an address regarding the salient effects of the new acts relating to legislation affecting the enforcement of the Prohibition amendment.
10 to 10:45 a. m. Dr. C. P. Wilson will deliver an address and present illustrations of California citrus fruits.
10:45 to 11 a. m. Discussion.
11 to 11:30 a. m. Address by Prof. H. M. Groves, of the University of Wisconsin, on "Unemployment Insurance," a new subject of vital interest to all manufacturers.
11:30 to 12:15 p. m. Dr. A. E. Paul, acting chief of the Central District, U. S. Department of Agriculture, will speak on "Proper Labeling of Flavoring Extracts."
12:15 to 1 p. m. Discussion.
1 to 2 p. m. Luncheon at the hotel.
7 p. m. to 1 a. m. Informal banquet.

Wednesday, June 21

9:30 a.m. Convention convenes.
9:30 to 10 a. m. Report of Research Committee.
10 to 11 a. m. Reports of committees and addresses by members.
11 to 11:30 a. m. Dr. T. J. Otterbacker will deliver an address on "The Modern Use of Flavoring Extracts in Candies and Cakes."
12 to 1 p. m. Unfinished business and report of the Resolutions Committee.

In order that the visiting delegates will have as much time as possible to view the exposition the afternoons of the convention later will be left generally free from regular sessions and other proceedings that would require attendance, so that all who desire to do so, can take in the sights provided by the Century of Progress Show.

The Baltimore delegation will include George M. Armor, vice-president of McCormick & Co., Inc., and Dr. John Glassford, the chemist of the corporation.

Lemon Oil Definition Changed

A recent ruling, changing the definition of oil of lemon, has been issued by Dr. Tugwell, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture. A 5 percent by volume solution of Exchange lemon oil in alcohol conforms to the definition for lemon extract adopted by United States Department of Agriculture, according to M. L. Chapman, sales manager of the products department, California Fruit Growers' Exchange. Exchange lemon oil, recently improved, is regarded as unique because it forms no sediment or cloud when dissolved in alcohol, even at extremely low winter temperatures, according to Mr. Chapman. Introduced to the trade a few months ago, the clarified oil was so widely received that all Exchange oil of lemon is now produced by the specialized clarifying process, Mr. Chapman says.

Columbian Carbon Company's petition for a refund of $105,8?6 on an income tax claim has been dismissed by the United States Supreme Court.

Fertilizer Industry Forms Committee for Recovery

With the purpose of preparing to coordinate the plans and efforts of the fertilizer industry with the governmental and general program under the proposed national industrial recovery act, the Fertilizer Recovery Committee was organized June 1.

This committee is composed of the following:—Chairman, Horace Bowker, president, American Agricultural Chemical Company, New York; vice-chairman, A. D. Strohbar, president, Southern Fertilizer & Chemical Company, Savannah; temporary secretary, C. T. Melvin, vice-president, Gulf Fertilizer Company, Tampa; R. P. Benedict, Darling & Co., Chicago; B. H. Brewster, jr., Baugh Chemical Company, Baltimore; B. W. Haynes, Wilson & Toomer Fertilizer Company, Jacksonville; C. F. Hockley, Davison Chemical Company, Baltimore; L. W. Rowell, Swift & Co., Chicago; J. E. Sanford, Armour Fertilizer Works, Atlanta; W. E. Valliant, Valliant Fertilizer Company, Baltimore.

The committee spent three days in a study of details of production and distribution problems and of economic conditions and ethical relations within the fertilizer industry. Fundamentals which must be embodied in a code of trade practices such as in contemplated in the industrial recovery plan were discussed in detail. The results of this study and discussion will be reviewed June 17 at a meeting in White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., and a report will be prepared to be submitted to the National Fertilizer Association which will meet in that place, June 19 to 21. A vigorous effort is being made to have the attendance at the N. F. A. meeting fully representative of the entire industry.

Foreign Trade Openings

Correspondence in regard to any of the following foreign trade opportunities should be addressed to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, or to any district or cooperative branch of the bureau and not to this publication. When writing, give the number of the item:—

Activated carbon:—Purchase, Havana (4660).
Aspirin tablets:—Agency, St. John's, Newfoundland (4565).
Bird guano, blood meal, fish manure, sulphate of ammonia, double superphosphate, and chloride of potash:—Agency, Tel-Aviv, Palestine (4527).
Bottles, glass; complete line:—Agency, San Juan, P. R. (4553).
Boxes, cardboard; for face powder:—Purchase, Barranquilla, Colombia (4607).
Cans for talcum powder; and lipstick and rouge containers:—Purchase, Barranquilla, Colombia (4607).
Cellulose sheeting:—Agency, Mexico City (4563).
Coaltar intermediates:—Agency, Paris (4524).
Compacts, empty:—Purchase, Barranquilla, Colombia (4607).
Copra and sesame cakes:—Purchase and agency, Antwerp (4571).
Cottonseed meal:—Purchase, Toronto (4567).
Dental preparations:—Purchase or agency, Milan (4586).
Drug specialties:—Agency, Toronto (4522).
Drugs and pharmaceutical products:—Agency, Buenos Aires (4520).
Fertilizers, phosphate:—Agency, Havana (4521).
Flint for cigaret lighters:—Purchase, Prague (4574).
Labels or seals, embossed and metal:—Agency, Montreal (4551).
Lard, and vegetable oils:—Agency, Manzanillo, Cuba (4532).
Lard:—Agency, San Juan, P. R. (4601).
Laundry soap:—Agency, San Juan, P. R. (4572).
Medicinals, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, and surgical preparations:—Agency, Berlin (4523).
Non-ferrous ores and metals:—Agency, Prague (4573).
Paints, pigments, varnishes, and nitrocellulose lacquers:—Agency, Izmir, Turkey (4528).
Paraffin wax:—Agency, Santiago, Chile (4548).
Pharmaceutical specialties:—Purchase or agency, Milan (4526)
Puffs for compacts, rouges and powders:—Purchase, Barranquilla, Colombia (4607).
Phenolic resins, synthetic:—Agency, Mexico City (4563).
Rosin:—Agency, Barranquilla, Colombia (4580).
Sponges:—Agency, Winnipeg (4564).
Toilet, floor and scrubbing soaps:—Agency, St. John's, Newfoundland (4565).
Wax, liquid floor:—Agency, Trieste, Italy (4525).

Alcohol Fuel Authorized in Italy

Of the many countries to authorize the sale, and in some instances enforce sale, of motor fuel mixtures containing alcohol, Italy has gone a step farther and approved the sale of a fuel containing absolute alcohol, aviation gasoline, benzene, acetone, ether and castor oil, according to a report to the Department of Commerce, from Rome. No details are available as to the proportions of the ingredients to be used in the new fuel, designated by the name of "Velox," nor has the name of the blending company been made public. The report said local trade circles expected the new fuel to be used in airplane engines.

The Big Lake Oil Company, 75 percent owned by the Plymouth Oil Company, will drill a well in the Reagan county, Texas, field 12,000 feet. It has a well in that section down to a depth of 8,750 feet, yielding 7,214 barrels of oil and 70,000,000 cubic feet of gas in a 24-hour period. With this announcement comes word that the Kettleman Oil and Gas Company has the deepest well in the world at 10,600 feet.

Animal, Vegetable, and Fish Oils

Chinawood Oil Stronger Abroad and Here--Perilla Higher on Increasing Scarcity--Cod Firmer in Domestic and Foreign Markets--Lard and Neatsfoot Advanced

[Because of the embargo on exports of gold, quotations on many articles are constantly being changed and those on most articles of foreign origin are subject to cable acceptance.]

There was a rather well distributed inquiry for animal, vegetable and fish oils, fats and greases last week but in some instances actual transactions were on a smaller scale than in the previous week, consumers being inclined to curtail purchases for a time pending further developments in the general business, financial and political situation. The prevailing tone was firm, however, the trend of prices still being upward, and in some quarters there was a disposition to look for a broadening of trade after the adjournment of Congress.

Among the vegetable products chinawood oil remained firm. Trade was quieter, consumers being inclined in some instances to curtail purchases pending further developments in other commodities as well as in the situation abroad. The trend of the primary market was upward at times, however, and in some local and coast quarters fractionally higher prices were named with the offerings light. Coconut oil was firm at former quotations with a fair inquiry.

Perilla oil was stronger owing to increasing scarcity. Supplies on the coast were reported to have been cleaned up and local offerings were limited with reports of business at still higher prices. Olive oil met with a fair demand and the market was firmer, higher prices being quoted in some quarters. Palm oil was firmer on the strength of the situation abroad.

Cash lard was quieter, buyers being inclined to curtail purchasing pending further developments in the Western situation where the market for futures was irregular. Receipts of live hogs were moderate. Stocks of lard in Chicago increased about 18,000,000 pounds during May as compared with an increase of about 10,000,000 pounds in the same month last year. Tallow offerings were light and the market was firm at a further advance.

Grease met with a fair inquiry but actual business was generally limited to moderate quantities. Stearic acid was firm with a steady movement into consuming channels on contracts and transient orders. Cod oil quotations were well maintained, the market here reflecting the firmness of the primary situation.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Chinawood oil, ¾c. per lb.
Cod oil, Norwegian, 1c. per gal.
Grease, ¼c. per lb.
Lard oil, 25c. to 50c. per 100 lbs.
Neatsfoot oil, 25c. to 75c. per 100 lbs.
Olive oil foots, ¼c. per lb.
Palm oil, spot, ¼c. per lb.
Perilla oil, drums, ½c. per lb.
Tallow, ¼c. per lb.
Tallow oil, 25c. per 100 lbs.

Reduced

Lard, 15c. to 25c. per 100 lbs.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-three typical oils, fats and greases on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
87.3	87.1	83.6	65.9

Market news that may have developed after this report was send to press will be found on page 2.

Vegetable Oils

Chinawood.—The markets here and on the Coast had a firmer tone, this being a reflection of strengthening advices from abroad where the tendency of prices was upward at times although changes for the week were unimportant. Trade in domestic centers was quieter than in the previous week, consumers in some cases being inclined to await further developments in the general business, financial and political situation. There were numerous inquiries, however, and offerings from importers and dealers were generally light in all positions. Supplies available for prompt delivery in some quarters appeared to be comparatively light. Business was reported to have been closed at 5⅞c. per pound, in tankcars, prompt shipment from the Pacific Coast, while local quotations ranged from 6⅜c. to 6½c. per pound, according to seller.

Coconut.—A rather firm tone prevailed in domestic markets last week but aside from this the situation lacked features of interest. There was little change in the attitude of consumers. Supplies of oil are liberal and buyers showed little disposition to purchase ahead to any extent, although stocks in the hands of many consumers are believed to be comparatively small. On the Coast business was reported to have been closed at 3⅛c. per pound for prompt shipment in tankcars, while here 3½c. per pound was named for spot oil. Quotations on futures on the Coast were about ¼c. to ⅜c. per pound above those named for prompt shipment. Offerings of bulk oil from abroad were light and quotations were still largely nominal. The Far Eastern market for copra has displayed an upward tendency of late, though changes in quotations have not been very important.

Corn.—The market for crude had a steady or firm tone much of the time. There was a fair inquiry early in the week and some business was reported to have been closed at 4¾c. per pound in tankcars, prompt shipment. Later there were reports current of offerings at a shade under this figure, but quotations were generally maintained at former levels.

Mustard.—There was a fair inquiry and the market retained a steady tone.

Olive.—A firm tone prevailed, quotations being generally well maintained on spot with a tendency in some quarters to name slightly higher figures on foots as supplies of prime Spanish are light. There was a steady inquiry reported for foots and denatured oil, though as in recent preceding weeks, much of the purchasing was limited to moderate quantities, consumers showing little disposition to anticipate at prevailing quotations. Offerings for arrival were generally reported as light.

Palm.—The market retained a firm tone with the tendency of prices still upward at times owing to the strength of foreign exchange. Supplies available for prompt delivery appeared to be comparatively light and offerings were limited owing to uncertainty as to replacement costs. There was a good inquiry but business was hampered by the lack of adequate offerings.

Peanut. — Crude remained firm in Southern markets, with offerings limited in the absence of any change of consequence in the position of competing product. A fair inquiry was noted.

Perilla.—There was no relaxation of the strong tone noted in the previous week. Stocks are small and diminishing and the trend of prices was still upward. Business was reported to have been closed in a limited way on spot at 8c. per pound in drums. The market was still apparently bare of supplies of oil in tankcars. According to an official report the United States takes over 90 percent of the total exports from China. In 1932 the shipments were 43,214 piculs against 57,514 piculs in 1931.

Rapeseed.—There were numerous inquiries in the market but few transactions were reported, owing to the high prices prevailing and the limited stocks, some quarters being bare of supplies. Spot quotations were 50c. to 52c. per gallon, with futures ranging downward to 40c. per gallon, according to position. Shipments of seed from India to the United Kingdom and the Continent from January 1 to May 24 were 29,800 tons against 68,400 tons in the same time last year.

Soybean. — A firm tone prevailed, quotations being maintained at former levels by producers. Trade was quieter than in the previous week, though inquiries were not lacking. Some consumers, however, were inclined to hold off for further developments in competing product. Stocks on spot are reported to be light.

Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils (under Oil), fats, and greases (under Grease) are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

Exports of Oil Cake and Meal

Exports from New York last week were:—

	Pounds	
	Oil cake.	Oil meal.
Friday	....	....
Saturday	356,650	....
Monday	2,212,350	....
Tuesday	....	114,240
Totals	2,569,000	114,240
Since January 1:—		
This year	44,575,800	239,684
Last year	103,138,350	2,913,008

San Francisco Vegetable Oils

SAN FRANCISCO, June 5, 1933.

Business ample enough to keep the vegetable oil market in good strength and tone carried over into the week just passed and brought new high prices on a number of items traded in this market. Bidding off was at times successful, but the general trend of these commodities towards higher limits continued mostly unabated. Perilla oil appeared to be the main feature of interest, with the quotation up a half cent from a week ago, and inquiry and demand continued good. Prices on chinawood were increased late in the week after sales at previously quoted levels of slightly better than five cents. Coconut was at times undecided, but is said to be firm at quoted levels today, with the amount of business during the period reported as fair. Source offerings on all materials are firm and are of moderate proportions only, and general sentiment here in the trade does not entertain the prospects of any material setback.

Ruling prices are:—

COCONUT. — Futures, to February-March, quoted at 3¼c. to 3½c. per pound in tankcars, with spot and nearby quoted at 3c. to 3⅛c. per pound, f.o.b. mills, Pacific Coast. Refined, edible oil quoted at 6c. per pound in drums, ex warehouse.

CHINAWOOD.—Quoted higher at 5⅝c. per pound, f.o.b. Pacific Coast ports in tankcars for shipment from the Orient. All positions are available.

SOYBEAN. — Domestic crude oil in tankcars quoted at 6½c. per pound, delivered Pacific Coast points for shipment from Middle Western mills. Crude bulk Oriental oil, f.a.q., quoted at 4c. per pound, c.i.f. Pacific Coast ports. Drum lots quoted at 7½c. per pound, ex warehouse, San Francisco.

PEANUT.—Basis crude, quoted nominally at 4½c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. mill, Pacific Coast, for prompt shipment. Oriental peanut oil quoted at 3.95c. per pound nominally, in bulk steamers' tanks, c.i.f. Pacific Coast ports, for prompt shipment.

PERILLA. — Stronger, with sales recorded at 6¾c. during the week, and sellers now quoting 7¼c., basis, f.o.b. Pacific Coast ports in tankcars for prompt and deferred shipment.

HEMPSEED.—Imported oil is quoted at 6½c. per pound in drums, duty paid, f.o.b. Pacific Coast ports; small spot lots in drums quoted at 7½c. per pound. Domestically crushed oil in tankcars quoted at 6⅜c. per pound, f.o.b. mill, Pacific Coast.

RAPESEED.—Denatured refined oil is quoted at 5c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific Coast ports for prompt shipment from the Orient. Blown rapeseed oil is quoted at 60c. per gallon of 8 pounds, delivered San Francisco.

TEASEED.—Quoted at 6¼c. per pound in drums, c.i.f. San Francisco.

SESAME.—Seed for crushing is quoted at $47.50 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific Coast ports for shipment from China. Later positions on seed are reported to be fairly well sold out. Crude sesame oil is quoted at 6c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. San Francisco bay area mills. Refined, drum lots, quoted at 7¾c.

VEGETABLE TALLOW.—Quoted nominally at 4⅜c. per pound, f.o.b. Pacific Coast ports.

Chicago Vegetable Oils

CHICAGO, June 9, 1933.

Most grades of vegetable oils have not extended their recent advances further in the last few days. Scattered reports of slightly larger offerings and a little more hesitancy on the part of buyers have

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given the market a slightly spotty appearance, with buyers apparently now waiting to see how the market will stabilize. There seems little anticipation of any major price break backdown to March levels. The coconut oil market is holding firm at little changed prices. Corn is fairly firm on the whole. Chinawood and soybean are in moderate demand at these levels. Peanut seems moderately firm, with a good statistical background.

COCONUT.—Crude coconut oil is ruling at 3⅛c. per pound, sales, prompt, Pacific Coast, and at 3⅛c. to 3¼c. for deferred. Acidulated oil, basis prime, is quoted at 3¾c. prompt. Refined, edible oil is quoted at 5¾c. to 6c. per pound, barrels, car lots, and 6¼c. to 6¾c., barrels, less than car lots.

CORN.—Crude, low acid, is quoted at 4⅝c. per pound, nominal, outside, and at 4⅞c. to 5c., Chicago, prompt shipment. Refined, edible oil is quoted at 6¼c. to 6¾c., barrels, car lots, and 6¾c. to 7c., barrels, less than car lots.

CHINAWOOD.—Chinawood oil is ruling around 5½c. per pound, tankcar, Pacific Coast, mainly nominal; and at 6¼c., Chicago, tanks.

SOYBEAN.—Domestic, prompt, tanks, Middle West mills, 5½c. per pound. Refined, 6½c.

PEANUT.—Basis prime crude, 7c. per pound, prompt shipment. Edible, barrels, car lots, 9c. to 9½c.; barrels, less than car lots, 10c. to 11c.

Copra

A firm tone continued to prevail much of the time in domestic markets, although there was apparently no broadening of trade, consumers showing little disposition to provide for future requirements in the absence of any expansion in trade in their products. The primary market has latterly shown a firmer tone, however, and quotations in domestic markets were maintained at about the levels prevailing in recent preceding weeks.

Manila Copra Cable

WASHINGTON, June 5, 1933.

Copra market quiet and steady. Arrivals in thousand sacks:—Manila, 99.1; Cebu, 80.2. Copra cake sales during week, 17.5 to 18 ($8.75 to $9). Saturday prices, 18 ($9), with fair demand; no sellers. Six mills operating. Saturday prices as follows:—

	1933		1932	
	Pesos per 100 kilos.	U. S. dollars per 100 lbs.	Pesos per 100 kilos.	U. S. dollars per 100 lbs.
Manila	5.9@6.2	1.34@1.41	6.3	1.43
Cebu	5.8@6.1	1.32@1.39	7.3	1.66
Legaspi ...	5.7@5.8	1.29@1.32	7.0	1.59
Hondagua..	5.9@6.0	1.34@1.36	6.6	1.50

The above information was contained in a cable to the Department of Commerce, June 3, 1933, from American Trade Commissioner Rohrer, Manila, P. I.

San Francisco Copra

SAN FRANCISCO, June 5, 1933.

Copra was advancing last week on receipt of buying orders from Europe in producers' hands, and the quotation here was named as 1.75c. per pound, c.i.f. Pacific Coast ports. Sizable business was difficult to book, sellers holding off for better prices. Meals are quoted as follows:—Domestic, $18 per ton, ex mill; Japanese, June-July, duty paid, $17.50; Manila, prompt, $17.50.

Animal Oils

Degras.—The market continued to be characterized by a firm tone. In the case of imported products, offerings were generally light owing to uncertainty concerning replacement costs. There was a fair inquiry but purchasing was generally limited to moderate quantities.

Lard.—Trade was quieter but the tone of the market was firmer, quotations being advanced by producers 25c. to 50c. per 100 pounds. Purchasing was generally limited to small or moderate quantities, consumers being disposed to curtail takings for a time pending further developments in the general business situation.

Neatsfoot.—Quotations were 25c. to 75c. per 100 pounds higher. A fair inquiry was noted in some quarters but consumers showed little disposition to purchase in advance of immediate or nearby requirements.

Oleo.—The market was firm on the basis of previous quotations. A fair inquiry was reported from local and outside buyers. Export trade was quiet.

Tallow.—Prices were advanced 25c. per 100 pounds by producers. Business was reported as rather quiet.

Movement of Oleo Products

Oleo oil exports and oleo stock receipts at New York last week were:—

	Oleo oil. Exports. Barrels.	Oleo stock. Receipts by rail. Tierces.
Friday	60	....
Saturday	770	167
Monday	270	655
Tuesday	....	102
Wednesday	403	....
Thursday	300	....
Totals	1,803	924
Since January 1—		
This year.....	31,927	18,721
Last year.....	45,518	21,366

Chicago Animal Oils

CHICAGO, June 9, 1933.

In spite of the fact that the buying of these products has quieted down to some extent, the ideas of sellers seem to be pointed toward slightly stronger prices. There is not much buying under these circumstances and, to some extent, it is a nominal market. Still, the tone is firm and the buyers do not appear able to pick up any great quantities of material below these price levels. Inquiry continues fairly brisk.

Ruling prices are:—

DEGRAS. — Common, domestic, 3c. to 3½c. per pound; common, English, 3¾c. to 4c.; neutral, domestic, 7½c. to 7¾c.

LARD.—No. 1, 6c. to 6½c. per pound; No. 2, 5½c. to 6c.; extra, 6¾c. to 7¼c.

OLEO.—No. 1, 6¼c. to 6¾c. per pound; No. 2, 5¾c. to 6¾c.

TALLOW.—Acidless, 6c. to 6½c. per pound.

Fish Oils

Cod.—There was not much snap to business last week, but the market continued to present the same firm appearance noted in recent preceding weeks, as there was no material change in conditions prevailing in primary markets. Offerings from abroad were generally reported as light, with shippers firm in their ideas as to values. In some local quarters a fair inquiry was reported, but actual business was apparently limited to unimportant quantities.

Menhaden.—A firm tone prevailed in the market for refined, though there were no fresh developments in the way of price changes, quotations being maintained at the advance noted in the previous week. The market was quiet so far as new business was concerned. Consumption is said to have increased recently, but fewer inquiries and orders were received last week. The crude situation lacked new features, the tone of Southern markets being firm, with offerings light.

Sperm.—The market was firm at the advance noted in the previous week, with trade quieter.

Whale.—There were no new developments in the way of price changes last week, but the market retained the firm tone previously noted and quotations were apparently well maintained. The recent advance in prices is said to have stimulated interest on the part of consumers to some extent, but actual business last week was apparently limited to comparatively small or moderate quantities.

Pacific Coast Fish Oils

SAN FRANCISCO, June 5, 1933.

Rising commodity and stock markets during the past week sent fish oil buyers to negotiating once more with the Monterey fishermen, and trading in sardine oil out of the coming season's catch was again heavily participated in a few days ago. Authentic reports are to the effect that well over 100 tankcars were written into contracts last week on the usual basis of subject to production, and prices ranged from early sales of 16 cents per gallon to a later level of 17 cents. Today, from half a cent to a cent higher is being asked by sellers. The position of the fisheries now is such that they have become quite heavily obligated on production, and it is seen that very probably several are entirely sold out for the coming season. This condition has already come to pass in the meal end of the business, with many producers unable to offer.

It is as yet not apparent whether or not the fishing concerns will make application this season, as they successfully did last year, to the Fish and Game Commission for special permits allowing the removal of the packing for human consumption restriction. Ordinarily, thirteen and one-half cases must be packed for edible purposes out of every ton of sardines caught. Owing to a number of cannery-reduction plants not operating last year, together with lower oil prices and a depressed canned sardine market, the commission issued permits granting large tonnages free of the canning restriction.

As regards North Coast oils, no further information was available here last week, and prices on those materials are quoted nominally.

Ruling prices are:—

SARDINE.—California sardine oil, spot position, quoted at 20c. to 21c. per gallon, with sales of futures made at 16c. to 17c. Sellers now quoting and holding for 17½c. to 18c. Fall and Winter delivery, f.o.b. tankcars, Monterey. Biologically tested oil for poultry feeding quoted at 50c. per gallon, f.o.b. San Francisco in drums.

SALMON.—Northern salmon oil quoted nominally at 20c. per gallon, f.o.b. Pacific Coast source of supply.

PILCHARD (Canadian).—Quoted nominally at 18c. per gallon, f.o.b. Seattle in bond for spot position, with futures quoted at 16c.

HERRING.—Quoted nominally at 18c. per gallon, f.o.b. cars, Seattle, for spot position, with futures at 16c. per gallon.

Baltimore Fish Oils

BALTIMORE, June 7, 1933.

The menhaden fish factories down the lower Chesapeake Bay are finding the oil market much the same as it has been in the last few weeks, with 15 cents per gallon still the price mentioned by the producers, but with potential buyers inclined to hold off. At any rate, no further sales were reported during the last week at this or any other figure, with the factories not inclined to revise their ideas of values downward and with the buying of late limited to the pressers. The big soapers are still keeping out of the market. They show a preference for linseed oil and other materials, though these products are relatively higher than fish oil, and the market for the latter is characterized by pronounced quiet. Such stocks as remain in the hands of the producers are almost certain to be carried into the new fishing season, which is now only less than two weeks off, and the results of the operations of the bay fleet may be expected to determine the attitude of the sellers of oil. If the catches should prove as large as last year, some easing off in the quotations on oil may develop.

Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils (under Oil), fats, and greases (under Grease) are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

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Chicago Fish Oils

CHICAGO, June 9, 1933.

Limited to moderate buying of fish oils has been sufficient to firm the price structure up to the best levels in many months on most grades of material commonly traded in here. The buying is still of a somewhat lethargic nature, with most interest being taken in obtaining quotations rather than actually in placing orders for substantial volumes, but there is still a fair amount of actual business. Sellers are firm.

Ruling prices are:—

COD.—Newfoundland, 23c. to 24c. per gallon; domestic, 23c. to 24c.

MENHADEN.—Light pressed, 4½c. to 4¾c. per pound.

SARDINE. — Light California, Pacific Coast, 18c. to 20c. per gallon.

SALMON.—Pacific Coast, 17c. to 18c.

Fats and Greases

Grease.—The market was firmer, prices being ⅛c. above the levels prevailing at the close of the previous week, with offerings generally light. There was not much snap to business, but a fair inquiry was reported in a jobbing way.

Lard.—Domestic trade was on a smaller scale and less was heard about export business. Prices on spot showed irregularity in company with the Western market for futures. The Chicago market for live hogs had a steady tone, changes in quotations being narrow. Receipts of live hogs in Western markets were moderate.

Stearin.—The market had a steady tone, quietness of trade being offset by light offerings.

Tallow.—A firm tone prevailed much of the time, although the market was quieter, buyers in some cases being inclined to hold off for further developments in other products as well as in the general business situation. There was little change in the attitude of sellers, however, offerings still being light. Quotations were advanced ⅛c. per pound.

There was no auction of tallow in London last week. Australian shipments of tallow during April were 2,930 tons against 3,402 tons in March and 2,791 tons in April last year; total for four months 13,857 tons against 12,579 tons in the same time last year and 9,016 tons in the corresponding period two years ago.

Domestic Grease Receipts

Receipts at New York last week in packages:—

	Lard.	Tallow.	Grease.
Saturday	....	....	....
Monday	....	....	....
Tuesday	2,750	....	....
Wednesday	1,450	....	....
Thursday	3,955	....	....
Friday	4,000	....	....
Totals	12,155	....	....
Since January 1:—			
This year.....	762,488	....	....
Last year.....	889,107	....	....

Grease Exports

Exports of lard, stearin, tallow, and grease from New York last week were as follows:—

	Pounds			
	Lard.	Stearin.	Tallow.	Grease.
Friday....	33,750	....	....	....
Saturday..	1,088,920	....	....	....
Monday...	454,575	....	....	....
Tuesday...	142,620	....	....	....
Wednesday	13,125	....	....	....
Thursday..	308,000	46,400	....	....
Totals ..	2,030,990	46,400	....	....
Prev. w'k.	4,128,445	54,000	....	....
Last year.	3,026,950	10,000	....	200,000
Since Jan. 1:—				
This yr.	105,408,672	2,000,000	1,946,100	62,000
Last yr.	111,311,702	1,077,880	....	1,834,800

Chicago Lard and Tallow

CHICAGO, June 9, 1933.

Cash lard trade has been on a somewhat limited basis, with prices tending to slightly lower levels most of the time, yet with the total decline restricted to moderate limits. Buying has not been especially active, with shipping trade held down considerably, export trade uncertain. Tallows, while not as active as recently, are maintaining their price positions little changed and are in good call. Greases, while little bought, are reported subject to good potential buying just under present price levels. Stearins are quiet and firm.

The range of lard quotations from the opening, June 3, to the close Friday, June 9, is shown in the following tables:—

	Per 100 pounds				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous Friday.
Cash	$6.55	$6.55	$6.22	$6.35	$6.62
July	6.75	6.77	6.37	6.45	6.75
October..	6.97	6.97	6.50	6.65	...

TALLOWS (tierces).—Edible, 4⅝c. to 4⅞c. per pound; fancy, 4½c. to 4¾c.; prime packers', 4½c. to 4⅝c.; No. 1 packers', 4c. to 4¼c.; prime renderers', 4c. to 4¼c.; No. 1 renderers', 3¾c. to 4c.; No. 1 country, 3¼c. to 3½c.; B country, 2¾c. to 3c.

GREASES (tierces).—Pigsfoot, 4⅝c. to 4¾c. per pound; choice white, 4⅝c. to 4½c.; choice white, export, 5c. to 5¼c.;

(Continued on page 57)

Cottonseed, Oil, Cake, and Meal

Refined Oil Futures Quieter with Moderate Changes in Prices -- Southern Markets Generally Steady or Firm--Offerings Continue Light--Improving Crop News

[Because of the embargo on exports of gold, quotations on many articles are constantly being changed and those on most articles of foreign origin are subject to cable acceptance.]

The market here for cottonseed oil was less active last week and business in Southern markets was also generally quiet. In the local market there was a disposition among some operators to curtail operations for a time. The markets for other speculative commodities showed irregularity, changes generally being within moderate limits, and developments in political affairs were of a kind to make traders in cottonseed oil disinclined to add materially to commitments.

Southern markets were generally firm. Weather and crop reports were rather favorable on the whole, despite drawbacks here and there, but there was no change in the attitude of Southern holders of cottonseed products, offerings still being noticeably light in many parts of the South.

The cotton crop appeared to be making better headway in various sections under more favorable weather conditions. The improvement in the crop situation, however, was apparently offset to some extent at least by the possibility of acreage curtailment through governmental action.

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Cottonseed, Cake, Meal

No broadening of business in Southern markets was reported last week so far as spot transactions were concerned, and according to some no material increase in activity is likely to be witnessed until something more definite is known in regard to the size of the new cotton crop. Accounts from many parts of the South seemed to indicate that the crop has latterly been making more rapid headway as a result of seasonable weather, but at this early stage of the season nothing like a clear idea can be formed as to the probable yield.

Trading in the Memphis market for futures was quieter, operators being inclined to curtail transactions pending further developments in the crop situation as well as in general business, financial and political affairs. Quotations there showed irregularity, but in most sections spot prices appeared to be rather well maintained. There was nothing in the developments in outside markets during the week to bring about any change of consequence in sentiment among holders of cottonseed products, and offerings were generally light.

In the Southeast quotations on 7 percent meal were maintained at $18.50 to $19 per ton, while in the Valley $16.25 to $16.50 was quoted, with the figures apparently more or less nominal.

Cottonseed Oil

Quieter conditions prevailed in the local market for refined cottonseed oil futures last week. Reports in regard to the general business situation continued to show improvement in some instances, while the stock market displayed not a little strength. On the other hand, however, the markets for cotton, grain and lard had a downward trend at times and this had a tendency to make traders in cottonseed oil disposed to curtail operations pending further developments in the situation. Also reports in regard to political affairs in some cases were of a kind to make traders hesitate about entering extensively into fresh commitments on either side of the market.

On the whole, there was more disposition to sell than there was to buy, and, although there was little inclination to take the aggressive on the selling side, the trend of prices was downward at times with liquidation for account of local and other longs. Changes in prices, however, were within narrow limits. Southern markets for crude oil and other cottonseed products were generally reported as quiet and some slowing down of business was also noted in various other oils and greases, though many of these commodities remained firm, even if the advance in prices appeared to have culminated, at least for the time being. Tallow was apparently firm, with an inclination to name still higher prices in some quarters.

Offerings of crude oil were reported as light in all sections. In the Southeast 4½c. per pound was generally quoted, with buyers' ideas about ¼c. per pound below that figure. Trade in lard compound was generally reported as quiet, though a fairly active inquiry was noted in some instances. The monthly cottonseed report is expected this week and the opinion was expressed in some instances that the consumption of refined oil would probably be greatly different from what it was in the previous month, when about 250,000 barrels were consumed. In May last year the consumption was 227,000 barrels.

The Chicago market for live hogs showed irregularity, but changes in prices were within comparatively narrow limits. Receipts of live hogs were generally larger than a year ago. Arrivals in the principal Western markets on Monday aggregated 140,600 head against 94,900 head on the same day last year; Tuesday 85,000 against 80,600; Wednesday 98,200 against 85,100 head last year. The average weight of the hogs received in Chicago during the week ended June 3 was 252 pounds. This compared with 248 pounds in the previous week and 238 pounds in the same week last year.

Stocks of lard in Chicago increased about 18,000,000 pounds during the past month, as compared with an increase of about 10,000,000 pounds in the same time last year. Supplies in that market on June 1 were 44,034,875 pounds against 35,564,391 pounds on May 15, 25,355,747 pounds on May 1 and 62,951,152 pounds on June 1 last year. The Hull market for cottonseed oil had a steady tone. Lard showed irregularity in the Liverpool market, changes in quotations being moderate. Export trade in lard was reported as quiet in some quarters and the clearances from this port to foreign countries continued on a comparatively small scale.

Weather and crop news from the cotton belt was rather favorable on the whole, though reports were still more or less conflicting. Seeding appears to be rapidly approaching completion, however, even in sections where this work was reported as unusually backward recently. Acreage ideas are said to have been revised upward in some cases owing to the advance in cotton prices, but it is pointed out that government action may yet cause a considerable cut in the area. Weevil infestation is reported to be somewhat lighter than at this time last season, but the weevil are said to be present in sufficient numbers to cause extensive damage should showery weather prevail during July and August.

The weekly government weather and crop report stated that moderate temperatures and fair weather were generally favorable for cotton. In Texas the crop shows improvement and is now in good to excellent condition, with cultivation good except in North Central districts, where fields are still weedy. In Oklahoma stands are mostly satisfactory and good to excellent progress is reported in most localities in the Central states. In the eastern section growth was generally good. Blooming is reported from the southern portions of the belt. The first bloom in South Carolina was reported on May 30, some two weeks earlier than the normal first bloom and the earliest reported for the state in twenty years.

Following is a record of the market for bleachable prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures on the New York Produce Exchange for the week:—

Saturday, June 3, 1933

	Cents per lb. in tanks—High.	Low.	Close.	Sales. Tanks.
January	...	...	5.68@5.70	....
June	...	...	5.25@5.40	....
July	...	...	5.31@5.33	....
August	...	...	5.30@5.40	....
September	...	...	5.45@5.50	....
October	...	...	5.49@—	....
November	...	...	5.57@5.65	....
December	5.47	5.65	5.64@5.68	5
Total sales				5

Spot (prime summer yellow), 5.25c.

Monday, June 5, 1933

	Cents per lb. in tanks—High.	Low.	Close.	Sales. Tanks.
January	...	...	5.68@5.74	....
June	...	...	5.26@5.40	....
July	5.30	5.30	5.30@—	2
August	...	...	5.34@5.44	....
September	5.43	5.41	5.41@5.49	16
October	...	...	5.45@5.55	....
November	...	...	5.56@5.66	....
December	5.64	5.64	5.64@5.68	2
Total sales				20

Spot (prime summer yellow), 5.25c.

Tuesday, June 6, 1933

	Cents per lb. in tanks—High.	Low.	Close.	Sales. Tanks.
January	...	...	5.70@5.74	....
June	...	...	5.28@5.38	....
July	5.28	5.28	5.29@5.34	3
August	...	...	5.33@5.43	....
September	5.48	5.48	5.42@5.50	2
October	...	...	5.48@5.58	....
November	...	...	5.55@5.65	....
December	...	...	5.64@5.65	....
Total sales				*11

Spot (prime summer yellow), 5.25c.

* Includes 6 switches.

Wednesday, June 7, 1933

	Cents per lb. in tanks—High.	Low.	Close.	Sales. Tanks.
January	...	...	5.70@5.72	....
June	...	...	5.27@5.40	....
July	5.30	5.30	5.31@5.33	1
August	...	...	5.33@5.50	....
September	5.48	5.48	5.46@5.48	1
October	...	...	5.50@5.55	....
November	...	...	5.57@5.64	....
December	5.65	5.64	5.64@—	6
Total sales				8

Spot (prime summer yellow), 5.25c.

Thursday, June 8, 1933

	Cents per lb. in tanks—High.	Low.	Close.	Sales. Tanks.
January	...	...	5.70@5.73	..
June	...	...	5.25@5.40	..
July	5.35	5.35	5.35@5.37	16
August	...	...	5.38@5.48	..
September	...	...	5.48@5.50	..
October	...	...	5.53@5.57	..
November	...	...	5.58@5.68	..
December	5.68	5.66	5.65@5.70	3
Total sales				*23

Spot (prime summer yellow), 5.25c.

* Includes 4 switches.

Friday, June 9, 1933

	Cents per lb. in tanks—High.	Low.	Close.	Sales. Tanks.
January	5.79	5.75	5.79@—	5
June	5.40	5.40	5.40@5.48	5
July	5.44	5.31	5.44@—	7
August	5.50	5.50	5.52@5.58	3
September	5.59	5.44	5.55@5.59	4
October	5.52	5.52	5.62@5.68	2
November	...	...	5.66@5.76	..
December	5.70	5.65	5.74@5.75	4
Total sales				30

Spot (prime summer yellow), 5.40c.
Crude, Southeast, 4.50c.
Valley, 4.37½c.
Texas, 4.25c.

Atlanta Cottonseed Products

ATLANTA, June 7, 1933.

The cottonseed products market is firm with some feeling of uncertainty over possible acreage reduction measures pending in Washington, which at the time this is reported, have not reached a final conclusion.

Oil continues to show greater strength than other items, advancing slightly during the week.

Crop conditions are reported fair to good in the Southeast. More moisture would be helpful at this time.

Quotations of this market are as follows:—

OIL.—Prime crude, 4.37½c. per pound.
MEAL.—7 percent grade, $18.50 to $19 per ton, interior mill points.
HULLS.—Loose, $9 to $9.50 per ton.
LINTERS.—First cut, 2¼c. to 3c. per pound; clean mill run, 1¼c. to 1½c.; second cut, ⅞c. to 1¼c.

Memphis Cottonseed Products

MEMPHIS, June 9, 1933.

Several lots of crude cottonseed oil sold on Wednesday and Thursday of this week at 4⅝c. per pound in tankcars, Valley basis. Mills selling sparingly at intervals and some buyers taking oil as needed. Most supplies now in hands of refiners and packers. Cottonseed meal has been quiet during the week, but offerings remain light. Stocks are fairly large for this period of the year, but price continues steady with $17 per ton quoted for 41-percent meal, Memphis basis, and $16 per ton in Valley, prompt shipment. The spread between near months and new crop positions is expected to gradually widen in favor of the new crop. Nearly all supplies of seed in the hands of speculators have been sold to oil mills. Some new crop seed was sold in the pit recently at $20 per ton, November-December. Weather clear and hot and cotton crop is making favorable progress.

The trend of cottonseed and meal quotations on the Memphis exchange during the past week was as follows:—

Cottonseed

	Per ton—Opening. June 5.	Closing. June 9.
September	$19.75@—	$18.85@19.50
October	19.75@20.00	19.20@19.75
November	20.00@—	19.25@19.75
December	20.00@—	19.50@20.25
January	20.25@—	19.85@20.50

Cottonseed Meal

	Per ton—Opening. June 5.	Closing. June 9.
June	$16.50@17.50	$16.65@17.40
July	17.25@17.50	17.05@17.40
August	17.60@18.00	17.68@17.85
September	18.10@—	18.15@18.40
October	18.50@—	19.00@—
November	18.50@18.95	18.85@—
December	18.80@19.50	19.40@—
January	19.00@20.00	19.25@19.65

New Orleans Cottonseed

NEW ORLEANS, June 7, 1933.

The market for cottonseed products retained a firm tone. A better inquiry was noted for crude and refined oil but offerings continued light. Trade in meal was quiet. Prime crude oil, 4¼c. to 4½c., nominal, per pound, f.o.b. New Orleans; prime Summer yellow, 4¾c., nominal, per pound; soap stock, 50 percent loose, ¾c., nominal, per pound.

Chicago Cottonseed Oil

CHICAGO, June 9, 1933.

Buying has tended to dry up, and some offers of material at fractionally lower prices are being heard. The market does not seem weak, for offerings are not very heavy, even with the falling off in business at the moment. It appears buyers are trying to test out the market for a while by remaining on the sidelines. Related markets have shown some little hesitation in the last week or ten days. Prime crude oil is quoted at 4⅛c. to 4⅜c. per pound in the Valley and Southeast; and at 4c., bid, Texas and Oklahoma. Good, off-Summer, yellow fig oil is quoted at 5⅜c., delivered, Chicago. Refined, edible oil is quoted at 5½c. to 5¾c. per pound, barrels, car lots; and at 6¼c. to 6½c., barrels, less than car lots.

Hull Cottonseed Oil Prices

Quotations on cottonseed oil in barrels in Hull, England, last week were:—

	Refined. Per cwt. s.	d.	Egyptian crude. Per cwt. s.	d.
Saturday	..	..	..	..
Monday	..	..	..	..
Tuesday	22	0	20	0
Wednesday	22	0	20	0
Thursday	21	9	19	9
Friday	22	3	20	0

Trade News Briefs

J. M. Simpson has been elected a director of the Lone Star Gas Corporation to fill a vacancy caused by the death of the late F. W. L. Crawford.

J. H. Gerathy has joined the sales department of S. B Penick & Co., crude botanical drugs, this city. He has long been associated with McKesson & Robbins, Inc., and with Charles L. Huisking & Co., this city.

L. V. Nicholas, who was for many years head of the old Independent Oil Men's Association and more recently president of the National Petroleum Marketers Association, has been elected president of the Warner-Quinlan Company.

Spanish naval stores exports during the first quarter of this year were 323,997 gallons of turpentine (500,751 gallons in the 1932 quarter) and 2,209 metric tons of rosin (4,777 tons last year). Belgium and Italy were the biggest buyers of turpentine; Great Britain and Germany bought the most rosin.

Creosote oil consumption in France in 1932 was about 27,500 metric tons larger than that in 1931. Production decreased 10,000 tons; imports (chiefly from Belgium) were 48,837 tons, against 13,777 tons. Exports dropped from 4,026 tons to 1,635 tons. Decreased production and increased imports are expected during the current year.

The Basic Products Corporation, of which O. W. Bilharz is president, has secured a lease on land twelve miles northeast of Little Lake, Calif., and a plant will be erected to get mercury from a large deposit of cinnabar. Associated with Bilharz are C. N. Anderson, mining engineer, Baxter Spring, Kansas; J. W. Reinholdt, E. C. Rauth and F. A. Herman, St. Louis.

Cosmetic and toilet soap exports from the United States during the first four months of this year had a total value of $1,279,000, compared with $1,667,000 in the corresponding period in 1932. Exports of lipsticks, depilatories, deodorants, perfumes, and toilet waters were larger this year. Imports of toiletries in the first four months amounted to $173,000, a decrease of 39 percent in comparison with the corresponding period in 1932.

The Gulf Refining Company has added 90 more large tank trucks to its original record-breaking order for such trucks, making a total of 242 trucks of the most modern "skirted" type. The order includes 60 White tank trucks, 152 Mack trucks, 20 Dodge trucks and 10 G. M. C. tank trucks. The order for these trucks has been made necessary by the steady expansion of the company's gasoline and motor oil business, according to an official of the company.

Mexican naval stores producers in the Durango district are contemplating suspension of operations when the rainy season sets in around July 1. Only about 70 crops were worked at full capacity during April, according to information received by the Department of Commerce from the consul at Durango, and the consuming trade is reported to be oversupplied. Shipments in April comprised 8,000 gallons of turpentine to the United States and 95 tons of rosin to domestic consumers.

F. W. BRODE CORPORATION, MEMPHIS, TENN. Dealers and Exporters
COTTONSEED PRODUCTS PEANUT PRODUCTS
COTTONSEED BOLL AND HULL ASHES 25% W. S. POTASH
Members Memphis Merchants Exchange
Future business in cottonseed meal and seed solicited

MUTUAL

Bichromate of Soda
Bichromate of Potash
Chromic Acid
Oxalic Acid

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FACTORIES

Baltimore Jersey City

Textile Chemicals, Dyestuffs and Tanstuffs

Light Blood Albumen Advanced--Sharp Rise in Sterling Exchange Rate Causes Higher Prices for Tanning Materials--Corn Derivatives Continue Steady

[Because of the embargo on exports of gold, quotations on many articles are constantly being changed and those on most articles of foreign origin are subject to cable acceptance.]

The outstanding development in the market for dyestuffs and tanstuffs was the sharp advance in the majority of the tanning materials under the influence of the violent fluctuation in the monetary exchange rates. Prices were further strengthened by reason of the fact that stocks in the hands of sellers here were reported at a comparatively low level, coupled with the presence of a fair demand. Textile manufacturers were ordering out in an irregular manner, gauging orders by actual production requirements.

Sharp advance occurred in the prices for mangrove bark, divi-divi, myrobalans, valonia, wattle bark and a decidedly firm tone was ivedent in the market for Sicilian ground sumac. The run-up in prices for the above tanning materials reflected the sharp advance in the pound sterling exchange rate, which rate reached the highest level since England abandoned the gold standard. Word from New England on the shoe industry reported that mills were operating at a fair level, and a private survey of the tanners' activities in nearly districts indicated that operations were at an encouraging levels for this time of the year.

Corn derivatives revealed a steady tone, with the good demand offsetting the influence of easier tone in the basic grain market. In connection with the corn refining industry, the Corn Research Foundation reported that the heaviest volume of business ever handled in any one month was reported for May. Total grind of corn for the month was reported at 8,800,000 bushels, being a record total grind. April grind was in excess of seven million bushels, an increase of more than fifty percent over April of last year. Another feature of the sizing materials was the sharp advance in the price for light blood albumen. This advance could be traced to the high prices for cattle and an exceptionally good demand over recent months for the light blood albumen. The dark product remained unchanged.

Business in the dyestuffs held up satisfactorily throughout the week, but it was quite apparent that some textile manufacturers were awaiting clarification of legislation on wages and hours. Cloth industry was reported to be operating at a high level, with many mills booked through July. Rayon industry was said to be operating close to capacity levels. Sellers of the sulphonated products indicated that no slackening was apparent in their orders, and the bichromates moved out at a fairly good pace. Cochineal was firmer, under the influence of the cables from the primary market.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Albumen, blood, light, 10c. per lb.
Divi-divi, 50c. per ton.
Gambier, shipment, ¼c. per lb.
Myrobalans, $3 per ton.
Valonia, $3 per ton.
Wattle bark, $2 per ton.

Reduced

None.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from nineteen typical dyestuffs on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
148.8	148.1	142.2	143.5

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Chemicals

Alumina Chloride.—Business in the market for the anhydrous material continued good throughout the week, with a firmer price tendency noted in the dealings and sellers were asking previous values. The movement of the solution to routine consuming quarters held up satisfactorily, and prices were steady.

Potash Bichromate.—Leading producers reported the call resulted in the movement of a substantial volume for the week, with the buying coming from various directions, and prices were firmly held at the schedule in vogue previously.

Potash Prussiate.—The market for the yellow article was fairly active, with dry color manufacturers supplying the major portion of the call, and small sized orders of the red item moved to the textile trade. All prices were in line with previous quotations.

Soda Bichromate.—There was nothing in the activities of the week that could be characterized as important, with the regular buyers supplying a good call and prices appeared firm at the schedule in force previously.

Sulphonated Oils.—The undertone in the market for the various sulphonated oils was firm last week, with producers indicating that no slackening was apparent in the pace of the call last week, and sellers were asking previous prices on the olive and castor oils as well as the tallow product.

Zinc Dust.—Buying here was termed good again last week, with the market displaying a steady tone under the influence of the steady to firm tone noted in the basic metal.

Dyestuffs

Annatto.—The market for the paste and seed materials was highly irregular during the week, with usual buyers practicing a cautious buying policy, but prices were steady at the previous levels.

Camwood Bark.—Activity here was limited to the filling of an occasional small-lot quantity, with a steady tone governing the market and prices were about the same as the preceding week.

Cochineal.—Cables from the primary market indicated that higher quotations were in the offing, with the result that the local market presented a firmer tone, and sellers reported that demand revealed a slight betterment.

Fustic.—Buyers were placing large sized commitments here last week, with the market maintaining a firm undertone in the dealings in the sticks and crystals and sellers on all sides were naming the values in effect previously.

Logwood.—This situation remained about the same as the recent weeks, with the call characterized as good and the price undertone on liquid and solid items as well as the crystals was steady at previous levels.

Madder, Dutch.—Dull and featureless was the market in this direction during the period under review, with sellers maintaining the price of 22c. to 25c. per pound, according to quantity.

Quercitron.—Regular buyers furnished a good amount of activity in this market, and a steady tone ruled the dealings, with sellers quoting about the same prices as noted previously.

Turmeric.—Demand from the Alleppey material was fairly good last week, with sellers naming previous prices, and the call for the Madras article was limited to an occasional small quantity, with prices holding firm.

Sizing Materials

Albumen. — Sharp advance in the price for light blood ambumen was the outstanding development in this market last week, with leading sellers naming the quotations of 45c. to 53c. per pound, according to quantity. Dark material was unchanged at 10c. to 17c. per pound, according to quantity and grade, with a decidedly firm tone in evidence. Activity in the market for the egg product was limited to immediate needs, and prices were quoting 80c. to 81c. per pound, according to quantity.

Dextrin.—The market for the various sorts of this commodity was in good request again last week, with the voluminous call offsetting the easing tendency noted in the basic grain market and prices were in line with previous quotations.

Egg Yolk.—An extremely slow demand was in evidence here, but sellers were adhering to 40c. to 41c. per pound for the granular item and what little business was transacted in the spray item commanded the prices of 42c. to 43c. per pound, according to quantity.

Starch.—An excellent demand was reported in this market at times during the week, and prices were unchanged. The heaviest volume of business ever handled in any one month was reported for May by the corn refining industry. Total corn grind for the month as reported by eleven refiners to the Corn Research Foundation, reached the record total of over 8,800,000 bushels.

Tanning Materials

Cutch, Philippine.—Movement of this product into consuming channels progressed at a fair pace throughout the week, with the price undertone firm, but sellers continued to name 2½c. to 3½c. per pound, according to quantity.

Divi-Divi.—The market here was 50c. per ton higher at $27 to $27.50 per ton, according to quantity, with the advance in the quotations due to the higher sterling exchange rate.

Gambier.—Shipment price for the Singapore cube was ¼c. to 5½c. per pound, according to quantity, with the New York spot ranging up to 6¾c. per pound. The market for the plantation grade was unchanged, with a spot price of 7¾c. to 8¼c. per pound, prevailing and the common material was listed at 3½c. per pound for shipment, with the New York spot price ranging up to 6½c. per pound.

Mangrove Bark.—A good volume of business was transacted here last week, with the tone in the market firm as a result of the higher exchange values, and sellers were naming $26 to $27 per ton.

Myrobalans.—The market for the various sorts of this commodity noted a sharp advance in prices last week, reflecting the higher sterling exchange rate, and sellers were asking the prices of $30 to $31 per ton for the J1 product, with the J2 listed at $22 to $23 per ton and the R2 commodity was quoted at $21.50 to $22.50 per ton.

Sumac.—A firmer tone was in evidence here throughout the week, with the tendency toward firmness attributed to a fairly good demand and the fluctuations in the exchange rates, and sellers were naming $51 per ton for the New York spot price on the ground Sicilian commodity.

Valonia.—A sharp rise in the quotation took place in this market last week, with beards listed at $36 to $37 per ton, according to quantity and the cups were quoted at $24 to $26 per ton.

Wattle Bark.—The small amount of material on hand here coupled with a sharp advance in the various exchange values caused sellers here to ask $30 to $31 per ton for this product, an advance of $2 per ton.

Bids and Awards

Contracts Awarded

(Continued from page 46)

Paints

Quartermaster, Ft. McPherson, Ga.

Awards made under procurement 28, opening of May 19, were as follows:—

The Glidden Company, 10 pounds of vermillion, 32 cents, and 10 gallons of enamel, $1.15.

F. J. Cooledge & Sons, 25 gallons of turpentine, 58 cents, and 200 gallons of ocher, 8 cents.

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, 600 pounds of aluminum bronze, 42 cents.

Peaslee-Gaulbert Paint & Varnish Company, 21 pounds of lampblack, 21 cents; 45 gallons of white paint, $1.32; 90 gallons of white paint, 90 cents; 25 gallons of white paint, $1.27; 25 pounds of putty, 3.9 cents; 50 gallons of varnish, 51 cents; 400 gallons of varnish, 49 cents; 75 gallons of white enamel, $1.32; 50 pounds of venetian red, 10.75 cents; and 3,300 pounds of putty, 3.5 cents.

Warren Company, 55 gallons of linseed oil, 74 cents.

Benicia Arsenal, Calif.

Awards under procurement 81, opening of May 17, were as follows:—

Sherwin-Williams Company, 3,700 pounds of white lead, 7.7 cents; 15 pounds of chrome yellow, 27 cents; 15 pounds of chrome yellow, 26 cents; 30 pounds of yellow ocher, 12 cents; 30 pounds of yellow ocher, 11 cents; 6 pounds of golden ocher, 15 cents; 10 gallons of paint drier, 55 cents; 10 gallons of floor paint, $1.10; and 10 gallons of white paint, 99 cents.

National Lead Company, 200 gallons of linseed oil, 71 cents; 200 gallons of turpentine, 60 cents.

The Glidden Company, 120 gallons of shingle stain, 49 cents; 5 gallons of engine enamel, 88 cents.

General Paint Corporation, 800 pounds of dry metallic paint, 2.506 cents.

W. P. Fuller & Co., 1,300 pounds of red lead, 8.5 cents; 50 gallons of mineral spirits, 12 cents; and 8 gallons of marking ink, $1.20.

Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia

George D. Wetherill & Co., Philadelphia, procurement 482, May 25, 10,000 pounds of iron hydroxide paint, 4.15 cents; 1 percent.

Texas Co. Sues Star Refining

Suit alleging infringement of cracking patents has been brought by The Texas Company against Star Refining & Producing Company. In this suit The Texas Company alleges infringement of the patent to Behimer No. 1840012, for apparatus for making gasoline, and patent to Behimer No. 1883850, for process for making gasoline. The operations complained of are the cracking operations conducted by the defendant at its plant at Fort Worth, Texas. The suit was filed in the Federal court for the northern district of Texas, at Fort Worth.

Flaxseed, Linseed Oil, Cake, Meal

(Continued from page 36)

Linseed Oil

Linseed oil quotations in the local market were generally about stationary last week, with list quotations unchanged at the close of the period, when the tone of the market appeared to be somewhat steadier. Flaxseed prices showed irregularity, but changes from day to day were generally within small or moderate limits, and crushers quoted 9c. per pound for oil in cooperage, car lot basis, and 8.4c. per pound in tankcars.

At one time early in the week competition among sellers was rather keen and list prices were subject to shading by about 3 points, but later on sellers, as already intimated, were steadier in their views and in some quarters bids at earlier levels were rejected.

There was a better inquiry and the volume of business closed for the week in some quarters showed an increase over the previous week. Withdrawals on unfilled contracts also held up well and the improvement in sentiment recently noted concerning the outlook for business during the summer months was still in evidence.

Trading in flaxseed futures in domestic markets was rather more active, with crushers on both sides of the market. Crop accounts continued to show improvement. Weather conditions of late have been more favorable and the work of seeding appears to have been largely completed in many sections.

Minneapolis Linseed Oil

MINNEAPOLIS, June 9, 1933.

Undertone of the oil market is stronger again and during the past week there was fair volume to trade. Weather has been very fine for painting over a large area and there has been a lot of business in the finished product that stirs up more active operations for providers of raw material. A fairly large proportion of the business lately has been for quick shipment and in the past few days the buyers have shown a tendency to enlarge their purchases. There still is active trade in small lots but some of the buyers are taking on larger quantities from day to day.

Big buyers who missed the season's buying opportunity are waiting patiently for a big break in the market, but in the meantime are picking up at least a part of their requirements on minor dips. Sales were being made for shipment up to next winter.

Shipping instructions on maturing contracts are fair to good at the moment and reserves are dwindling steady. Currently the supply here is quite low, but crushers are not increasing capacity because of the dull season for linseed meal that develops at this time of the year.

Quotations on carload lots f.o.b. Minneapolis, cooperage, 9.2c. per pound; tanks, 8.6c. per pound; warehouse, 9.6c. per pound.

Daily shipments of linseed oil during the week ended June 9, and in the corresponding week last year, were, in pounds:—

	1933.	1932.
Saturday	453,441	298,039
Monday	161,260	204,135
Tuesday	404,604	176,948
Wednesday	94,099	137,882
Thursday	360,499	381,841
Friday	269,578	297,287
Totals	1,743,472	1,496,132
Previous totals	51,751,861	48,134,484
Totals to date	53,495,303	49,630,616

Chicago Linseed Oil

CHICAGO, June 9, 1933.

Linseed oil continues virtually unchanged in price, with demand strictly moderate. The leading suppliers report that the buying trade is withholding major orders for the present, but that a fair amount of business is being done in the aggregate on the basis of limited individual buying. Most interest continues to be in prompt shipment, since few buyers are taking extended commitments very far ahead. Ruling quotations of leading sellers for prompt shipment are:—Tankcar, 8.6c. per pound; barrels, carlots, 9.2c.; warehouse deliveries, 9.6c.

San Francisco Linseed Oil

SAN FRANCISCO, June 5, 1933.

There was a brisk movement of linseed oil into consumption here last week, with buyers sending in shipping instructions on previous contracts and new sales being made for immediate use, calling for prompt shipment. However, no really important contracts were in the making, but the market kept firm at the levels of a week ago. Prices are:—Tankcars, 8.9c. per pound, f.o.b. Pacific Coast; drum carlots, 9.5c. ex mill; small drum lots, 10.1c. ex-warehouse. Meal is quoted at $26 per ton, ex mill.

London Linseed Oil

Quotations on linseed oil in London last week were:—

	Per cwt. s.	d.
*Saturday	..	..
*Monday	..	..
Tuesday	19	9
Wednesday	19	7½
Thursday	19	6
Friday	19	6

* Holiday.

Current prices on dyestuffs, and tanstuffs are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

Fertilizer Materials

Confusion Surrounds Sulphate of Ammonia--Reports Of $21 Price Not Generally Followed--Currency Exchange Rise Places Japan Beyond Competitive Level

[Because of the embargo on exports of gold, quotations on many articles are constantly being changed and those on most articles of foreign origin are subject to cable acceptance.]

Spot trading returned to a more normal volume for this time of the season and, compared with recent weeks, the spot market was quiet. Top-dressers were not without activity in certain sections, but there was a noticeable drop last week in top-dressing needs in the heavy consuming area. The future market continued to attract the major interest of fertilizer manufacturers and mixers, and sulphate of ammonia continued as the hub of concern. Sulphate of ammonia was surrounded by considerable confusion, with all sorts of rumors and hearsay as to both the current and forthcoming prices. The report published here a week ago, to the effect that both foreign and domestic sulphate would be offered at $21 per ton, was not followed by a general conformity in the trade, although in one direction that figure did appear for limited quantities of foreign. Domestic was also reported offered at that basis, but leading sellers denied it. According to reasonably reliable informants, the $21 figure had been actually considered as a general price and, prior to a late switch in plans, preparations had been made to take business at that basis. Some predication of its consideration was noted by observers, who pointed to further reductions in prices last week for anhydrous ammonia and urea-ammonia liquor, both of which were offered on contracts, 3.99c. per pound representing the equivalent price of sulphate of ammonia at $21 per ton, less five percent. As the week progressed, however, market gossip tended toward the stronger side. Japan was seemingly out of the picture at this time, with movements in the currency exchange rate as well as an advance in the home market price in Japan, forcing the nominal c.i.f. price here far beyond a competitive basis. Japanese cyanamide was also higher and not offered openly last week. Domestic sellers of cyanamide reported that considerable tonnage had been booked at the newly advanced price for that article.

Potash bookings were again less active last week. Trade interest in potash sulphate was reported as lively at the recently lowered price, but other potash salts were not being bought in the fashion of a few weeks ago. Provisional prices and discounts continue, and considerable importance as regards future prices is attached to the accomplishments at the World Economic Conference, which opens in London today. European suppliers were apparently awaiting regulation of the money exchange before setting a permanent price schedule for the 1933-1934 season.

The advances in organic ammoniate prices were halted last week. There were no important retrogressions in the prices, but buying eased off in most all marketing centers. The trade is now comfortably covered on nearby requirements or else has less fear of violent inflation of prices.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Bone, steamed, imported, 1¼ & 60 $1, per ton.
Meal, imported, 50c. per ton.
Cyanamide, Japanese, $1 per ton.

Reduced

Blood, Chicago, high-grade, 10c. per unit.
Hoof meal, domestic, Chicago, 10c. per unit.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from four typical fertilizer materials on the basis of a normal of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
71.8	71.8	71.8	74.5

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Ammoniates

Nitrate of Soda.—Top-dressing demands slowed down somewhat last week, although in certain consuming sections the call continued lively. As reported previously, Shanks process, or so-called old-style nitrate, was in heavier demand than the granular Chilean material and stocks have been reduced drastically. A cargo of some 8,000 tons of old-style material was reported to have arrived in Charleston, S. C., last week, and more is said to be en route from Chile, consigned to other distributing ports. The receipt of this lot covers the shortage at that port which was caused by the loss of 6,300 tons of nitrate in a warehouse fire two weeks ago. Sellers of domestic synthetic material continued to report a good, steady demand. The prices continued unchanged at the established schedule for June, and as yet nothing has been heard regarding prices for the coming season. Market gossip seems less centered in the forthcoming price of this commodity as it is in sulphate of ammonia.

Sulphate of Ammonia.—Considerable confusion surrounded this commodity last week. A report published here last week to the effect that domestic and foreign sulphate would be offered at $21 per ton for delivery up to the end of the year was not followed by general fulfillment of that prediction. One Southern seller was reported to have offered foreign in bulk for Summer shipment at $21, c.i.f. ports, but only in a limited way, and it could not be determined as to whether on not sales were actually made. There were also reports in reasonably reliable directions that $21, ex-vessel, was being quoted for domestic, but leading sellers definitely stated that the price was firm at $23 per ton for June delivery and $21.50 per ton for July. Other suppliers of domestic were taking $21.50 per ton bids for August. Evidence that a $21 figure had been considered when previous reports were issued was contained in the fact that suppliers of anhydrous ammonia and urea-ammonia liquor were offering contracts last week at a price equivalent to 5 percent less than $21 per ton for sulphate. According to informants, an eleventh-hour change in plans was made. Gossip about prices had stronger leanings as last week progressed. On Wednesday, a leading buying group was urged by its local representative to cover at the July price of $21.50, indicating that higher prices were forthcoming. Latest gossip in some directions places the forthcoming price at $22.50 per ton, while others believe that the foreign will be around $23 per ton, c.i.f., and domestic at around $23.50 or $24 per ton, f.o.b. cars. As mentioned above, confusion surrounds the market, and several sellers frankly state they are unable to advise their buyers as to what to do. The latest nominal quotation on Japanese material was $26.50 per ton, a point far beyond competition.

Cyanamide.—Sellers reported that considerable tonnage had been booked on the contracts which were offered a week ago for carlot quantities of pulverized material, in bags, for delivery up to July, 1934, at the basis of $1.02½ per unit of ammonia delivered to buyers' plants. As yet there has been no price announcement on the granular product, and the nominal market is $34 per ton. Movements in the rate of foreign exchange advanced the nominal price of Japanese material up to around $24 per ton, but there were no direct offerings at that figure.

Castor Pomace. — The foreign article showed a stronger leaning as a result of the movement in foreign exchange during the week. At this writing, however, importers continued to offer for June-July shipment from abroad at the basis of $19 per ton, c.i.f. Southern ports. The domestic article was steady at $16 per ton for car lots, f.o.b. producing points. The spot inquiry was light.

Dried Blood. — After the small setback a week ago, the New York market held steady at the asked level of $2.30 per unit. Inquiry was light, although sufficient to support the quoted prices. The Chicago market sagged on a declining demand and quotations were based at $2.65 per unit for high-grade, a reduction of 10c. per unit from a week ago. Other grades were quoted down to $2.50 per unit, according to analysis. Importers continued to quote $2.50 per unit for June shipment.

Fish Scrap. — Further sales of unground were reported at $2.60 and 10c. per unit-ton, f.o.b. Chesapeake factory, subject to the usual when-and-if-made understanding. One transaction at a higher basis was reported but not confirmed. Fishing commences in the Chesapeake Bay, June 19. A current co-operative movement in the Chesapeake fishing industry indicates that the trade will be more closely controlled and marketing will be effected on a more even basis this season. Fish meal continued without much interest at around $35 to $37 per ton, basis Baltimore.

Hoof Meal. — The Chicago market was reported a little easier. Quotations were named last week at $1.25 to $1.35 per unit, a decline of 10c. per unit. The demand was less constant last week. Importers continued to quote $2.10 per unit and that figure led toward the stronger side as the result of further depreciation of dollar values in foreign markets.

Nitrogenous Material. — Spot interest was light but futures continued to command attention of the trade. The imported article continued at $2.25 per unit, for prompt shipment from abroad, c.i.f. Atlantic ports. Domestic remained at $2.10 per unit, f.o.b. East Coast sellers' works. The Western market was still reported steady at $2 per unit, f.o.b. producing plant.

Tankage. — The steady advance of prices over recent weeks was halted last week. The New York market was quiet, but firm in price at the basis of $2.75 and 10c. per unit-ton for ground and $2.50 and 10c. per unit-ton for unground. Chicago quotations remained unchanged throughout and the market was reported to have been somewhat less active than a week ago. South American material continued at the basis of $2.75 and 10c. per unit-ton for arrival.

Urea. — Quotations continued in a steady position at the basis of $82.60 per ton for shipment, basis ex-vessel at Atlantic and Gulf ports.

Potashes

The rate of bookings continued to ease off over last week. As indicated previously, there is still a considerable tonnage to be booked, according to the calculations of sellers, but during the past two or three weeks the buying trade has not been so anticipatory over the inflation of prices. Sellers continued to offer at a provisional price and discount basis, subject to adjustment when the new schedules are issued. The trade is seemingly waiting for the large European suppliers to take the initiative which the European interests do not seem prone to do until the currency exchange situation levels off. The World Economic Conference commencing today at London will discuss and attempt to regulate exchanges and the outcome of that movement will have an important bearing on the forthcoming prices for potash salts. Potash sulphate is reported as being pushed heavily for sale in the South.

Phosphates

The advancing movement in domestic bone products prices at Chicago was halted last week. Foreign bones, however, continued upward. The Chicago market was described as steady at the recently advanced levels, but the buying trade was evidently covered on their nearby requirements, and buying was somewhat less active over the past week. European bone meal was scarce and foreign shippers were not offering beyond prompt shipment. Superphosphate sellers in Baltimore and also at local manufacturing points were not anxious sellers and some of the important factors have withdrawn from the market in anticipation of higher prices to come.

Bone Materials.—Prices for all bone materials in Chicago held at the advanced levels of a week ago. Demand was slower, but the prices were described as steady. Imported 1-1¼ and 60-70 steamed bone was $1 per ton higher last week at the basis of $21.50 per ton and imported meal was 50c. per ton higher at the basis of $22.50 per ton. European bone meal was not offered beyond prompt shipment.

Superphosphate.—Local suppliers and also some important factors in Baltimore were not anxious to offer except for small spot quantities. There is an evident undercurrent of strength in the market, and the prices of $7 to $7.50 per ton for the run of the pile and $7.50 to $8 per ton for the run of the pile, both in bulk, basis Baltimore, were described as entirely nominal. At the same time it was reported a week ago that $6 and $6.50 per ton had been taken on large-sized orders in the Baltimore area.

Phosphate Rock.—The market continued along quiet and even lines and was lacking in new or important developments. The price situation was entirely without change.

Sulphur and Pyrites

The shipments of sulphur from producing points continued in moderately good fashion last week. Broadening industrial activities have reflected in a progressive although small improvement in the call for sulphur, but the market has by no means been favored with the brisk purchasing that has been witnessed over the past several weeks in other commodities. Sulphur producers point out, however, that there is no visible element of gamble in sulphur purchasing, and the tendency to cover against inflated prices is not as broad as in other commodities where prices fluctuate actively. The price situation remained unchanged, with $18 per long ton quoted at the mines.

Atlanta Fertilizer Materials

ATLANTA, June 7, 1933.

Trade reported in the Southern market is confined to sulphate of ammonia and nitrate of soda with the demand falling off sharply this week. The fertilizer material trade has about reached the holiday period and many of the dealers in materials, as well as the manufacturers are planning to attend the annual meeting of the National Fertilizer Association at White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia.

Spot sales of sulphate of ammonia continue to be made at southern ports at $22.50 and $23, f.o.b., in spite of quotations of $21.50 for July delivery. Materials for spot sales are reported scarce in the south.

Nitrate of soda maintains its price which is thought to be controlled now largely by resales. An unexpected feature of the market this season has been a preference for the old-time type of nitrate of soda in preference to the granulated; in consequence, the old type sold out first.

The trade is not manifesting much interest in organic ammoniates which, for the most part, have advanced prices sharply for next season.

Crop conditions are reported fair to good in the south. Considerable interest is being created over the proposal to plow up a portion of planted cotton under government guarantee.

Quotations of this market are as follows:—

SUPERPHOSPHATE.—$10.10 per ton, interior points.

NITRATE OF SODA.—Bulk, at ports, $24.90 per ton to manufacturers.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—$22.50 to $23 per ton, f.o.b. ports.

COTTONSEED MEAL.—7 percent grade, $18.50 to $19 per ton, interior mill points.

TANKAGE.—Foreign, for future delivery, $2.75 and 10c., ports; $2.25 and 10c., Chicago.

NITROGENOUS.—$2 per unit, interior producing points; $2.20, foreign ports.

CYANIMIDE.—$1.02½ unit delivered to manufacturers.

SYNTHETIC AMMONIATES.—At importers' prices.

POTASH.—At sellers' prices.

Baltimore Fertilizer Materials

BALTIMORE, June 8, 1933.

With the shipping season for mixtures about over quiet is settling over the crude material market. Spot buying was on a small scale. The quotations were about holding. The prevailing quotations are about as follows:—

FISH SCRAP.—Sales were made at $2.60 and 10c. per unit-ton, at factory, on a when-and-if-made basis. There was also a report that one transaction at $2.70 and 10c. had been concluded, but no confirmation of this report has so far been forthcoming. The market for fish meal is holding at $35 per ton, at factory, as the asking price.

TANKAGE.—Quotations continued on a wide spread from $2.50 and 10c. to $3 and 10c. per unit-ton, but for the time being there is only a limited activity in the market.

BLOOD.—The market is fairly well sustained at $2.75 per unit.

SUPERPHOSPHATE.—The quotations stand at $7.50 per ton for 16 percent run of pile and at $8 per ton for 16 percent milled and screened stocks.

NITRATE OF SODA.—With the movement moderate and inquiries less urgent than before, the figures named stand at the established schedule. Stocks are smaller than they were and at some points have even reached the stage of depletion.

NITROGENOUS MATERIAL.—Sellers continue to ask $2.90 to $2.25 per unit.

GARBAGE TANKAGE.—The advance made in this ammoniate several weeks ago is being held, and more disposition is shown by the producers to increase their stocks in preparation for a augmented demand, with the market firm at $2.95 10c. and 70c. per unit-ton.

BONE.—The market holds steady at $23 to $25 per ton for 3 and 50 ground steamed and at $24 to $26 per ton for 4½ and 50 ground raw stocks.

Chicago Fertilizer Materials

CHICAGO, June 8, 1933.

While the upward price movement in various grades of fertilizer and related products appears to have been checked and while in a few cases there are recessions in quotations, in general the market appears reasonably steady and the volume of buying is described as being sufficient to maintain a fairly satisfactory outlook. Blood is hardly so tight and sharply demanded but it is not in over-supply to any important extent. Tankage is in good tone, sales reported fair. Bone materials remain mostly firm and moving fairly well.

Ruling prices are:—

BLOOD.—High grade, ground and unground, $2.50 to $2.75 per unit of ammonia; unground, suitable for feeding, 10 to 12 percent, extra good, $3 to $3.25 and 10; 7 to 9 percent, $4 to $4.25 and 10.

TANKAGE.—High grade, ground, $2.10 to $2.25 and 10c.; lower grade tankage, $2 to $2.25; unground bone tankage, $17 to $18 per ton, Middle West; liquid stick, $1.50 to $1.75, nominal; hoof meal, $1.25 to $1.35.

BONE MATERIALS.—Ground, steamed bone, 1¼ percent ammonia and 60 percent phosphate, $22 to $23 per ton; 3 and 50, $24 to $26; 4½ and 50, $26 to $28; raw bone meal for feeding, $35 to $40, nominal; cattle jaws, skulls and knuckles,

Current prices on fertilizer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

(Continued on Page 63)

Petroleum Solvents, Lubricants, Fuels

Oklahoma and Texas Crude Scarce Except at Premium Prices -- Believe Price Advance Coming -- Refined Oils Strengthen--Solvents Bought Somewhat Better

[Because of the embargo on exports of gold, quotations on many articles are constantly being changed and those on most articles of foreign origin are subject to cable acceptance.]

A growing scarcity of Oklahoma and Texas crude oil at posted prices and a spread of premium-priced dealings in crude led to the belief in trade circles that the posted values for crude would be raised shortly. Offers of fifteen and twenty cents per barrel over the posted prices are being made for supplies of East Texas and Oklahoma City crude, and several small refineries were being forced to shut down because of their inability to obtain sufficient quantities. The belief that crude oil prices will be advanced has spread to the refined oil markets and gasoline purchasing in the Midcontinent was better last week than for the past several weeks. Prices were stiffer in tone, although no actual advances were made.

Industrial petroleum oils were also stronger last week. Open market buying of Stoddard solvent, v. m. & p. naphthas and related solvents was improved, and in many directions the takings against contracts were more frequent. Stoddard solvent was an active mover to the wholesale cleaning trade. Prices for solvents at the Midcontinent refineries were unchanged, but sellers indicated that the next price movement should be in an upward rather than downward direction. Liquefied petroleum gases continued along a quiet and even course and were characteristically free from the influences of the surrounding market. Waxes were perhaps the strongest of the industrial group. Scale wax prices continued upward, and at the close of the week it was indicated that even higher prices might be seen. Several Pennsylvania refiners and some Midcontinent sellers were sold up on their nearby scale wax output. Mineral white oils were unchanged, and demand was slower as the market entered the off-season. Despite rising import costs on Russian oils, some observers of the market were prone to doubt the immediate possibility of a general advance in the prices. Pennsylvania lubricating oil stocks were held without advance after a few weeks of steadily rising prices. There were no price recessions in that group, but buying slumped off again and prices were merely held. Grease compounders, as well as blenders of motor oils, were apparently well stocked for the immediate needs.

Retail gasoline prices were stronger in several sections of the country. Growing elimination of the discounts allowed on cash sales at retail stations has been in effect a stiffening movement in the retail market. The bulk gasoline market at the East Coast refineries was strong at the newly established price level and jobber buying was good. Kerosene encountered an off-season decline in prices here.

The daily average production of crude oil in the United States for the week ended June 3 was 2,675,650 barrels, an increase of 41,100 barrels over the 2,634,550 barrel average of the preceding week, according to the estimates of the American Petroleum Institute. The average at this time a year ago was 2,181,250 barrels. The runs of crude oil to stills during the week ended June 3 averaged 2,187,000 barrels for 61.9 percent of refinery operation, compared with an average of 2,288,000 barrels for 64.8 percent of operation in the preceding week, according to the data gathered by the American Petroleum Institute from companies controlling 91.6 percent of refinery operation.

Petroleum Production—Motor Fuel Stocks

	Barrels	
	1933 Jan. 1-June 10	1932 Jan. 1-June 10
Commercial crude oil production	363,637,000	353,472,000
	Week ended June 10, 1933	Week ended June 11, 1932
Daily average production	2,725,200	2,167,800
	Week ended June 3, 1933	Week ended May 27, 1933
Motor fuel stocks total	56,387,000	57,067,000
Motor fuel stocks at refineries	32,127,000	32,743,000

Solvents and Diluents

There was an improvement in the open market purchases of petroleum solvents and industrial naphthas at refinery centers last week and prices for Stoddard solvent, v.m.&p. naphthas, petroleum thinners and others in this group were held firmly at the levels established a fortnight ago. Contract deliveries were also reported as having been somewhat more frequent. Stoddard solvent was perhaps one of the most active in the field, with the wholesale cleaning industry buying broadly. Tankwagon prices at local and mid-western cities were entirely without a change.

Cleaners' Naphthas. — A slightly better movement was reported as having featured the market for these solvents last week. The tankcar prices at Midcontinent refineries continued on the basis of 5c. to 5¾c. per gallon, dependent upon specifications. The East Coast tankcar price remained firm at 8½c. per gallon.

Lacquer Diluents. — The market occupied a firm place at the Group 3 producing points last week. Quotations were held at 6¼c. to 7¼c. per gallon for tankcar quantities, at the Midcontinent refineries, dependent upon specifications desired. Buying was reported as fair last week.

Petroleum Thinners. — Market activity was slightly improved over a week ago and of sufficient volume to hold the market free from disturbance. The prices named at the Midcontinent refineries were steady at 3¾c. to 5c. per gallon for tankcars, dependent upon specifications. The East Coast tankcar market remained at 8½c. per gallon, basis Bayonne. There were no changes reported in tankwagon prices.

Rubber Solvents. — Quotations for tankcar quantities of the light and standard grade solvents were unchanged at the 5c. per gallon level, which was established two weeks ago. In company with other solvents the price tended toward a firmer basis last week and it was indicated that the next price movement would more likely be in an upward rather than downward direction.

Stoddard Solvent. — The wholesale cleaning industry was reported as having been a fairly active buyer last week, particularly on the open market. Contract takings also showed a small improvement and the price situation at Group 3 was a firm one with 4½c. to 5c. per gallon named for tankcars. The East Coast tankcar market continued in a steady position at the basis of 8½c. per gallon.

V.M.&P. Naphthas. — The position of these naphthas was similar to that of related oils. The price situation tended in a stronger direction at Group 3, but there has been no actual change in quotations. Tankcars at Group 3 were mentioned at 4c. to 5c. per gallon, dependent upon specifications. The tankcar market here was also slightly more active last week with the price in a firm position at 8½c. per gallon.

Hydrocarbon Gases

The group of liquefied petroleum gases did not share in the improvements shown in other types of oil solvents and trading was reported as having been light throughout. The prices were unchanged and steady at the schedules that have been in force for some time. As stated previously, the liquefied gas group seems to hold free from the influences surrounding the markets for other petroleum products.

Butanes.—The demand against contracts continued to furnish the major activity in the market and spot purchases were light. The prices, however, were firm and unchanged at the basis of 2¾c. to 4c. per gallon for tankcar lots of the 16-34 degree product, f.o.b. Group 3.

Heptanes.—There has been no shift in the position of these gases. The demand side of the market was routine and regular deliveries were made to the usual consuming trade with 10c. per gallon quoted for tankcar quantities of the normal industrial grade and 11c. per gallon for the mixed product, both in tankcars at Group 3.

Hexane.—The regular schedule continued in force here. Tankcars of the regular industrial grade were priced at 11c. per gallon with usual differentials in force for smaller quantities. The laboratory grade remained at 17c. per gallon in drum cars. The demand continued along routine lines.

Octanes.—This commodity was also without new or important features last week. The tankcar price at Group 3 continued at 11c. per gallon while drum cars were quoted at the basis of 13c. per gallon.

Pentane.—Like other liquefied petroleum gasis, the market was free from disturbance and the regular schedule which has been in for some time was still held last week. The normal industrial grade was quoted at 7c. per gallon for tankcar lots and drum cars were named at 9c. per gallon, both f.o.b. Group 3.

Petroleum Ethers.—Fat extractors and other regular buyers took on moderate quantities of ethers last week. The prices for all grades were unchanged with 10c. per gallon named for the 30-60 degree ether in tankcars and 11c. per gallon for the 40-75 degree product, both f.o.b. Group 3.

Propane.—The market was without shift and occupied a firm position with moderate buying noted. The price continued unchanged at the basis of 7c. per gallon, f.o.b. Group 3.

The State of the Petroleum Market

There were no changes in crude petroleum prices last week. Gasoline at the refineries was also unchanged. Cash discounts on retail gasoline sales were eliminated in Cleveland, Pittsburgh and throughout Pennsylvania and Delaware.

	June 9	June 2	Last Year
Crude petroleum prices at well (average for ten fields), per barrel	$0.539	$0.539	$0.991
Gasoline prices at refinery (average at four refining centers), per gallon	.033125	.033125	.05625
Gasoline prices at service station (average for ten marketing centers—including tax), per gallon	.1669	.1669	.1654

Current prices on petroleum and its products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

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Petrolatums and Waxes

White Mineral Oils.—Further downward movements in the dollar abroad occurred last week but importers of these oils have not altered their selling prices to cover the increased import cost. Business was said to have slumped off last week and sellers do not look for more than a Summer type of business over the next three months. The prices are firm and in some directions higher prices have been asked but as reported a week ago, the advent of the dull season limits the possibility of a general mark-up in prices.

Paraffin Waxes.—Scale wax advanced further last week and only limited quantities were offered for prompt or nearby shipment. Compared with 2⅜c. to 2½c. per pound quoted a week ago for both the 122-124 a.m.p. and the 124-126 a.m.p. waxes, Fridays quoted market was 2.45c. to 2½c. per pound with the tendency toward the 2½c. level. Inquiry was active. Yellow scale advanced to 2⅜c. to 2.45c. per pound, a rise of ⅛c. per pound. Fully refined waxes for both export and domestic sale were without a change last week. Export inquiry was rather quiet and the attention of the domestic buyers as only moderate. Refined wax prices were firm however and many refiners were reported sold up on their nearby productions. Wax stocks continued to decrease and totaled 124,927,000 pounds at the end of April, against 136,785,000 pounds at the end of the preceding months according to the Bureau of Mines.

Petrolatum.—This market was lacking in new developments last week. Buying was still reported as fair but some sellers indicated a lessening in the frequency of demands. There have been no open changes in the price structure and according to the sellers, prices were firm.

Fuels and Lubricants

The principal price movement in the Eastern refinery market last week was a decrease in the tankcar price of kerosene. Occurring on Friday, leading refiners cut their posted prices a quarter-cent per gallon but even at the lowered basis the posted prices were still higher than the actual going market. Demand for kerosene was light throughout, and truly typical of off-season conditions. Gasoline held steady at the advanced levels of a week ago and jobber buying was active. Bunker oil was still talked of as being slated for an advance but sellers have not yet taken any steps in that direction. Pennsylvania lubricating oil prices were unchanged for the first time in the past few weeks. Demand for bright stocks, neutrals and cylinder oils was off again but the refining interests were firm in their views and held to the advances made during the buying drive of recent weeks.

Tankwagon Price Changes

CLEVELAND.—Effective June 7, the Standard Oil Company of Ohio eliminated the 2c. per gallon cash discount which it had been giving to all classes of customers at service stations in Cleveland and Cuyahoga county.

CENTRAL STATES AREA.—The Standard Oil Company of Indiana is drafting a code of marketing ethics to be placed into effect at once and among the features of the new code is a provision to adjust dealer discounts and commercial discounts.

PENNSYLVANIA - DELAWARE.—The Atlantic Refining Company and other marketers have discontinued the discount of 2c. per gallon allowed for cash on service sales of gasoline.

Market Conditions

Gasoline.—The local bulk market held firmly at the advanced levels of a week ago. Buying was broad and frequent, with the jobber trade showing a marked change from their hand-to-mouth operations of a week or so ago. The prices quoted were 4¾c. per gallon for U. S. motor below 65 octane and 5c. per gallon for U. S. motor above 65 octane, both in tankcars, at the refineries. The export situation showed little change over last week, and the quotations at the U. S. Gulf were all repeated from a week ago, as follows:—U. S. motor, 3⅛c. per gallon; 60-62, 400 e.p., 3¼c. per gallon; 60-62, 390 e.p., 3⅜c. per gallon; and 64-66, 375 e.p., 3½c. per gallon.

Kerosene.—Leading refiners reduced their posted tankcar prices ¼c. per gallon on Friday, bringing the posted market down to 5c. per gallon. This basis, however, was still higher than the recent going price, which was around 4¾c. per gallon for the 41-43 water white article at the refineries. Demand continued to slump off in regular seasonal fashion. The export market at the Gulf was unchanged, with 3½c. per gallon named for prime white and 3¾c. per gallon for water white.

Fuel and Gas Oils.—The bunker oil market held strong last week and talk of a forthcoming advance in the price was frequently encountered in the market. Buying was good and the price for bunker C oil was posted at 75c. per barrel, basis terminals. The position of Diesel oil was also firm, with $1.65 per barrel quoted at the refineries.

Lubricating Oils.—The Pennsylvania market held steady at unchanged prices last week after constant price increases over the few preceding weeks. The demand showed a further easement last week, but the refiners continued to evidence firm views. While the movement of neutral oils, cylinder stocks and bright stocks was not so great as a fortnight ago, the sellers characterized it as good and it was evidently of sufficient volume to hold the prices free from disturbance. Bright stocks were quoted at 24½c. to 25c. per gallon, including the 4c. per gallon Federal tax. The movement of lubricating oils through this market last week, by days, was as follows:—

	Gallons.
Friday	18,450
Saturday	89,150
Monday	87,650
Tuesday	55,250
Wednesday	9,350
Thursday	95,050
Total	354,300

Tulsa Petroleum Products

TULSA, June 7, 1933.

The gasoline market in the Midcontinent last week was steadier with price trend upward as a result of an improved crude oil situation and a relative scarcity of gasoline for open market shipment on large quantities.

Crude oil was becoming scarcer every day and more refiners were having to pay premiums for their oil. This was true of East Texas as well as the other Midcontinent districts. There was a feeling meanwhile, that crude oil prices would be hiked in the near future, which naturally was expected to cause an advance in retail gasoline prices.

Refiners continued to accept business on their contracts with regular accounts but apparently were not anxious to sell any amount of gasoline in the open market. Buying ahead was almost impossible several resale agents reported.

Several buyers said they found they could place one and two car orders for gasoline fairly easily but they could not get any sizeable orders accepted. One buyer sought 50 cars of high octane gasoline, and 30 cars of middle octane grade without success.

East Texas refiners were well sold up on coastwise orders and were accepting practically no business except from day to day and prices were well in line with those asked in other districts.

Some inter-refinery buying was being done. One refiner has bought close to 100 cars of gasoline to be sold through his retail outlets as third grade, and is in the market for around 200 cars of middle and high octane gasoline, but apparently has had little success in placing the business to date.

Distillate was scarcer with the field full of inquiries for both prompt shipment and for deferred shipment for storage purposes. The East Texas refiners have been unable to supply the distillate demand even after the recent slump in buying and the Oklahoma City refiners apparently are no nearer opening than they were several weeks ago. In fact reports indicate the Oklahoma Corporation commission may cut allowables in Oklahoma more in the next few days.

Kerosene is stronger than it was a week or ten days ago. Inquiries have shown an increase and the material was scarcer in some districts.

Gas oil buying perked up somewhat, particularly the ugi which was sought for cracking. With premiums being paid for crude more refiners were finding it to their advantage to buy this oil and crack it rather than depend strictly on their raw crude. Inquiries for low cold test gas oil for summer shipment also had shown an increase.

Fuel oil was steady in demand and price with industrial buyers more active the past few days.

Natural gasoline remained sluggish but recent buying had taken much of the distress material off the market temporarily, but had failed to cause any upturn in prices.

Bright stocks and neutral prices were unchanged. Wax demand was strong at higher prices.

Ruling prices in the Midcontinent area, basis group 3, Oklahoma, excluding the 1c. federal tax on gasoline, are approximately as follows:—

REFINERY GASOLINES.—Low octane, 3rd grade U. S. Motor gasoline, 2¼c. to 2¼c. a gallon; middle octane, 2¼c. to 2½c.; high octane, 2⅝c. to 2⅞c.; 60-62, 400 ep., 2¼c. to 2⅜c.; 64-66, 390 ep., 2⅜c. to 2½c.; 64-66, 375 ep., 2⅝c. to 2⅞c.; 68-70, 350 ep., 2⅝c. to 2⅞c.

NATURAL GASOLINES.—15 pound vapor pressure, 2c. to 2⅛c. a gallon; 16-18 pound vapor, 1½c. to 1⅝c.; 22-24 pound vapor, 1⅜c. to 1¼c.; 26-70 grade, 1c.

KEROSENES. — The 41-43 gravity, water white, 2c. to 2¼c. a gallon; 42-44 gravity, 2¼c. to 2⅜c.; 44-46 gravity, 2⅜c. to 3c.

DISTILLATES.—Prime white color, 38-40 gravity, zero, good odor, 175 flash, 600 ep., 1⅞c. to 2c. a gallon; 38-40 gravity, light straw, zero, good odor, 175 flash, 600 ep., 1⅝c. to 1⅞c.; 36-38 gravity, light straw, 1½c. to 1⅝c.

GAS OILS.—Light straw, 34-36 gravity, zero, good odor, flash under 190, 1½c. to 1⅝c. a gallon; 32-36 gravity, light straw, 40-50 cold test, 1c. to 1¼c.; 32-36 gravity, dark, high cold test, ugi, ⅞c. to 1¼c.

FUEL OILS.—High cold test, 18-22 gravity, industrial fuel, no other specifications guaranteed, 25c. to 27½c. a barrel; 18-22 gravity, zero to 10, cold test, 37½c. to 42½c.; 22-24 gravity, zero to 25 cold test, 35c. to 40c.; 24-26 gravity, zero to 15 cold test, 37½c. to 42½c.; 28-30 gravity, zero, 100-100 viscosity, 60c. to 65c.

WAX. — 124-126 white crude scale grade, 2c. to 2¼c. a pound.

Chicago Petroleum Products

CHICAGO, June 8, 1933.

Tardy strengthening of the refinery gasoline market as reflected in fractionally higher prices quoted by refiners, is making itself felt currently, along with better consumption brought on by seasonal advance and good motoring weather. The tightness of crude is forcing refiners to ask higher prices for their refined products.

Sentiment in the oil trade appears to be much improved and forecasts are now heard for substantial price advances in gasoline. This accompanies the current efforts being made to bring improvement into the resale price structure and reduce discounts to dealers and quantity buyers. Jobbers continue to buy moderately in the spot market, although they are taking good volumes on contract.

Kerosene has been declining, due to the lateness of the season. However, the better class of heating oils are holding at newly reduced prices, while there is a good demand for certain gas and fuel oils for cracking stock, since numerous refiners are operating crackers more, being unable to get all the crude needed. Lubricating oils are quiet, firm. Solvents and naphthas are little changed.

Ruling prices in tankcar lots except as noted are:—

GASOLINE. — 50-52, 450 (naphtha) 2¼c. to 2⅜c. per gallon; low octane motor, 2⅛c. to 2¼c.; middle octane motor, 2⅝c. to 2¾c.; high octane motor, 2⅞c. to 3c.; 60-62, 400, 2⅛c. to 2⅜c.; 64-66, 390, 2⅜c. to 2½c.; 64-66, 375, 2½c. to 2⅝c.; 68-70, 360, 2⅝c. to 2¾c. 2⅝c.

SOLVENTS AND NAPHTHAS All tankcar prices f.o.b. nearby refineries).—Cleaners' naphtha, 9c. per gallon, tankcar; 13c., tankwagon; petroleum spirits, 6.5c., tankcar; 11.7c., tankwagon; lacquer diluents, 11.2c.; rubber solvent, 10c.; Stoddard solvent, 9c., tankcar; 12.2c., tankwagon; V. M. & P. naphtha, 7.5c., tankcar; 13.7c., tankwagon.

KEROSENE. — 42-44, water white, 2⅜c. to 2½c. per gallon; 41-43, water white, 2¼c. to 2⅜c.

FURNACE OILS.—38-40, straw distillate, 1⅝c. per gallon; 36-38, straw zero, 1⅝c. per gallon; 32-36, straw zero, 1½c. to 1⅝c.; 32-36, dark zero gas oil, 1½c.; 32-36, dark, industrial gas oil, ⅞c. to 1c.

FUEL OILS.—28-30, zero, 60c. to 65c. per barrel; 26-28, zero, 52½c. to 57½c.; 24-26, zero, 45c. to 50c.; 18-22, zero, 40c. to 45c.; 24-26, 32½c. to 35c.; 18-22, 27½c. to 30c.

New Orleans Petroleum

NEW ORLEANS, June 6, 1933.

Stoddard solvent prices were unchanged at 11c. per gallon in tankcar lots. The demand was fair. Kerosene shipments were normal. Crude exports were off slightly. Gasoline shipments were mostly in less than carload lots. Refinery prices were unchanged generally, but retail outlets advanced gasoline prices slightly.

U.S.Motor gasoline was in fair-to-good demand at 3¾c. at refinery, and 11c. delivered, including freight, taxes and inspection. The call for 65-70 octane was fair at the steady quotation of 4¼c. per gallon at refinery and 11¼c. per gallon delivered.

Water white kerosene was in fair demand at 6c. per gallon at refinery and 7c. delivered, including the usual charges.

Demand for Bunker C fuel oil was fair at the unchanged quotation of 60c. per barrel at terminal and 65c. delivered alongside. Industrial plants in this trading zone maintained a steady demand for this grade at 75c. per barrel, delivered.

Gasoline Price Discounts Becoming More Stabilized

CHICAGO, June 7, 1933.

Progress is being made in plans for revamping gasoline price discounts to dealer and commission agent trade in the central states, and sentiment among major oil marketing companies from the Rocky to the Appalachian mountains is crystalizing with policies tending toward stabilization along lines of narrower margins, such having been placed in effect in the last few days.

Several large distributors, including Standard Oil Company of Indiana, are now making effective new discount policies which allow dealers and authorized agents' discounts of 3 cents a gallon for premium gasoline, 3 cents for regular and 2 cents for third grade, all of which include one-half cent for rental. Thus in reality this is a discount scale of 2½ cents, 2½ cents and 1½ cents, respectively. While this is less of a reduction than one or two large marketers have favored, it marks substantial retreat from the extreme maximum margins allowed by many sellers in the last few years. The above scale is being generally adopted for trial over the coming weeks, and either will be accepted as general practice or will be further revised on a still stricter basis, according to present indications.

The ten-point plan of Standard Oil Company of Indiana, as outlined by Allan Jackson, vice-president, as reported in the story in the May 29 issue of THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER, has caused much interest in the trade. It appears the general feeling is that plans advocated in the platform are somewhat more extreme than can be made effective now, but that it points the way toward improvement. The plan suggested for a moratorium on efforts to get new dealers and agents is not being made effective formally, although several companies state they will operate on some such basis for the next 60 days if the competitive situation permits.

A.P.I. Forms Committee To Better Credit Usage

CHICAGO, June 7, 1933.

In line with the general tightening of oil industry marketing practices, definite plans are being outlined toward working out improved and standardized credit policies throughout the petroleum trade. As an important step in this direction, the American Petroleum Institute has created a committee on credit practices. Members of this committee have expressed themselves as enthusiastic over the outlook for better credit practices and feeling that a new day is at hand for stimulating co-operation between the industry's credit and sales forces.

Personnel of the new committee is:—

M. L. Gosney, Sinclair Refining Company, New York; vice-chairman, W. C. Wenzel, Richfield Oil Corporation of New York, New York; C. J. Barkdull, Standard Oil Company of Indiana, Chicago; F. H. Bowman, Pure Oil Company, Chicago; R. H. Colley, Atlantic Refining Company, Philadelphia; H. E. Hartline, Standard Oil Company of California, San Francisco; S. J. Kane, Tide Water Oil Sales Corporation, New York; Charles Klein, Mid-Continent Petroleum Corporation, Tulsa; Frank E. Lee, Union Oil Company of California, Los Angeles; L. G. Lyon, Gulf Refining Company, Pittsburgh; H. G. McLean, Empire Oil and Refining Company, Tulsa; L. D. MacKay, Shell Eastern Petroleum Products, Inc., New York; Christy Payne, Stanadrd Oil Company of New Jersey, New York; W. L. Reed, Shell Petroleum Corporation, St. Louis; G. F. Smith, Continental Oil Company, Ponca City, Okla.; C. E. Votrian, Barnsdall Refineries, Inc., Tulsa; H. R. Wakefield, Sun Oil Company, Philadelphia; W. M. Watson, Standard Oil Company of New York, New York; O. K. Wing, Phillips Petroleum Company, Bartlesville, Okla.; C. E. Woodbridge, Texas Company, New York; and secretary, J. A. McNally, American Petroleum Institute, New York.

Petroleum Freights Cut

The New York Public Service Commission has approved new freight rates of the New York Central railroad (East) on gasoline, blended gasoline, kerosene or furnace oil, in tankcars, estimated weight 6.6 pounds per gallon, carload minimum weight as per rule 35, from Albany, Green Island, and Rensselaer to Utica 16 percent; reduction 2 cents per hundredweight, effective May 15, by special permission of the commission. Also of the New York Central (East) on same commodities, same classification from Syracuse to Elmira (on Erie and Lehigh Valley railroad) 17.5 cents per hundredweight; reduction from class rates, effective June 15.

Also of the New York Central (East) on the same commodity, same classifications, from Black Rock, Buffalo and East Buffalo to Rochester 14.5 cents; also from Rochester to stations as follows:—Depew, East Buffalo, Buffalo, North Tonawanda and Lockport, 14 cents; Geneva, 9.5 cents; Canandaigua, 6.5 cents; Caledonia, LeRoy and Albion, 7.5 cents; Wolcott, 10 cents; Mortimer (on West Shore railroad,) 7 cents; also from Utica to Syracuse, 9.5 cents, reductions, effective June 15.

Also of the New York Central (East) on petroleum or petroleum products (various) carload from Albany to Cohoes, $1.13 per net ton; reduction from class rates, effective June 15.

The commission also has approved new freight rates of the Pennsylvania Railroad on gasoline, blended gasoline, kerosene, furnace oil, and fuel oil, in tankcars, estimated weight 6.6 pounds per gallon, carload minimum weight as per rule 35, from Rochester to Lehigh Valley Railroad stations at Elmira, 15.5 cents; Hemlock (except on fuel oil), 6.5 cents per hundredweight, effective June 5.

Also of the Pennsylvania Railroad on fuel oil, and petroleum distillates, in tankcars, carload, minimum weight as per rule 35, from Buffalo stations to Brocton, 10 cents per hundredweight, reduction from class rates, effective June 5.

Also of the Pennsylvania Railroad on the same commodity, same classifications, from Buffalo to Westfield (on Jamestown, Westfield & Northwestern Railroad), 10.5 cents per hundredweight, reduction from class rates, effective June 5.

Petroleum Inquiry Urged In Resolution by McAdoo

WASHINGTON, June 6, 1933.

Senator William G. McAdoo of California today introduced a resolution to appoint a special committee of the Senate to investigate the "production, purchase, storage, transportation, refining and sale of petroleum and its products, with particular regard to monopolistic practices."

The committee would report its findings to the Senate as soon as possible, together with recommendations for legislation.

Rudolfo Roggerio, vice-president of the Texas Company, was elected president of the Mexican Chamber of Commerce of the United States, May 24.

Current prices on petroleum and its products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

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Animal, Vegetable and Fish Oils

Chicago Lard and Tallow

(Continued from page 50)

A white, 4½c. to 4⅝c.; B white, 4c. to 4¼c.; crackling, 2¾c. to 3c.; garbage, 2⅝c. to 2½c.; packers' yellow, 3⅞c. to 4⅛c.; bone naphtha, 2½c. to 2¾c.

STEARINS (barrels).—Prime oleo, 5¼c. to 5⅜c. per pound; lard, 5¼c. to 5½c., nominal; A white grease, 3¾c. to 4c.; A white grease, export, 4¾c. to 5c.; yellow grease, 3¾c. to 4c.; extra oleo stocks, 4¼c. to 4½c.; No. 2 oleo stocks, 3⅝c. to 4c. (oleo stocks in car lots).

English Lard and Tallow

Quotations per cwt. on refined American lard in Liverpool last week were as follows:—

	Spot.	July.	Sept.	Oct.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Saturday	47 0	43 3	44 9	.. ..
Monday	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Tuesday	46 6	42 9	44 6	44 9
Wednesday	45 6	.. ..	43 6	43 9
Thursday	45 3	41 6	42 9	43 0
Friday	44 6	40 9	42 3	42 6

London Tallow

Quotations per cwt. on tallow in London last week were as follows:—

	Choice.	Fine, good mixed.
	s. d.	s. d.
Saturday	22 6	21 3
Monday	.. ..	.. ..
Tuesday	22 6	21 3
Wednesday	22 6	21 6
Thursday	22 6	21 6
Friday	22 6	21 6

Fatty Acids

Red Oil.—With raw material firm, quotations on red oil were maintained at former levels. There was a good inquiry from local and outside consumers.

Stearic Acid.—The firmness of basic material was reflected in the market for stearic acid, quotations being firm at the recent advance. The inquiry from local and other consumers held up well.

Chicago Fatty Acids

CHICAGO, June 9, 1933.

Fatty acids are turning somewhat inactive and hesitant, although the tone of the market is still firm and the market is not being overburdened with any large surplus of offerings. While some quotations are on a nominal basis now, there is sufficient business to constitute a market of fair activity. Some irregularity is reported, but in the main the price structure is little changed. Buyers are now somewhat more disposed to await developments. Stearic acid and red oils are marking time on a firm and steady price basis.

Ruling prices are:—

FATTY ACIDS.—Corn oil, double distilled, 4c. to 4½c. per pound, tankcar; 4¼c. to 4¾c., barrels, car lots; 4½c. to 5c., barrels, less than car lots; coconut oil, double distilled, 4⅝c. to 5c. per pound, tankcar, nominal; 5c. to 5¼c., barrels, car lots; 5¼c., barrels, less than car lots; cottonseed oil, double distilled, 4c. to 4½c. per pound, tankcar; 4¼c. to 4⅝c., barrels, car lots; 4½c. to 5c., barrels, less than car lots; settled cottonseed soap stock, 60-62 percent basis, 1⅝c. to 2c.; boiled down soap stock, 65 percent basis, 2⅛c. to 2¼c.; cottonseed foots, 50 percent basis, ¾c. to 1c.

STEARIC ACID—Distilled, single press, 8½c. to 9c. per pound; double press, 9¼c. to 9½c.; triple press, bags, 12c. to 12¼c.

RED OILS. — Distilled or saponified, 6½c. to 6⅝c. per pound, drum lots; 7c. to 7¼c., barrels.

N. Y. Oil Trades Assn. To Have Outing June 22

The Oil Trades Association of New York will hold its annual outing June 22 at the Travers Island home of the New York Athletic Club. A feature of the outing program will be the renowned Travers Island shore dinner, and there will be a number of other excellent attractions, according to J. Walter Saybolt, chairman of the entertainment committee, and Joseph C. Smith, association secretary.

Another outstanding event of the association's seasonal program will be the annual golf tournament, which will be held September 21 at the Pelham Country Club. This event proved very popular last year, and it is the belief of the executives that this year will be no exception. Also the association will participate, as usual, in the annual golf tournament of the Oil Trades Association of Philadelphia, to be held June 8 at the Torresdale-Frankford Country Club, to which the members of the New York association have been invited. Fees for that event will include $2 for golf and $2 for dinner.

N. Y. Produce Exchange Elects

The annual election for officers of the New York Produce Exchange was held June 5. There was no opposition to the regular ticket, which was headed by Samuel Knighton, who was re-elected president. Thomas F. Baker was re-elected vice-president. John M. Murray was elected treasurer, succeeding F. H. Teller. The following were elected to the board of managers:—John A. Anger, jr., Philip Brendel Moses Cohen, Alex Hansen, S. S. Lerner and Albert Wagner.

Soybean-Corn Oilmeal Mixture Not Feedstuff

A mixture of 95 percent of soybean oilcake meal and 5 percent of corn meal is not a mixed feed, the United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals decided in an appeal brought by Walter Johnson.

The court did not pass on the question of whether or not the product is still soybean oilcake meal, as contended by the government, but held that it is not mixed feed as there is evidence to show that the mixture is not suitable for feeding to stock in that condition. It held that the term does not mean a mixture of any substances which might be used in feeds, but a compound suitable for feeding in the condition in which imported.

Sardine Oil and Meal Plant Will Resume

SAN FRANCISCO, June 6, 1933.

After a season of idleness, the California Packing Corporation here today announced that it would operate its plant for the reduction of sardine oil and meal at Monterey during the coming 1933-1934 season. Operations will start at full capacity as soon as possible after the season opens in August being governed during the period only by the limitation restriction requiring the packing of a given number of cases of edible fish for human consumption. At the same time the statement was made that the corporation's northern plant at Ceepeecee, on Vancouver Island, B. C., would be leased this year to Nelson Brothers Fisheries, Vancouver. A lease on this property was also made last season, the packing concern not operating a reduction plant in northern waters.

The opening this season at Monterey marks the resumption of operations by the California Packing Corporation after a full season's shutdown, which occurred during 1932-1933, the first time in the history of the company's operations at Monterey that the large plant had been closed.

Dennis E. Bergen, of the Cook-Swan Company, oils and greases, this city, left June 9 for three weeks' vacation at his summer place at Blue Point, Long Island.

Imports, Exports, and Charters

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NewYork Imports

ACID, CRESYLIC—34 dms, 27,200 lbs, Monsanto Chem Works, Laconia, Liverpool
NAPHTHENIC—72 bbls, Shell Eastern Petroleum Product Co, President Monroe, Marseilles
STEARIC—93 bgs, Orbis Product Trading Co, Laconia, Liverpool
940 bgs, Binney & Smith Co, Statendam, Rotterdam
TARTARIC—40 cks, 4,888 lbs, Leghorn Trading Co, Examiner, Genoa
ALBUMEN, BLOOD — 25 cks, Morningstar, Nicol, Inc, Deutschland, Hamburg
AMMONIA, CARBONATE — 2 cs, American British Chem Supplies, Inc, California, Glasgow
AMMONIAC, SAL—50 pkgs, Solvay Sales Corp, Laconia, Liverpool
ANISE—20 bgs, 3,300 lbs, Peek & Velsor, Inc, Excambion, Marseilles
25 bgs, Peek & Velsor, Inc, Estrella, Malaga
STAR—37 bgs, President Monroe, Marseilles
ANTIMONY — 17 cks, Stanley Fullwood, Laconia, Liverpool
REGULUS—499 cs, K C Li, President Monroe, Shanghai
ARCHIL LIQUID—2 cks, Paul A Dunkel & Co, Laconia, Liverpool
5 cks, G W Sheldon & Co, Laconia, Liverpool
ARGOLS—100 bgs, 22,572 lbs, Charles Pfizer & Co, Livenza, Genoa
151 bgs, 33,816 lbs, Livenza, Lezhorn
350 bgs, 74,371 lbs, Charles Pfizer & Co, Livenza, Messina
92 bgs, Charles Pfizer & Co, Estrella, Marseilles
208 bgs, Charles Pfizer & Co, Estrella, Algiers
ARSENIC—10 cs, Rush Service Corp, Svaneholm, Norrkoeping
ARTIST'S MATERIAL—3 cs, Winsor & Newton, American Trader, London
4 cs, Gallagher & Ascher, Statendam, Rotterdam
ASBESTOS—1,621 bgs, Raw Asbestos Distr, Ltd, West Cawthon, Beira
2,559 bgs, 443,564 lbs, Livenza, Genoa
ASPHALT—150 bgs, Orizaba, Progreso
BALSAM—94 cs, Cia Col de Electric, Sixaola, Puerto Colombia
BARIUM, HYDRATE—45 kgs, 7 cks, American Trader, London
BARYTES—1,700 bgs, 187,000 lbs, Livenza, Genoa
BAY RUM—48 pkgs, Oscar Carreto, Coamo, San Juan
BLACK, LAMP—50 cks, Robinson-Wagner Co, Statendam, Rotterdam
BLEACHER'S TINT—5 bbls, A De Ronde & Co, Laconia, Liverpool
BLUE, BERLIN—4 bbls, Fezandie & Sperrie, Statendam, Rotterdam
ULTRAMARINE—10 cks, Reichard-Coulston, Inc, Laconia, Liverpool
BONE MEAL—2,000 bgs, 201,669 lbs, National Freight Co, Hamburg, Hamburg
4,000 bgs, 403,101 lbs, Ore & Chem Corp, Deutschland, Hamburg
BRISTLES—16 cs, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp, Berengaria, Southampton
4 cs, American Shipping Co, General Von Steuben, Bremen
15 cs, 2 cks, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp, American Trader, London
50 cs, Chesnut, Cooper & Co, American Trader, London
42 cs, Corn Exchange Bank & Trust Co, American Trader, London
37 cs, American Trader, London
2 cks, P C Kuyper & Co, Bremen, Bremen
BRONZE POWDER—67 dms, 22,066 lbs, Globe Shipping Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
12 cs, Herbert Pitzsch, General Von Steuben, Bremen
2 cs, Ludwig Erdman, Inc, Bremen, Bremen
BUCHU LEAVES—8 bls, Allaire, Woodward & Co, West Cawthon, Capetown
CALCIUM, METAL—2 cs, 283 lbs, Charles Hardy, Inc, Liberty, Dunkirk
CANARY SEED—242 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, American Legion, Buenos Aires
CARAWAY SEED—400 bgs, 44,000 lbs, R L Friedler, Statendam, Rotterdam
200 bgs, 22,000 lbs, Knickerbocker Mills Co, Statendam, Rotterdam
250 bgs, 27,500 lbs, Statendam, Rotterdam
100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, Levy & Levis Co, Statendam, Rotterdam
100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, Otto Gerdau & Co, Statendam, Rotterdam
50 bgs, 5,500 lbs, Catz American Co, Statendam, Rotterdam
100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, Habicht, Braun & Co, Statendam, Rotterdam
300 bgs, 33,000 lbs, Hudson Tea & Spice Co, Statendam, Rotterdam
CARDAMOM—16 cs, Volkart Bros, Adrastus, Port Said
25 cs, B H Old & Co, Adrastus, Port Said
54 cs, Barber S S Co, City of Durban, Port Said
CARBON, DECOLORIZING—67 bgs, L A Salomon & Bros, Statendam, Rotterdam
CAROB FLOUR—50 cs, 12,980 lbs, P John Hanrahan, Inc, Excambion, Marseilles
50 cs, 12,980 lbs, J W Hampton, Jr, Co, Excambion, Marseilles
CASCARILLA BARK—7 bgs, Cohen & Co, Munargo, Nassau
CASEIN—60 bgs, 10,100 lbs, D C Andrews & Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
417 bgs, Casein Mfg Co, American Legion, Buenos Aires
168 bgs, Tupman-Thurlow Co, American Legion, Buenos Aires
CASSIA — 193 bls, I Harrison & Whitney, Adrastus, Batavia
CASTOR BEANS—1,693 bgs, 5,925 bus, The Angeles, Pernambuco
CELERY SEED—20 bgs, 4,400 lbs, B H Old & Co, Excambion, Marseilles
20 bgs, 4,400 lbs, P H Petry & Co, Excambion, Marseilles
10 bgs, 2,200 lbs, Rohner, Gehrig & Co, Excambion, Marseilles
10 bgs, 2,200 lbs, Rohner, Gehrig & Co, Excambion, Marseilles
100 bgs, I Harrison & Whitney, President Monroe, Marseilles
107 bgs, President Monroe, Marseilles
CHALK, BLOCK — 1,069,540 kilos, Taintor Trading Co, Liberty, Dunkirk
PRECIPITATED—300 bgs, H J Baker & Bros, Laconia, Liverpool
CHEMICALS — 30 cks, 8,250 lbs, Hamburg, Hamburg
200 bgs, 22,000 lbs, Merchants Chem Co, Hamburg, Hamburg
15 bbls, 19,602 lbs, Hamburg, Hamburg
10 cs, Byk, Inc, Deutschland, Hamburg
2 cks, Bank of Manhattan, Deutschland, Hamburg
2 cs, Deutschland, Hamburg
CHEMICALS—33 cks, 23,157 lbs, E I duPont de Nemours Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
49 cks, E I duPont de Nemours Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
100 dms, Irving Trust Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
23 cs, 5 bgs, Sherka Chem Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
20 cks, 12,012 lbs, Advance Solvents & Chem Corp, Deutschland, Hamburg
70 bbls, 2,725 lbs, Orbis Products Trading Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
60 cks, 36,168 lbs, E I duPont de Nemours Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
10 cs, 1,436 lbs, Deutschland, Hamburg
22 bbls, 4,972 lbs, Deutschland, Hamburg
2 cs, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
25 cks, 12,034 lbs, E M Sargeant Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
1,016 bgs, 225,084 lbs, Advance Solvents & Chem Corp, Deutschland, Hamburg
21 cs, Deutschland, Hamburg
15 dms, 7,063 lbs, Philipp Bros, Inc, Deutschland, Hamburg
1 dm, Fritzsche Bros, Deutschland, Hamburg
2 cs, Ernst Bischoff & Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
17 bbls, 11,968 lbs, Premier Shipping Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
8 cs, Pfaltz & Bauer, General Von Steuben, Bremen
2 cs, Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, General Von Steuben, Bremen
1 cs, The Hull Co, American Trader, London
1 cs, The Hull Co, American Trader, London
2 cs, W L Newberry, Paris, Havre
3 cs, G J Wallau, Paris, Havre
4 cs, Mallinckrodt Chem Works, Paris, Havre
200 cs, 25 bbls, J H Lowenstein & Co, Hamburg, Hamburg
5 cs, Merck & Co, Hamburg, Hamburg
10 cs, 30 cks, Stanley Doggett, Inc, Statendam, Rotterdam
5 cs, D C Andrews & Co, Statendam, Rotterdam
17 cks, Robinson-Wagner Co, Statendam, Rotterdam
95 cks, Statendam, Rotterdam
5 bbls, Th Goldschmidt Corp, Statendam, Rotterdam
100 crbys, 13 cs, 11 cks, Merck & Co, Statendam, Rotterdam
50 cks, R W Greeff & Co, Statendam, Rotterdam
5 cks, 50 demj, American Fluefriesveen, Inc, Statendam, Rotterdam
CHINA CLAY—390 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Laconia, Liverpool
2 bgs, Richard Hudnut, Estrella, Marseilles
CHLOROPHYLL—2 cs, Harshaw Chem Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
CINCHONA PRODUCTS—65 cs, R W Greeff & Co, Statendam, Rotterdam
CINNAMON—50 bls, 5,000 lbs, Carr Bros, President Monroe, Colombo
CLAY—600 bgs, 132,000 lbs, L A Salomon & Bros, Deutschland, Hamburg
60 cks, F Gaebel & Co, General Von Steuben, Bremen
800 bgs, L A Salomon & Bros, General Von Steuben, Bremen
CLOVES—100 bls, C T Wilson & Co, City of Durban, Aden
100 bls, Knickerbocker Mills Co, City of Durban, Aden
300 bls, I Harrison & Whitney, City of Durban, Aden
COALTAR DERIVATIVES—13 cs, Deutschland, Hamburg
16 cks, General Aniline Works, Statendam, Rotterdam
INTERMEDIATES—24 cks, P C Kuyper & Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
19 cks, 1 cs, General Aniline Works, Statendam, Rotterdam
15 cks, P C Kuyper & Co, Bremen, Bremen
COBALT, METAL—3 cs, 530 lbs, Hummel Chem Co, Hamburg, Hamburg
15 cks, 10,300 lbs, Belgo American Trading Co, Black Heron, Antwerp
OXIDE—5 cs, 1,276 lbs, Hamburg, Hamburg
10 cs, 2,633 lbs, National City Bank, Deutschland, Hamburg
50 cks, Belgo American Trading Corp, Minnewaska, Antwerp
COCHINEAL—20 bgs, 4,690 lbs, H H Pike & Co, Hamburg, Hamburg
COCOA BEANS—204 bgs, Royal Bank of Canada, West Cawthon, Trinidad
500 bgs, Gordon Grant & Co, Ltd, West Cawthon, Trinidad
1,000 bgs, West Cawthon, Trinidad
1,000 bgs, J Aron & Co, The Angeles, Bahia
1,000 bgs, A Hirsch & Co, The Angeles, Bahia
10,300 bgs, Wessel, Kulenkampf & Co, The Angeles, Bahia
10,007 bgs, United Africa Co, Zarembo, Lagos
1,378 bgs, United Africa Co, Zarembo, Apapa
4,000 bgs, United Africa Co, Zarembo, Accra
4,800 bgs, National City Bank, Zarembo, Accra
262 bgs, Willard Hawes & Co, Zarembo, Accra
200 bgs, Haiti, Guayaquil
650 bgs, Amor, Curacao
1,550 bgs, Amor, Porto Cabello
282 bgs, W & A Leaman, Amor, Cape Haitien
4 bgs, Nieschlag & Co, Amor, Cape Haitien
205 bgs, Pablo Calvet & Co, Guayaquil, Cristobal
300 bgs, Guayaquil, Cristobal
57 bgs, R Desvernine, Caracas, Maracaibo
42 bgs, Lopez & Mangual, Caracas, Maracaibo
57 bgs, Meyer & Co, Caracas, Maracaibo
500 bgs, Scholtz & Co, Caracas, La Guayra
517 bgs, Caracas, La Guayra
200 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Sheridan, Manaos
500 bgs, National City Bank, Sheridan, Para
471 bgs, Royal Bank of Canada, Sheridan, Trinidad
750 bgs, Sheridan, Trinidad
40 bgs, Porcella Vicini & Co, Isobel, Monte Cristy
1,000 bgs, Isobel, Sanchez
30 bgs, Royal Bank of Canada, Isobel, Sanchez
800 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, Isobel, Sanchez
750 bgs, National City Bank, Isobel, Puerto Plata
250 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, Isobel, Puerto Plata
250 bgs, Royal Bank of Canada, Isobel, Puerto Plata
250 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Isobel, Puerto Plata
COCOA BEANS—513 bgs, Wood & Selick, Isobel, Puerto Plata
375 bgs, Heidelbach & Ickelheimer, Estrella, Lisbon
3,126 bgs, United Africa Co, Statendam, Rotterdam
250 bgs, Wood & Selick, American Legion, Trinidad
425 bgs, W R Grace & Co, American Legion, Trinidad
75 bgs, Royal Bank of Canada, American Legion, Trinidad
300 bgs, Gillespie & Co, American Legion, Trinidad
1,650 bgs, American Legion, Trinidad
COCONUT—38 bgs, 3,800 lbs, Fruit Despatch Co, Musa, Puerto Cortez
288 bgs, 28,800 lbs, Di Giorgio Fruit Corpn, Amapala, Kingston
158 bgs, 15,800 lbs, Franklin Baker Co, Amapala, Kingston
2,138 bgs, 213,800 lbs, Franklin Baker Co, Haiti, Cristobal
1,348 bgs, 134,800 lbs, Franklin Baker Co, Haiti, Kingston
300 bgs, 30,000 lbs, G W Cole & Co, Haiti, Kingston
300 bgs, 30,000 lbs, Pitman & Schepp, Haiti, Kingston
150 bgs, 15,000 lbs, Universal Import & Export Co, Haiti, Kingston
500 bgs, 50,000 lbs, Franklin Baker Co, Haiti, Belize
1,000 bgs, 100,000 lbs, M A De Leon & Co, Guayaquil, Cristobal
COLORS—1 cs, Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, General Von Steuben, Bremen
3 cks, Stanley Doggett, Inc, Paris, Havre
1 cs, C M Ferrandin, Paris, Havre
5 cs, Majestic Shipping & Forwarding Co, Paris, Havre
6 cks, Reichard-Coulston, Inc, Paris, Havre
1 cs, General Aniline Works, Statendam, Rotterdam
DRY—80 cks, C J Osborn & Co, Statendam, Rotterdam
LAC—5 cs, 40 pkgs, Max Stern, General Von Steuben, Bremen
COPPER OXIDE—2 cs, Mallinckrodt Chem Works, American Trader, London
COPRA—149 bgs, Franklin Baker Co, Haiti, Kingston
28 bgs, Franklin Baker Co, Haiti, Belize
1,250 bgs, Sheridan, Trinidad
500 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Steel Traveler, Bulan
500 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Steel Traveler, Gagayan
500 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Steel Traveler, Amboanga
CORK—7 bgs, L Mundet & Sons, Examiner, Lisbon
8 bls, Bisbe Cork Co, Estrella, Palermo
100 bls, Consumers' Import Co, Estrella, Palamos
68 bls, Bisbe Cork Co, Estrella, Palamos
DISCS—9 bgs, L Mundet & Sons, Examiner, Lisbon
25 bls, Estrella, Palermo
WASTE—600 bls, L Mundet & Sons, Examiner, Lisbon
215 bls, Johnson-Turner Trading Co, Examiner, Lisbon
2,219 bls, Pennsylvania Trading Co, Estrella, Palamos
476 bls, Estrella, Lisbon
WOOD—704 bls, Wicander & Co, Examiner, Lisbon
1,979 bls, H Suhl, Examiner, Lisbon
1,528 bls, Wicander & Co, Byron, Lisbon
75 bls, Estrella, Lisbon
250 bls, Chase National Bank, Estrella, Lisbon
588 bls, Chase National Bank, Estrella, Lisbon
269 bls, L Mundet & Sons, Estrella, Lisbon
CORUNDUM—119 bgs, West Cawthon, Durban
CUBEBS—16 bgs, F B Ross & Co, President Monroe, Singapore
CREAM TARTAR—40 cks, 4,862 lbs, Leghorn Trading Co, Examiner, Genoa
CRESOL, SOLID—13 pkgs, Monsanto Chemical Works, Laconia, Liverpool
CUMIN SEED—10 bgs, 1,100 lbs, Gale T German, Examiner, Malaga
101 bgs, 11,110 lbs, I Harrison & Whitney, Examiner, Casablanca
123 bgs, 13,530 lbs, Knickerbocker Mills Co, Examiner, Casablanca
CUTCH—1,745 bgs, Philippine Cutch Corp, President Monroe, Manila
CUTTLEFISH BONES—300 cs, American Cuttlefish Bone Co, Examiner, Sfax
DOGWOOD BARK—4 bls, Cohen & Co, Munargo, Nassau
DYES, ALIZARIN—5 cks, P C Kuyper & Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
29 cks, P C Kuyper & Co, Bremen, Bremen
ANILIN—46 cks, 3 cs, P C Kuyper & Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
17 cks, The Ciba Co, Inc, Berengaria, Havre
31 bbls, L & R Organic Prod Co, Black Heron, Antwerp
4 cks, 1 cs, P C Kuyper & Co, General Von Steuben, Bremen
9 pkgs, L & R Organic Prod Co, Laconia, Liverpool
32 pkgs, Carbic Color & Chem Co, Paris, Havre
55 pkgs, The Geigy Co, Inc, Paris, Havre
93 cks, The Ciba Co, Inc, Paris, Havre
22 cyls, 18 cks, Sandoz Chem Works, Paris, Havre
16 cks, 2 cs, P C Kuyper & Co, Bremen, Bremen
EPSOM SALT—100 cks, 150 bgs, Th Goldschmidt Corp, General Von Steuben, Bremen
400 bgs, General Von Steuben, Bremen
1 cs, F W Berk & Co, General Von Steuben, Bremen
FAT, VEGETABLE—8 dms, E Fougera & Co, American Trader, London
FENUGREEK SEED—57 bgs, 11,286 lbs, P H Petry & Co, Examiner, Casablanca
57 bgs, 11,286 lbs, Black Diamond Seed Co, Examiner, Casablanca
FERTILIZER—48 bgs, Herbert J Ware, American Trader, London
FILTER COMPOUND—30 bls, 3,454 lbs, A Giese & Son, Deutschland, Hamburg
100 bls, Atlantic Forwarding Co, General Von Steuben, Bremen
MATERIAL—12 cs, 39 crts, Gerhard & Hey, Statendam, Rotterdam
PAPER—9 cs, H Reeve, Angel & Co, American Trader, London
FLEASEED—30 bgs, 6,660 lbs, Kachurin Drug Co, Excambion, Marseilles
468 bgs, Wm Benkert & Co, President Monroe, Bombay
248 bgs, President Monroe, Bombay
120 bgs, McKesson & Robbins, President Monroe, Marseilles
50 bgs, Kachurin Drug Co, President Monroe, Marseilles
200 bgs, President Monroe, Marseilles
FLORAL WATER—15 demj, Geo Silver Import Co, President Monroe, Marseilles
FULLER'S EARTH—250 bgs, L A Salomon & Bros, American Trader, London
GELATIN—21 cks, 5,196 lbs, Heicke Gelatine Works, Deutschland, Hamburg
3 cs, J E Bernard & Co, General Von Steuben, Bremen
GENTIAN ROOT—26 bgs, 2,200 lbs, Peek & Velsor, Inc, Excambion, Marseilles
19 bls, President Monroe, Marseilles
GINGER ROOT—75 bgs, Knickerbocker Mills Co, Haiti, Kingston
149 bgs, Park Benziger & Co, Sixaola, Kingston
GLASS, PLATE—3 cs, Semon, Bache & Co, Minnewaska, Antwerp
WINDOW—86 cs, National City Bank, General Von Steuben, Bremen
57 cs, Semon, Bache & Co, Minnewaska, Antwerp
GLAUBER SALT—1 cs, F W Berk & Co, General Von Steuben, Bremen
GLUE—22 bgs, 2,395 lbs, Deutschland, Hamburg
221 cks, Harry Bierschank & Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
250 bgs, N L Lederer, Deutschland, Hamburg
100 bgs, 22,530 lbs, Heicke Gelatine Works, Deutschland, Hamburg
125 bgs, General Von Steuben, Bremen
40 bgs, G H Hemmel, Laconia, Liverpool
50 bgs, Standard Chem Prod Co, Paris, Havre
60 bls, International Selling Corp, Paris, Havre
4 cks, General Aniline Works, Statendam, Rotterdam
440 bgs, Harry Bierschank & Co, Statendam, Rotterdam
GLYCERIN—20 dms, Garrigues, Stewart & Davis, Statendam, Rotterdam
20 dms, Geo Uhe, Inc, Statendam, Rotterdam
GRAPHITE—250 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Estrella, Marseilles
GREASE WOOL—117 bbls, Chase National Bank, General Von Steuben, Bremen
25 bbls, Hummel Chem Co, General Von Steuben, Bremen
60 bbls, Robert Badcock & Co, Laconia, Liverpool
35 bbls, Robinson-Wagner Co, Laconia, Liverpool
7 bbls, Laconia, Liverpool
55 bbls, 30 dms, 2 cs, Hummel Chem Co, Laconia, Liverpool
1 cs, E Hennigson Co, Inc, Bremen, Bremen
GUM—25 bgs, President Monroe, Marseilles
20 cs, Laconia, Liverpool
23 cks, Manufacturers Trust Co, Laconia, Liverpool
ARABIC—50 bgs, 11,220 lbs, Chase National Bank, City of Durban, Port Sudan
50 bgs, 11,220 lbs, American Cyanamid & Chem Corp, City of Durban, Port Sudan
BENZOIN—50 cs, Adrastus, Sibolga
CHICLE—227 bls, Mexican Exploitation Co, Orizaba, Progreso
COPAL—127 bgs, France, Campbell & Darling, Minnewaska, Antwerp
100 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Minnewaska, Antwerp
200 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chem Corp, Minnewaska, Antwerp
1 bg, M L Van Norden, Minnewaska, Antwerp
64 bskts, Adrastus, Macassar
633 cs, 205 bgs, 57 bskts, O G Innes Corp, Adrastus, Macassar
100 cs, Stein, Hall & Co, Adrastus, Batavia
DAMMAR—5 cs, 1,163 lbs, Franklin Import & Export Co, Hamburg, Hamburg
50 cs, Sino Java Hvg, Inc, Adractus, Batavia
192 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, President Monroe, Singapore
GAMBOGE—7 cs, F B Ross & Co, Adrastus, Singapore
INDUSTRIAL—20 cs, P A Dunkel & Co, President Monroe, Marseilles
60 cs, President Monroe, Marseilles
KARAYA—420 bgs, Frank Vliet Co, Inc, President Monroe, Bombay
19 bgs, A M Allison & Co, President Monroe, Bombay
108 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, President Monroe, Bombay
67 bgs, E E Marks & Co, President Monroe, Bombay
133 bgs, Paul A Dunkel & Co, President Monroe, Bombay
MASTIC—8 cs, 1,012 lbs, Ionian Bank, Ltd, Byron, Piraeus
10 cs, 1,320 lbs, Comm'l Bank of Greece, Byron, Piraeus
SANDARAC—8 bbls, S Winterbourne & Co, Estrella, Casablanca
SHIRAZ—50 bgs, Frank Vliet Co, Inc, President Monroe, Bombay
TRAGACANTH—33 cs, 65 bgs, A D Isbetcherian, American Farmer, London
30 bgs, 4,778 lbs, Paul A Dunkel & Co, Hamburg, Hamburg
2 cs, 4 bgs, A D Isbetcherian, Byron, Piraeus
131 bgs, American Trader, London
37 bgs, Frank Vliet Co, Inc, American Trader, London
238 bgs, American Trader, London
25 bgs, E Meer & Co, American Trader, London
48 bgs, Paul A Dunkel & Co, American Trader, London
50 bgs, Frank Vliet Co, Inc, President Monroe, Bombay
7 cs, 54 bgs, A D Isbetcherian, American Banker, London
GYPSUM—421 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Laconia, Liverpool
408 bgs, L A Salomon & Bros, Laconia, Liverpool
HENBANE LEAVES—4 bls, 1,100 lbs, Hamburg, Hamburg
HENNA LEAVES—36 bls, Victor Levy, President Monroe, Bombay
112 bgs, President Monroe, Alexandria
HOPS — 23 bls, 11,714 lbs, Bode & Voigt, Deutschland, Hamburg
10 bls, Meylels & Alt, Deutschland, Hamburg
57 pkgs, Deutschland, Hamburg
111 bls, S S Steiner, Deutschland, Hamburg
25 bls, Otto Seidenberg, Deutschland, Hamburg
21 bls, R F Downing & Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
60 bls, J Sonnenschein Hop Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
7 bls, G W Sheldon & Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
29 bls, Deutschland, Hamburg
14 bls, P H Petry & Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
12 bls, Habicht, Braun & Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
10 bls, Christian Feigenspan Brewery, Black Heron, Antwerp

HOPS—30 bls, General Von Steuben, Bremen
20 bls, Otto Seidenberg, General Von Steuben, Bremen
454 bls, Hugo V Loewi, Inc, American Trader, London
43 bls, H Kohnstamm & Co, Statendam, Rotterdam
10 bls, M A Kerner, Statendam, Rotterdam
IRON, OXIDE—50 bbls, 25,850 lbs, Robinson-Wagner Co, Examiner, Malaga
243 bbls, C K Williams & Co, Examiner, Malaga
4 cks, J A McNulty, Berengaria, Southampton
30 cks, Wishnick-Tumpeer, Inc, Laconia, Liverpool
83 cks, J A McNulty, Laconia, Liverpool
74 cks, J H Rhodes & Co, Laconia, Liverpool
101 dms, Reichard-Coulston, Inc, Laconia, Liverpool
3 cks, C B Chrystal & Co, Inc, Laconia, Liverpool
180 bbls, Reichard-Coulston, Inc, Estrella, Malaga
50 bbls, Smith Color & Chem Co, Estrella, Malaga
SULPHATE—60 cks, 35,376 lbs, Philipp Bros, Inc, Black Heron, Antwerp
63 cks, 23,839 lbs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Black Heron, Antwerp
ISINGLASS—5 cs, American Trader, London
6 cs, C H Reisig, Laconia, Liverpool
JUNIPER BERRIES—50 bgs, 6,600 lbs, P H Petry & Co, Livenza, Leghorn
LARKSPUR SEED—6 bgs, 580 lbs, Peek & Velsor, Inc, Excambion, Marseilles
LAUREL LEAVES—492 bls, 55,000 lbs, Chase National Bank, Byron, Piraeus
LEAD ACETATE—30 bbls, General Von Steuben, Bremen
LICORICE PASTE—425 cs, Tur Hermanos, Estrella, Tarragona
ROOT—15 cs, Tur Hermanos, Estrella, Tarragona
MACE—43 cs, B H Old & Co, Statendam, Rotterdam
19 cs, I Harrison & Whitney, Statendam, Rotterdam
MAGNESIA, CALCINED—25 cs, 2,500 lbs, McKesson & Robbins, Laconia, Liverpool
48 cs, 4,800 lbs, Schofield-Donald Co, Laconia, Liverpool
CARBONATE—25 cs, 30 cks, Schofield-Donald Co, Laconia, Liverpool
MAGNESITE, CALCINED—50 dms, Speiden, Whitfield & Co, Statendam, Rotterdam
MANNITE—1 cs, 184 lbs, Wheeler & Huiskin, Examiner, Genoa
MUSK AMBRETTE RESIDUE—1 cs, Statendam, Rotterdam
MUSTARD SEED—150 bgs, 16,500 lbs, Jos M Bachrach, Examiner, Palermo
400 bgs, American Trader, London
20 bgs, Statendam, Rotterdam
260 bgs, Frank Tea & Spice Co, Statendam, Rotterdam
MYROBALANS—2,800 pockets, Guaranty Trust Co, President Monroe, Bombay
NAPHTHALENE—1,049 bgs, 265,254 lbs, Calco Chemical Co, Black Heron, Antwerp
NUTSKOLA—1 cs, Alfred James, Haiti, Kingston
OCHER, POWDERED—20 cks, 11,649 lbs, Landers Segal Color Co, Excambion, Marseilles
5 bbls, J A McNulty, Excambion, Leghorn
80 cks, Wishnick-Tumpeer, Inc, Estrella, Marseilles
205 cks, J A McNulty, Estrella, Marseilles
75 cks, J Lee Smith & Co, Estrella, Marseilles
OIL, ALMOND—10 cs, J B Horner, President Monroe, Marseilles
6 cs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Estrella, Marseilles
ANISE—10 dms, W J Bush & Co, Adrastic, Hongkong
BERGAMOT—50 qr cs, 990 lbs, Lo Curto & Funk, Livenza, Messina
4 cs, 330 lbs, Lo Curto & Funk, Livenza, Messina
25 cs, 1,951 lbs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Livenza, Messina
CASSIA—5 dms, Hanish & Co, Inc, President Monroe, Hongkong
CINNAMON LEAF—4 dms, Volkart Bros, President Monroe, Colombo
CITRONELLA—4 dms, Chase National Bank, Adrastus, Batavia
6 dms, Van Ameringen, Haebler, Adrastus, Batavia
23 dms, Catz American Co, Adrastus, Batavia
2 dms, Adrastus, Batavia
4 dms, Givaudan-Delawanna, Adrastus, Batavia
4 dms, A M Todd & Co, Adrastus, Batavia
9 dms, Eric Coupey, President Monroe, Colombo
COCONUT—601 tons, Durkee Famous Foods, Inc, Steel Traveler, Manila
COD—125 cks, E M Javitz & Son, Bergensfjord, Aalesund
CODLIVER—100 bbls, Schieffelin & Co, Hamburg, Hamburg
150 dms, Consumers Import Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
78 dms, 28 bbls, Scott & Bowne, Bergensfjord, Bergen
200 bbls, Bergensfjord, Bergen
200 bbls, C L Huisking & Co, Inc, Bergensfjord, Aalesund
100 bbls, E M Javitz & Sons, Bergensfjord, Aalesund
65 dms, P R Dreyer, Bergensfjord, Aalesund
CORN—60 dms, California, Glasgow
156 dms, Agash Refg Co, Statendam, Rotterdam
52 dms, Welch, Holme & Clark, Statendam, Rotterdam
ESENTIAL—1 cs, American Trader, London
13 cs, I ck, President Monroe, Marseilles
78 cs, Paris, Havre
3 cks, 1 cs, Estrella, Marseilles
1 cs, Estrella, Cannes
7 cs, Statendam, Rotterdam
FUEL—59,141 bbls, Anglo Mexican Petroleum Corp, San Leon, Puerto Mexico
JUNIPER—3 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co, Estrella, Malaga
LAVENDER—2 dms, 1,425 lbs, George Lueders & Co, Excambion, Marseilles
LEMON—50 qr cs, 1,870 lbs, J B Horner, Examiner, Messina
50 qr cs, 1,870 lbs, Leghorn Trading Co, Examiner, Messina
25 cs, 1,256 lbs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Examiner, Messina
10 cs, 814 lbs, Givaudan-Delawanna, Examiner, Messina
50 qr cs, 1,980 lbs, Norda Essential Oil & Chem Co, Examiner, Messina
100 qr cs, 3,960 lbs, Lo Curto & Funk, Livenza, Messina
50 qr cs, 2,200 lbs, Lo Curto & Funk, Livenza, Messina
51 qr cs, 2,068 lbs, Orbis Product Trading Co, Livenza, Messina
LIME—3 cs, American Legion, Trinidad
LINSEED—100 bbls, Statendam, Rotterdam
LUBRICATING—3 dms, Shell Eastern Petroleum Prod, Inc, Deutschland, Hamburg
25 dms, Sherwood Petroleum Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
405 dms, Webbal Service Co, Black Heron, Antwerp
3 dms, Wright Aeronautical Corp, Black Heron, Antwerp
20 bbls, Minnewaska, Antwerp
MINERAL—50 dms, Schliemann Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
OLIVE—50 dms, Irving Trust Co, Estrella, Seville
90 dms, 218 cs, Estrella, Seville
75 dms, W A Taylor & Co, Estrella, Malaga
1,345 cs, Estrella, Malaga
200 dms, National City Bank, Estrella, Malaga
270 dms, First National Bank, Estrella, Malaga
35 dms, R U Delapana & Co, Estrella, Malaga
230 dms, Estrella, Malaga
60 dms, H J Heinz & Co, Estrella, Seville
50 dms, F Romeo & Co, Examiner, Leghorn
100 bbls, E M Sargeant Co, Examiner, Catania
1,200 cs, Examiner, Leghorn
58 cs, 5 bbls, Examiner, Catania
40 cks, 50 cs, Examiner, Palermo
230 dms, Banca Coml Italian Trust Co, Examiner, Sfax
50 dms, Examiner, Sfax
50 bbls, Bank of Manhattan, Examiner, Malaga
10 dms, 50 cs, Leghorn Trading Co, Examiner, Malaga
100 dms, 767 cs, Examiner, Malaga
50 dms, Venice Import Co, Examiner, Seville
50 dms, Corn Exchange Bank, Examiner, Seville
50 dms, Lekas & Drivas, Examiner, Seville
50 dms, Banca Coml Italian Trust Co, Examiner, Seville
350 cs, 150 dms, Examiner, Seville
125 cs, Pedro Miranda, Barcelona
25 cs, Pedro Miranda, Tarragona
100 dms, Chase National Bank, Pedro Miranda, Tarragona
250 cs, Pedro Miranda, Malaga
200 dms, Welch, Holme & Clark, Byron, Piraeus
10 dms, Byron, Piraeus
75 bbls, 5 dms, Commi Bank of Greece, Byron, Piraeus
51 cs, Byron, Piraeus
200 dms, Daneri & Co, President Monroe, Genoa
50 dms, National City Bank, President Monroe, Genoa
135 dms, 1,837 cs, President Monroe, Genoa
35 dms, President Monroe, Marseilles
20 dms, 980 cs, Livenza, Leghorn
100 bbls, Welch, Holme & Clark, Livenza, Palermo
135 cs, Livenza, Palermo
30 cs, Estrella, Cannes
100 dms, Rhode Island Hospital Trust Co, Estrella, Algiers
5 dms, H H Pike & Co, Estrella, Barcelona
25 dms, Estrella, Barcelona
50 dms, Lekas & Drivas, Estrella, Tarragona
15 dms, Austin, Nichols & Co, Estrella, Tarragona
200 dms, Welch, Holme & Clark Co, Estrella, Tarragona
50 dms, La Manna, Azema & Farnau, Estrella, Tarragona
162 dms, H J Heinz & Co, Estrella, Tarragona
220 dms, Estrella, Tarragona
100 dms, National City Bank, Estrella, Tarragona
25 dms, General Olive Oil Co, Estrella, Tarragona
25 dms, Stalkos & Co, Estrella, Tarragona
50 dms, Lekas & Drivas, Estrella, Tarragona
PALM—16 cks, Welch, Holme & Clark, Laconia, Liverpool
163 cks, United Africa Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
41 cks, Kerr, Ellis & Co, Black Heron, Antwerp
20 dms, Henry Holmes, Zarembo, Warri
953 tons, National City Bank, Adrastus, Belawan Deli
399 tons, Van Leeuwen, Boomkamp & Co, Adrastus, Belawan Deli
25 cks, Laconia, Liverpool
PALMAROSA—1 pot, Fritzsche Bros, President Monroe, Bombay
PATCHOULI—13 cs, Adrastus, Penang
PETITGRAIN—15 cs, The Angeles, Buenos Aires
PINENEEDLE—3 dms, 1,438 lbs, The Bayer Co, Hamburg, Hamburg
6 dms, 2,822 lbs, Ungerer & Co, Hamburg, Hamburg
2 cks, 631 lbs, Globe Shipping Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
RAPESEED—100 dms, W R Grace & Co, American Trader, London
RESIDUE—14 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Deutschland, Hamburg
10 cs, J E Bernard & Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
ROSEWOOD—33 dms, Sheridan, Manaos
SPERM—20 bbls, California, Glasgow
SULPHUR—100 bbls, Welch, Holme & Clark Co, Examiner, Palermo
100 dms, Leghorn Trading Co, Examiner, Sousse
250 dms, Leghorn Trading Co, Examiner, Malaga
SUNFLOWERSEED — 50 dms, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Statendam, Rotterdam
TURKEY RED—10 bbls, Bush Service Corp, General Von Steuben, Bremen
OILCAKE, PEANUT—333 bgs, President Monroe, Bombay
ORRIS ROOT—65 bgs, 11,068 lbs, Wm Benkert & Co, Livenza, Leghorn
OXIDE—172 cks, E C Peterson, Laconia, Liverpool
PAINT, ENAMEL—10 dms, Atlantic Forwarding Co, American Trader, London
PAPAIN—3 cs, City of Durban, Colombo
15 cs, J L Hopkins & Co, President Monroe, Colombo
PAPRIKA—45 bgs, Schenker & Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
50 bgs, B H Old & Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
50 bgs, Van Loan & Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
50 bgs, H Schoenfeld & Son, Deutschland, Hamburg
10 bgs, G W Sheldon & Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
25 bgs, 10 cs, H Schoenfeld & Son, Examiner, Alicante
90 bgs, 20 cs, Albert Ehlers, Inc, Examiner, Alicante
60 cs, 25 bgs, Knickerbocker Mills Co, Examiner, Alicante
25 bgs, J P Smith & Co, Examiner, Alicante
120 cs, 600 bgs, Examiner, Alicante
25 bgs, 30 cs, Pedro Miranda, Alicante
75 bgs, 30 cs, Knickerbocker Mills Co, Estrella, Alicante
225 bgs, 100 cs, G W Sheldon & Co, Estrella, Alicante
225 bgs, P H Petry & Co, Estrella, Alicante
50 cs, Estrella, Alicante
PEAT, MOSS—500 bls, Bergensfjord, Oslo
800 bls, Half Moon Mfg Co, Statendam, Rotterdam
PEPPER, BLACK—500 bgs, Catz American Co, Adrastus, Telok Betong
80 bgs, American Trader, London
PETROLEUM—77,750 bbls, Cia Petrolera del Agwi, S A
93,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J, E G Seubert, Mamonal
105,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J, Pan Bolivar, Mamonal
PETROLEUM, DERIVATIVE—60 dms, 27,929 lbs, Schwabacher & Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
PIMENTO—200 bgs, Park Benziger & Co, Sixaola, Kingston
POPPYSEED—100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, Levy & Levis Co, Statendam, Rotterdam
100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, Knickerbocker Mills Co, Statendam, Rotterdam
300 bgs, 33,000 lbs, Black Diamond Seed Co, Statendam, Rotterdam
100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, I Harrison & Whitney, Statendam, Rotterdam
POTASH, CAUSTIC—100 dms, American Cyanamid & Chem Corpn, Deutschland, Hamburg
CHLORATE—1,890 cks, Uniform Chem Product Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
50 bbls, 6,182 lbs, Charles Hardy, Inc, Liberty, Dunkirk
100 bbls, 12,694 lbs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Liberty, Dunkirk
COMPOUND—5 cks, 1 pkg, Interstate Chem Co, Bremen, Bremen
METABISULPHITE—100 kegs, 12,170 lbs, Hamburg, Hamburg
MURIATE—200 bgs, N V Potash Export My, General Von Steuben, Bremen
SULPHATE—30 bbls, N V Potash Export My, General Von Steuben, Bremen
PUMICE—80 bgs, K F Griffiths & Co, Livenza, Canneto
LUMP—50 bgs, C B Chrystal & Co, Inc, Livenza, Canneto
2 cks, K F Griffiths & Co, Livenza, Canneto
POWDERED—1,202 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Livenza, Canneto
770 bgs, C B Chrystal & Co, Inc, Livenza, Canneto
3,860 bgs, K F Griffiths & Co, Livenza, Canneto
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,911 bgs, International Product Co, American Legion, Buenos Aires
500 bgs, American Legion, Buenos Aires
QUICKSILVER—100 flks, 8,800 lbs, Leghorn Trading Co, Examiner, Genoa
50 flks, 4,400 lbs, C L Huisking & Co, Inc, Examiner, Alicante
75 flks, Pedro Miranda, Alicante
40 flks, Livenza, Leghorn
112 flks, Chase National Bank, Orizaba, Progreso
ROSE LEAVES—10 bls, 2,200 lbs, S B Penick & Co, Inc, Examiner, Casablanca
ROTTENSTONE—2 cks, C B Chrystal & Co, Laconia, Liverpool
SAFFRON FLOWERS—1 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Estrella, Barcelona
1 cs, Hudson Tea & Spice Co, Estrella, Valencia
1 cs, Gillett Saffron Co, Estrella, Valencia
SALT—13 bbls, Charles Happel, Deutschland, Hamburg
200 bgs, Independent Salt Co, Laconia, Liverpool
SANDALWOOD—48 bgs, President Monroe, Bombay
SAWDUST—603 bgs, Corn Exchange Bank, Statendam, Rotterdam
SENNA LEAVES—15 bls, President Monroe, Colombo
SHELLAC—400 bgs, Bingham & Co, City of Durban, Calcutta
300 bgs, City of Durban, Calcutta
15 cs, A Hurst & Co, Statendam, Rotterdam
SEEDLAC—300 bgs, Bingham & Co, City of Durban, Calcutta
SIENNA—5 bbls, 2,818 lbs, Excambion, Leghorn
50 bgs, 11,154 lbs, Reichard, Coulston, Inc, Livenza, Leghorn
SOAP—4 cs, R F Downing & Co, American Trader, London
867 cs, 37,679 lbs, Conti Product Corp, Livenza, Leghorn
300 cs, J P Smith & Co, Estrella, Marseilles
SADDLE—75 cs, Salomon & Philipps, American Trader, London
TOILET—40 cs, W J Bush & Co, American Trader, London
SODA CYANIDE—1,000 tubs, Charles Hardy, Inc, Paris, Havre
PHOSPHATE—5 cks, Moore & Munger, American Trader, London
200 bbls, Robinson, Wagner Co, Statendam, Rotterdam
SILICOFLUORIDE—100 bgs, 22,000 lbs, E I duPont de Nemours Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
SULPHIDE—27 dms, 11,976 lbs, Philipp Bros, Black Heron, Antwerp
SOOT—200 cks, Holland American Line, Statendam, Rotterdam
SPONGES—15 bls, Gulf & West Indies Co, Morro Castle, Havana
4 bls, Ionian Bank, Byron, Piraeus
8 bls, Florida Sponge & Chamois Co, Orizaba, Progreso
19 bls, Royal Bank of Canada, Munargo, Nassau
31 bls, J H Rhodes & Co, Munargo, Nassau
11 bls, American Sponge & Chamois Co, Munargo, Nassau
1 bl, Gulf & West Indies Co, Munargo, Nassau
2 bls, Munargo, Nassau
WASTE—14 bls, Gulf & West Indies Co, Morro Castle, Havana
9 bls, Florida Sponge & Chamois Co, Orizaba, Progreso
7 bls, American Sponge & Chamois Co, Munargo, Nassau
11 bls, J H Rhodes & Co, Munargo, Nassau
25 bls, Gulf & West Indies Co, Munargo, Nassau
2 bls, Munargo, Nassau
STARCH, POTATO—100 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Statendam, Rotterdam
24 bgs, Statendam, Rotterdam
RICE—56 bbls, 12,815 lbs, Stein, Hall & Co, Black Heron, Antwerp
270 bgs, 60,280 lbs, P A Gaynor & Co, Black Heron, Antwerp
25 bbls, 5,858 lbs, B Malamud & Son, Black Heron, Antwerp
100 bbls, Habicht, Braun & Co, General von Steuben, Bremen
STRAMONIUM LEAVES—24 bgs, 5,176 lbs, Wm Benkert & Co, Livenza, Leghorn
SULPHUR, REFINED—10 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Laconia, Liverpool
SUMAC—420 bgs, 66,990 lbs, France, Campbell & Darling, Examiner, Palermo
210 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Livenza, Palermo
LEAF—100 bls, 55,000 lbs, D F Young, Examiner, Palermo
TALC—200 bgs, 44,000 lbs, Charles Mathieu, Inc, Examiner, Leghorn
550 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Inc, Livenza, Genoa
TALLOW—1 cs, Th Goldschmidt Corpn, Statendam, Rotterdam
TANKAGE—110 bgs, 11,204 lbs, Swift & Co, The Angeles, Buenos Aires
1,575 bgs, 22,196 lbs, Bank of Manhattan Trust Co, The Angeles, Buenos Aires
140 bgs, Swift & Co, The Angeles, Montevideo
TAPIOCA FLOUR—2,307 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Adrastus, Sourabaya
264 bgs, Adrastus, Sourabaya
500 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Adrastus, Batavia
2,000 bgs, H P Winter & Co, Adrastus, Batavia
350 bgs, Rutger, Bleecker & Co, Adrastus, Batavia
600 bgs, Aaron D Weids Sons, Steel Traveler, Pasoeroean
250 bgs, Paris, Havre
TERPINHYDRATE—9 cs, 1,260 lbs, Mallinckrodt Chem Works, Hamburg, Hamburg
20 cks, 2,376 lbs, Sherka Chem Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
TITANIUM ORE—266 pkgs, American Legion, Santos
TONKA BEANS—16 bbls, Sheridan, Para
TUBA ROOT—47 bls, F B Ross & Co, Adrastus, Singapore
29 bls, F B Ross & Co, President Monroe, Singapore
UMBER—10 cks, Chase National Bank, City of Durban, Port Said
15 cks, C B Chrystal & Co, Laconia, Liverpool
5 cks, J A McNulty, Laconia, Liverpool
VANILLA BEANS—71 cs, W T Rawleigh Co, President Monroe, Marseilles
WATTLE BARK—828 bls, Hammond & Carpenter, West Cawthon, Durban
972 bls, The Tannin Corp, West Cawthon, Durban
WAX, BEES—139 blcks, Byron, Lisbon
48 bls, Byron, Lisbon
29 bgs, McMiller Candle Co, Adrastus, Port Said
6 seroons, Porcella, Vicini & Co, Isobel, Monte Cristy
11 bgs, Mecke & Co, Isobel, Azua
CARNAUBA—203 bgs, Smith & Nichols, The Angeles, Pernambuco
23 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch, The Angeles, Pernambuco
MONTAN—750 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co, Deutschlanw, Hamburg
OZOKERITE — 10 bgs, Schliemann Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
50 bgs, 11,165 lbs, Strahl & Pitsch, Hamburg, Hamburg
WOODFLOUR—300 bgs, B L Soberski, Bergensfjord, Oslo
1,380 bgs, Bergensfjord, Oslo
400 bgs, State Chem Co, Statendam, Rotterdam
YEAST—31 crts, Deutschland, Hamburg
2 bbls, Ganellin, Inc, Berengaria, Southampton
ZINC, OXIDE—50 cks, 13,640 lbs, W A Foster & Co, Hamburg, Hamburg
50 dms, 13,750 lbs, Arthur Lehmann Co, Inc, Liberty, Dunkirk
150 cks, Ulrich C Wolff & Co, Laconia, Liverpool
1 keg, Cunard S S Co, Laconia, Liverpool
40 bbls, Orbis Product Trading Co, Estrella, Marseilles

New York Transit Imports

MAGNESIA, CALCINED—5 cs, Schofield-Donald Co, Laconia, Liverpool, Detroit
OIL, CODLIVER—120 bbls, W L Newberry, Bergensfjord, Oslo, Chicago
SPONGES—5 bls, Morro Castle, Havana, Hamburg
156 bls, Morro Castle, Havana, Rotterdam
15 bls, Munargo, Nassau, Havre
3 bls, Munargo, Nassau, Rotterdam
REFUSE—4 bls, Munargo, Nassau, Havre
4 bls, Munargo, Nassau, Rotterdam

Baltimore Imports

AMMONIA PHOSPHATE-SULPHATE — 227 bgs, Synthetic Nitrogen Products, Inc, City of Baltimore, Hamburg
BRONZE POWDER—6 cs, W H Mason, City of Baltimore, Hamburg
CHALK—1,600 bgs, American Express Co, Lehigh, London
CHEMICALS—74 cks, City of Baltimore, Hamburg
2 cs, Baltimore & Ohio R R Co, City of Baltimore, Hamburg
83 cks, The George Chemical Co, City of Baltimore, Hamburg
50 cks, City of Baltimore, Bremen
200 bgs, 113 cks, 91 bbls, Breedijk, Rotterdam
80 dms, Brown Bros & Harriman Co, Breedijk, Rotterdam
CLAY—182 bgs, City of Baltimore, Hamburg
FERROMANGANESE—500 tons, Frank Samuel & Co, Jethou, Heroen and Porsgrund
HERBS, MEDICINAL—3 bgs, City of Baltimore, Havre
ILMENITE SAND—2,000 tons, Travancore Minerals Co, City of Pittsburg, Colachel
OCHER—400 bgs, Manaar, Calcutta
OIL, COCONUT—523 tons, Kirishima, Manila
CODLIVER—40 bbls, Jethou, Bergen
PEAT MOSS—480 bls, Stadler Products Co, City of Baltimore, Hamburg
525 bls, City of Baltimore, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—2,721,631 gls, Mexican Petroleum Corpn, Paul H Harwood, Tampico
SOLVENT—1 can, W H Masson, City of Baltimore, Hamburg
WHALE GUANO—2,050 bgs, Breedijk, Rotterdam

Boston Imports

AMMONIAC, SAL—40 cks, 24,714 lbs, Westerwald, Hamburg
ASPHALT—381 bgs, A V Berner & Co, La Perla, Havana
BARYTES—300 bgs, Philipp Bros, Westerwald, Bremen
BLUE, BERLIN—6 cks, 1,922 lbs, C H Powell Co, West Eldara, Rotterdam
BONE MEAL—900 bgs, 90,834 lbs, Ore & Chemical Corp, Westerwald, Hamburg
PHOSPHATE, PRECIP—100 bgs, 9,987 lbs, C L Williams, Black Hawk, Antwerp
CALCIUM CHLORIDE—100 dms, 47,685 lbs, Black Hawk, Antwerp
CHEMICALS—34 cks, Westerwald, Bremen
100 cks, 100 bgs, 62,082 lbs, West Eldara, Rotterdam
40 cks, 5 dms, 43,561 lbs, Irving M Sobin Co, West Eldara, Rotterdam
124 dms, 50,719 lbs, Isaac Vought & Co, West Eldara, Rotterdam
1,250 bgs, 250 pkgs, 346,453 lbs, Advance Solvents & Chemical Corp, West Eldara, Rotterdam
100 bgs, 26,367 lbs, West Eldara, Rotterdam
COCOA BEANS—1,200 bgs, 77 tons, United Africa Co, Zarembo, Acera
2,800 bgs, 180 tons, United Africa Co, Zarembo, Takoradi
3,200 bgs, 227,200 lbs, Irving Trust Co, Isobel, Sanchez

CLEANING MILLING
GUMS
DRUGS
FOOD PRODUCTS
for
TRADE AND CONSUMER
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St. Francis, Komorn and Maine Sts.
Est. 1854 NEWARK, N.J.

COCOA BEANS—2,400 bgs, Barclays Bank, New Columbia, Accra
6,400 bgs, National City Bank, New Columbia, Accra
8,000 bgs, United Africa Co, New Columbia, Takoradi
1,163 bgs, Cie Francaise de L'Afrique Occidentale, New Columbia, Takoradi
BUTTER—5 cs, 701 lbs, Stephen L Bartlett Co, West Eldara, Rotterdam
DEXTRIN, POTATO—25 bgs, 5,511 lbs, Charles S Tanner, West Eldara, Rotterdam
DRUGGIST'S SUNDRIES—5 cs, C H Powell Co, Laconia, Liverpool
EPSOM SALT—450 bgs, 88,184 lbs, Westerwald, Hamburg
GLASS, SHEET—26 cs, 9,322 lbs, Westerwald, Hamburg
74 cs, 24,343 lbs, Karas & Karas Glass Co, Westerwald, Hamburg
WINDOW—13 cs, 1,455 lbs, D C Andrews Co, Black Hawk, Antwerp
GLAUBER'S SALT—200 bgs, 44,092 lbs, Westerwald, Hamburg
GLUE, GRD—400 bgs, 20 tons, 10 cwts, 2 qrs, 24 lbs, Stone & Downer, Laconia, Liverpool
GLUESTOCK, FISH—107 bgs, Rogers Isinglass & Glue Co, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
GLYCERIN, CRUDE—20 dms, 26,047 lbs, Stone & Downer, Black Hawk, Antwerp
GOLDTHREAD ROOT—7 bgs, S W Gould & Bros, Evangeline, Yarmouth
3 bgs, 1 bbl, S W Gould & Bros, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
GUM—50 bgs, 11,243 lbs, Chase National Bank, City of Durban, Port Sudan
200 bgs, 44,974 lbs, City of Durban, Port Sudan
HERBS, MEDICINAL—1 bbl, Allan H Adams, Saint John, St John, N B
MACE—25 cs, 4,169 lbs, Muncaster Castle, Sourabaya
MEDICINAL PREPS—127 bls, 35,274 lbs, West Eldara, Rotterdam
MUSTARD SEED—150 bgs, 33,069 lbs, West Eldara, Rotterdam
OIL, COD—98 bbls, 35,274 lbs, Westerwald, Hamburg
CODLIVER—25 dms, 6,338 lbs, Moore & Co, Westerwald, Hamburg
25 dms, 6,338 lbs, Westerwald, Hamburg
LUBRICATING—10 dms, 4,698 lbs, Webbal Services Co, Black Hawk, Antwerp
PALM—1,212 tons, United Africa Co, Zarembo, Matadi
256 tons, United Africa Co, Zarembo, Port Harcourt
679 tons, United Africa Co, New Columbia, Opobo
651 tons, United Africa Co, New Columbia, Burutu
70 tons, United Africa Co, New Columbia, Koko
310 tons, United Africa Co, New Columbia, Port Harcourt
41 cks, New Columbia, Forcados
SOD—57 cks, 26,613 lbs, Black Hawk, Antwerp
PEAT MOSS—1 bbl, Atlantic Research Ass'n, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
400 bls, 61,729 lbs, C E Buell, Inc, West Eldara, Rotterdam
POTASH—88 cks, 60,022 lbs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Westerwald, Hamburg
87 cks, 59,864 lbs, John D Lewis, Inc, Westerwald, Hamburg
35 cks, 24,067 lbs, Royal Bank of Canada, Westerwald, Hamburg
CAUSTIC—79 dms, 36,424 lbs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Westerwald, Hamburg
CHLORATE—200 cks, Uniform Chemical Products, Inc, Westerwald, Hamburg
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—400 bgs, 44,035 lbs, International Products Corp, Commack, Buenos Aires
SHELLAC—5 cs, 5 bgs, 1,768 lbs, Adolphe Hurst & Co, Westerwald, Hamburg
28 cs, 5,730 lbs, West Eldara, Rotterdam
STARCH, POTATO—250 bgs, 55,115 lbs, Marble Nye Co, West Eldara, Rotterdam
500 bgs, 110,230 lbs, Stein, Hall & Co, Westerwald, Hamburg
SOLUBLE—200 bgs, 44,092 lbs, Stein, Hall & Co, Westerwald, Hamburg
STEARIN—150 bgs, 33,366 lbs, Westerwald, Hamburg
TANKAGE—1,000 bgs, 111,218 lbs, H J Baker & Bro, Commack, Buenos Aires
TAPIOCA FLAKE SIFTS—141 bgs, 22,808 lbs, National City Bank, Adrastus, Sourabaya
FLOUR—3,004 bgs, 623,220 lbs, National City Bank, Adrastus, Sourabaya
1,840 bgs, 402,064 lbs, Adrastus, Pamanoekan
250 bgs, 55,811 lbs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Adrastus, Pamanoekan
600 bgs, 132,076 lbs, Merchants National Bank, Adrastus, Pamanoekan
1,074 bgs, 227,378 lbs, Muncaster Castle, Passaroean
2,442 bgs, 522,842 lbs, Muncaster Castle, Sourabaya
266 bgs, 57,205 lbs, First National Bank, Muncaster Castle, Sourabaya
WATER, MINERAL—50 cs, 10,527 lbs, Apollinaris Agency, Black Hawk, Antwerp
130 cs, 29,000 lbs, S S Pierce Co, Black Hawk, Antwerp
WAX, MONTAN—467 bgs, 77,216 lbs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Westerwald, Hamburg
WHALE GUANO—1,067 bgs, 223,987 lbs, West Eldara, Rotterdam
ZINC OXIDE—50 bbls, 11,089 lbs, Philipp Bros, Black Hawk, Antwerp
20 cks, 1 ton, 19 cwts, 2 qrs, 16 lbs, Stone & Downer, Laconia, Liverpool

Claymont Imports

PYRITES ORE—7,365 tons, The Pyrites Co, Valcerusa, Huelva

Galveston Imports

ACID, CRESYLIC—75 dms, West Harshaw, Manchester
CHEMICALS—241 dms, Westmoreland, Rotterdam

Gulfport Imports

CALCIUM NITRATE—6,000 bgs, Gateway City, Hamburg

Houston Imports

BONES, GRAN—11,782 bgs, Clearwater, Buenos Aires
CANARY SEED—166 bgs, Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires

Los Angeles Imports

BONE MEAL—560 sx, 56,000 lbs, Winnipeg, Munich
CANARY SEED—843 bgs, 100,620 lbs, West Camargo, Buenos Aires
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, 10,800 lbs, Lochgoil, Rotterdam
125 bgs, 13,730 lbs, Lochgoil, Amsterdam
CASSIA—50 bls, 3,300 lbs, Golden Tide, Hongkong
BUDS—50 pkgs, 3,360 lbs, Transhipped, Hongkong
CHALK, CRUDE—98 tons, Winnipeg, London
147 tons, Anton, London
100 tons, Lochgoil, London
CHEMICALS—10 cs, 600 lbs, Kwansai, Yokohama
CHINA CLAY—47 tons, Anton, Plymouth
COLORS, ARTIST'S—150 lbs, Lochgoil, London
COPRA—200 tons, Golden Tide, Manila
MEAL—1,020 sx, 111,860 lbs, Kota Radja, Manila
CRYOLITE—67 pkgs, 11,200 lbs, Lochgoil, Hamburg
FISH MEAL—1,000 bgs, 100,000 lbs, Wales, Kobe
FULLER'S EARTH, MFRD—50 bgs, 11,040 lbs, Lochgoil, London
GINGER ROOT—1,000 lbs, Diamond Head, Honolulu
INSECTICIDE—19 cs, 850 lbs, Lochgoil, Rotterdam
20 kegs, 2,240 lbs, Lochgoil, Reading
KAVA KAVA—6,852 lbs, Diamond Head, Honolulu
MOLASSES—50 bbls, 2,580 lbs, Transshipped, Barbados
6,770,000 lbs, Diamond Head, Honolulu
OIL, CASTOR—25 dms, Lochgoil, Hull
CODLIVER—25 dms, Transshipped, Bergen
PERILLA—100 dms, Wales, Kobe
PALM NUT KERNELS—8 pkgs, 750 lbs, Mariposa, Sydney
PAPRIKA, GRD—25 bgs, 2,750 lbs, Transshipped, Alicante
PEAT MOSS—775 bgs, 107,520 lbs, Lochgoil, London
PEPPER—200 bgs, 28,000 lbs, Bintang, Sourabaya
POTASH CHLORATE—40 kegs, 4,410 lbs, Seattle, Hamburg
SULPHATE—230 bgs, 50,660 lbs, Wales, Tokio
SESAME SEED—150 cs, 12,000 lbs, Golden Tide, Hongkong
SHELLAC, BLEACHED—50 bgs, 8,200 lbs, Kota Radja, Calcutta
SILVERSAND—950 tons, Anton, Antwerp
SUPERPHOSPHATE—560 bgs, 70,000 lbs, Tatsuta, Osaka
800 bgs, 99,990 lbs, Kwansai, Kobe
TALLOW—48,570 lbs, Lurline, Honolulu
UMBER, BURNT—16 cks, 4,370 lbs, Fella, Italy
ZINC OXIDE—25 bbls, 5,510 lbs, Lochgoil, Angleur-Chenee

Mobile Imports

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,152 bgs, Delvalle, Buenos Aires

New Orleans Imports

BAKING POWDER—1 bbl, United Fruit Co, Tivives, Cristobal
BONES—2,233 sx, J Schmidt, Lorraine Cross, Buenos Aires
8,100 sx, Lorraine Cross, Buenos Aires
CHEMICALS—226 dms, Leerdam, Rotterdam
21 dms, Leerdam, Antwerp
COPRA—3,762 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Ethan Allen, Cebu
EARTH—10 cks, W J Oberle, Ida Z O, Leghorn
GLUE, MARINE—30 dms, United Fruit Co, Tivives, Cristobal
INSECTICIDE—4 bundles, United Fruit Co, Tivives, Cristobal
OIL, SARDINE—100 dms, Lykes Bros Ripley S S Co, Ethan Allen, Kobe
PAINT—25 cs, United Fruit Co, Tivives, Cristobal
SPONGES—23 bbls, Illinois Central Railway Co, Tivives, Havana
STAIN—600 dms, Leerdam, Rotterdam
STARCH, POTATO—500 sx, Stein, Hall & Co, Leerdam, Rotterdam
TALC—100 sx, I C Railway, Ida Z O, Genoa
1,100 sx, Ida Z O, Genoa

Philadelphia Imports

ACID, MURIATIC—10 cbys, Grandon, Hamburg
NITRIC—40 cbys, Grandon, Hamburg
STEARIC—277 bgs, Binney & Smith Co, Breedijk, Rotterdam
SULPHURIC—10 cbys, Grandon, Hamburg
ALCOHOL, SULPHON—10 cks, E I du Pont de Nemours & Co, Ltd, Lehigh, Hamburg
CASSIA—188 bls, Brown Bros, Harriman & Co, Saleier, Padang
CHALK, CRUDE—279,300 kilos, Chase National Bank, Independence Hall, Dunkirk
CHEMICALS—134 dms, Breedijk, Rotterdam
20 dms, Lehigh, Hull
60 cks, Lehigh, London
314 cks, 100 bgs, Grandon, Bremen
75 cbys, Grandon, Hamburg
CLAY—200 bgs, Grandon, Hamburg
COLORS—1 cs, Wm J Jones & Co, Breedijk, Rotterdam
CRYOLITE, SYN—111 bbls, Collamer, Havre
DRUGS—2 cs, John A Steer & Co, Grandon, Bremen
GLUE, BONE, GRD—30 double bgs, Grandon, Hamburg
GLYCERIN—250 cks, Examiner, Marseilles
CRUDE—120 dms, Collamer, Dunkirk
GUM, COPAL—180 baskets, Nederlandsche Handel My, Chinese Prince, Macassar
DAMMAR—57 bgs, Brown Bros, Harriman & Co, Chinese Prince, Singapore
GYPSUM—200 bgs, F B Vandegrift & Co, Grandon, Bremen
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE—75 cbys, J J Hartley & Co, Lehigh, Hamburg
MAGNESITE—15 cks, 13 bgs, Breedijk, Rotterdam
95 bbls, Irving Trust Co, Breedijk, Rotterdam
MYROBALANS—800 bgs, National City Bank, City of Pittsburgh, Bombay
NAPHTHALENE—215 bgs, Barrett Co, Lehigh, Hull
OIL—2 cs, P H Swertzer, Black Hawk, Antwerp
CASTOR—50 dms, 50 bbls, Manufacturers Trust Co, Lehigh, Hull
CODLIVER—105 dms, Lehigh, Hamburg
16 dms, Grandon, Hamburg
CODLIVER POULTRY—150 dms, 140 cks, Jethou, Bergen
20 dms, Svaneholm, Gothenburg
CORN—53 dms, Lehigh, Hull
60 dms, Lehigh, London
LUBRICATING—225 dms, Lehigh, Hull
OLIVE—200 dms, Examiner, Susa
25 dms, Banca Commerciale Italiania Trust, Examiner, Susa
PALM—42 dms, Grandon, Hamburg
PERILLA—75 dms, W R Grace & Co, Kerishima, Yokkaichi
151 tons, Toba, Osaka
RED—25 dms, Lehigh, Hull
VEGETABLE—25 dms, Lehigh, Hull
25 bbls, Breedijk, Rotterdam
PEAT MOSS—800 bls, Breedijk, Rotterdam
500 bls, 10 ctns, Grandon, Bremen
600 bls, Lehigh, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—89,188 bbls, Gulf Refining Co, Gulfpenn, Las Piedras
108,213 bbls, Gulf Refining Co, Gulfhawk, Las Piedras
PHOSPHATE, PRECIP—250 bgs, Products Chimiques du Limbourg, Black Hawk, Antwerp
POTASH MANURE SALT—1 lot, N V Potash Export My, Grandon, Hamburg
SODA CYANIDE—300 cyls, Collamer, Havre
SILICATE—250 bgs, Navemar, Seville
SILICOFLUORIDE—240 bgs, Grandon, Bremen
25 cks, Pfaltz & Bauer, Inc, Lehigh, Bremen
TAPIOCA FLOUR—200 bgs, Saleier, Batavia
200 bgs, Philadelphia National Bank, Saleier, Batavia
ZINC OXIDE—45 bbls, Innis, Speiden & Co, Black Hawk, Antwerp
ZIRCONIUM OXIDE—2 cks, Foote Mineral Co, Lehigh, Hamburg

San Francisco Imports

AGAR AGAR—5 bls, Mitsui & Co, Ltd, Tatsuha, Kobe
BONES—206 sks, Carriso, Mazatlan
BRISTLES—291 cs, N Wagman, Wisconsin, Tientsin
66 cs, H Rosenhirsch Co, Wisconsin, Tientsin
121 cs, Industrial Trust Co, Wisconsin, Dairen
16 cs, Frederick H Cone & Co, Inc, Wisconsin, Dairen
BRUSHES—7 cs, Tatsuta, Kobe
CALCIUM TARTRATE—100 bgs, American Cream Tartar Co, President Harrison, Genoa
212 bgs, President Harrison, Marseilles
CASSIA—50 bls, S L Jones & Co, Inc, Jutlandia, Hongkong
CHEMICALS—40 cks, Royal Bank of Canada, Seattle, Hamburg
CHILLIES—50 bgs, Pacific Orient Co, Tatsuha, Kobe
224 bgs, McKesson & Robbins, Inc, Tatsuha, Kobe
CLOVES—37 bgs, Catz American Co, Inc, Bintang, Amboina
27 bgs, S L Jones & Co, Inc, Bintang, Amboina
COCOA BEANS—50 bgs, Burns Philp & Co, Carriso, Apia
300 bgs, Fruit Dispatch Co, Antigua, Balboa
COCONUTS—1 bg, John H Raymond, Carriso, Rabaul
DESIC—110 cs, J E Lowden, Kota Radja, Manila
2,555 cs, The Franklin Baker Co, Kota Radja, Manila
COPRA—14,931 bgs, Carriso, Apia
139 tons El Dorado Oil Works, Pleasantville, Cebu
612 tons, Pleasantville, Macassar
200 tons, Bank of California, N A, Pleasantville, Singapore
117,638 kilos, Durkee Famous Foods, Inc., Bintang, Davao
268,003 kilos, El Dorado Oil Works, Bintang, Davao
200,005 kilos, El Dorado Oil Works, Bintang, Menado
378,328 kilos, El Dorado Oil Works, Bintang, Banggaai
750 tons, Bintang, Singapore
CAKE—5,500 sks, Explotadora de Aceites Vegetables, S A, Carriso, Mazatlan
MEAL—100 sks, Taylor Milling Co, Kota Radja, Manila
GLASS, WINDOW—49 cs, Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd, Tatsuta, Kobe
GUM, COPAL—50 bgs, Henry W Peabody & Co, Kota Radja, Singapore
100 bgs, Seattle, Antwerp
50 bgs, Bintang, Singapore
HOPS—10 bls, The Wolf Hop Co, Seattle, Hamburg
INSECTICIDE—10 cs, America & Orient Co, Tatsuta, Kobe
MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS—2 cs, The Yorozu Co, Tatsuta, Kobe
1 cs, Wo Kee Co, Pleasantville, Hongkong
22 pkgs, Po Chai Tong, Jutlandia, Hongkong
9 pkgs, Yick Sang Tong, Jutlandia, Hongkong
MOWRAH MEAL—145 bgs, Kota Radja, Bombay
NUTMEGS—39 bgs, A Schilling & Co, Bintang, Macassar
OIL, CHINAWOOD—155 tons, W R Grace & Co, Tatsuta, Shanghai
CITRONELLA—6 dms, Tatsuta, Hongkong
COD—50 dms, Irving R Boody & Co, Inc, Tatsuha, Kobe
FISH, HYDROG—200 bgs, Otis, McAllister & Co, Tatsuha, Yokohama
MINERAL—50 dms, Schliemanns Co, Inc, Seattle, Hamburg
NUT—100 cs, Wo Kee Co, Pleasantville, Hongkong
PALM—137 dms, Pleasantville, Palembang
300 tons, Th Banque Belge pour l'Etranger, Pleasantville, Belawan-Deli
PEANUT—170 cs, Kwong Yick, Jutlandia, Hongkong
PERILLA—100 dms, Mitsui & Co, Ltd, Tatsuha, Kobe
RAPESEED, REFD—50 dms, Mitsui & Co, Ltd, Tatsuha, Nagoya
PAPAIN LEAVES—3 bgs, W J Wilson, Tatsuta, Hongkong
PAPRIKA, HUNGARIAN—25 bgs, S H Tyler & Son, Seattle, Hamburg
PARAFFIN—800 bgs, Pleasantville, Balik-Papan
1,312 bgs, Shell Oil Co, Pleasantville, Balik-Papan
PEANUTS, SHELLED—1,000 bgs, Mitsui & Co, Ltd, Wisconsin, Tsingtao
UNSHELLED—300 bgs, Patterson, Wylde & Co, Wisconsin, Dairen
1,000 bgs, H A Carson, Wisconsin, Dairen
PEAT MOSS—250 bls, Seattle, Bremen
250 bls, Seattle, Bremen (for Oakland)
PEPPER—166 bgs, Bintang, Telok-Betong
BLACK—250 bgs, Anglo & London Paris National Bank, Bintang, Telok-Betong
85 bgs, Catz American Co, Inc, Bintang, Batavia
WHITE—100 bgs, Bank of California, N A, Bintang, Batavia
PRESERVATIVE, WOOD—2 cs, The East Asiatic Co, Inc, Seattle, Hamburg
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—125 bls, McLaughlin, Gormley King Co, Tatsuha, Kobe
RAPESEED—1,221 bgs, Wilbur-Ellis Co, Tatsuha, Nagoya
SHELLAC—125 bls, American Trust Co, Kota Radja, Calcutta
50 bgs, Kota Radja, Calcutta
SOAP—2 cs, The Yorozu Co, Tatsuta, Kobe
SOYBEAN MEAL—1,000 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Ltd, Wisconsin, Dairen
STARCH—108 cs, Kwong Yick, Jutlandia, Hongkong
SUPERPHOSPHATE, DOUBLE—240 bgs, Mitsui & Co, Ltd, Tatsuta, Kobe
TAPIOCA, FLAKE—8 bgs, American Trust Co, Bintang, Sourabaya
FLOUR—190 bgs, Bintang, Cheribon
110 bgs, American Trust Co, Bintang, Sourabaya
WAX, VEGETABLE—100 cs, Mitsui & Co, Ltd, Tatsuha, Kobe

Recent Exports from U. S. Ports

New York Exports

ACID, MURIATIC—(San Juan) 5,980 lbs, Guanica
ALUMINA STEARATE—(Steel Scientist) 2,260 lbs, Manila
SULPHATE—(Santa Ana) 8,080 lbs, Cartagena
AMMONIA, ANHYDROUS—(Santa Ana) 1,185 lbs, Cartagena
PHOSPHATE—(Santa Ana) 14,404 lbs, San Jose
SULPHATE—(Platano) 40,400 lbs, Porto Cortez; 232,875 lbs, Tela; (San Juan) 290,000 lbs, Arroyo
ASPHALT—(Black Heron) 25,221 lbs, Rotterdam; (Baron Kinnaird) 26,416 lbs, Durban; (Rex) 37,146 lbs, Genoa; (Ocean Prince) 235,245 lbs, Algoa Bay; (San Juan) 4,675 lbs, San Juan; (Isobel) 214,440 lbs, Santo Domingo; (Southern Cross) 9,518 lbs, Buenos Aires; (Tofuku) 947,670 lbs, Hamburg; (Excalibur) 12,764 lbs, Marseilles
SOLID—(Laconia) 45,476 lbs, Liverpool; (New York) 48,747 lbs, Hamburg
BITUMEN—(Isarco) 422,164 lbs, Genoa; 70,075 lbs, Leghorn
BLUE, ULTRAMARINE—(Haiti) 2,812 lbs, Cartagena
CALCIUM, GLUCONATE—(Black Heron) 1,312 lbs, Nieder-Ingelheim
CATTLE DIP—(San Juan) 1,240 lbs, Ponce
CHEMICALS—(Emile Francqui) 80,716 lbs, Antwerp
CHLORINE—(Buenaventura) 5,836 lbs, Porto Colombia; 1,990 lbs, Valparaiso
CLAY—(Cristobal Colon) 45,246 lbs, Barcelona; (Tofuku) 9,218 lbs, Hamburg; (New York) 33,600 lbs, Hamburg
COALTAR (Drottningholm) 1,459 lbs, Gothenburg; (Steel Scientist) 4,246 lbs, Batavia
INTERMEDIATES—(Jean Jadot) 5,312 lbs, Basle; (Black Heron) 3,188 lbs, Rotterdam
COPRA CAKE—(Stuttgart) 224,000 lbs, Bremen
CORN SYRUP—(Ocean Prince) 91,046 lbs, Capetown; (Steel Scientist) 662 lbs, Manila; 5,530 lbs, Honolulu; (Baron Kinnaird) 4,510 lbs, Durban
CORNFLOUR—(Ocean Prince) 70,500 lbs, Port Natal; (Veragua) 1,938 lbs, Puntarenas; (Amapala) 5,750 lbs, Santiago; (Steel Scientist) 166,630 lbs, Manila; 46,530 lbs, Cebu
DEXTRIN, CORN—(Ocean Prince) 5,642 lbs, Port Natal; (Laconia) 10,100 lbs, Liverpool
DISINFECTANT—(Tana) 13,200 lbs, Buenos Aires
DYES—(Jean Jadot) 17,595 lbs, Antwerp; (Emilie Francqui) 2,433 lbs, Antwerp
FELDSPAR—(Berlin) 1,602 lbs, Bremen
FORMALDEHYDE—(West Selene) 13,119 lbs, Buenos Aires
GASOLINE—(Tana) 30,000 gls, Bahia; 10,000 gls, Rio de Janeiro
GLUE—(Rex) 780 lbs, Genoa
GREASE, LUBRICATING—(Ocean Prince) 6,624 lbs, Capetown; 15,215 lbs, Port Elizabeth; 3,042 lbs, East London; 6,620 lbs, Port Natal; 26,610 lbs, Lourenco Marques; (Laconia) 30,162 lbs, Liverpool; 4,224 lbs, Birkenhead; (Berlin) 15,621 lbs, Bremerhaven; (Black Heron) 30,123 lbs, Rotterdam; (Drottningholm) 2,058 lbs, Gothenburg; (City of Perth) 11,210 lbs, Sydney; (Exiria) 6,225 lbs, Casablanca; (Cristobal Colon) 4,485 lbs, Bilbao; (Tana) 9,589 lbs, Santos; 8,988 lbs, Buenos Aires; (Santa Ana) 15,040 lbs, Cartagena; (Lucia C) 31,824 lbs, Trieste; 11,964 lbs, Susak; (Stuttgart) 15,098 lbs, Bremen; (Baron Kinnaird) 46,480 lbs, Lourenco Marques; (New York) 3,789 lbs, Rio Benito; (Excalibur) 2,136 lbs, Cagliari; 4,631 lbs, Alexandra
INFUSORIAL EARTH—(Amapala) 40,325 lbs, Guantanamo
INK, PRINTING—(Southern Cross) 8,857 lbs, Montevideo
INSECTICIDE—(Ocean Prince) 3,674 lbs, Lourenco Marques (Exiria) 2,748 lbs, Oran; 2,748 lbs, Philippeville; 6,836 lbs, Algiers; 1,164 lbs, Tunis; (Siamese Prince) 10,164 lbs, Manila; (Southern Cross) 45,240 lbs, Buenos Aires; (Excalibur) 7,230 lbs, Tripoli; 1,900 lbs, Jaffa
AGRICULTURAL—(Excalibur) 14,550 lbs, Jaffa
INSULIN—(Rex) 1,003 lbs, Genoa
LACQUER, COLORED—(West Selene) 4,794 lbs, Montevideo; (Southern Cross) 7,320 lbs, Buenos Aires
LARD—(Laconia) 354,570 lbs, Liverpool; (Berlin) 6,175 lbs, Helsinki; 6,175 lbs, Mantyluoto; 6,175 lbs, Turku; (Jean Jadot) 48,502 lbs, Antwerp; (Black Heron) 63,130 lbs, Rotterdam; 6,100 lbs, Mannheim; (Drottningholm) 6,300 lbs, Gothenburg; (Transylvania) 94,229 lbs, Glasgow; (Europa) 3,050 lbs, Bremen; (Coamo) 8,744 lbs, San Juan; 19,580 lbs, Santo Domingo; (San Juan) 42,650 lbs, Ponce; (Lucia C) 330,224 lbs, Trieste; 6,200 lbs, Fiume; (Emile Francqui) 14,640 lbs, Antwerp; (Stuttgart) 6,200 lbs, Bremen; (Tofuku) 2,436,750 lbs, Hamburg; 26,000 lbs, Stettin; 87,750 lbs, Koenigsburg; (Excalibur) 11,015 lbs, Marseilles
LINSEED CAKE—(Jean Jadot) 567,695 lbs, Antwerp; (Black Heron) 2,253,895 lbs, Rotterdam; (Emile Francqui) 450,841 lbs, Antwerp
LITHARGE, SUBLIMED—(New York) 1,896 lbs, Hamburg
FLAKE—(Drottningholm) 5,834 lbs, Gothenburg
LOGWOOD EXTRACT—(Drottningholm) 1,280 lbs, Norrkoeping
METHANOL—(City of Perth) 770 gls, Melbourne; 6,325 gls, Sydney
NAPHTHA—(City of Perth) 1,650 gls, Melbourne; 1,650 gls, Sydney
OCHER—(Laconia) 45,218 lbs, Liverpool; (Tofuku) 19,416 lbs, Hamburg
OIL, CORN—(Steel Scientist) 1,870 lbs, Honolulu; (Coamo) 8,181 lbs, Santo Domingo
CREOSOTE—(Coamo) 1,073 lbs, Fajardo
EDIBLE—(Ocean Prince) 1,350 lbs, Capetown; 2,550 lbs, Lourenco Marques
ESSENTIAL—(Laconia) 600 lbs, Liverpool
FISH—(New York) 1,017 lbs, Hamburg
FUSEL—(West Selene) 330 gls, Buenos Aires
LONG BURNING—(Vaclite) 19,404 lbs, Birkenhead
LUBRICATING—(Ocean Prince) 3,020 gls, Capetown; 550 gls, Port Elizabeth; 930 gls, East London; 1,760 gls, Port Natal; 965 gls, Lourenco Marques; (Buenaventura) 2,750 gls, Buenaventura; 2,750 gls, Coquimbo; 770 gls, Arica; 440 gls, Puntarenas; 330 gls, Port Prince; (Isarco) 336 gls, Leghorn; (Laconia) 39,438 gls, Liverpool; 1,470 gls, Birkenhead; (West Selene) 8,338 gls, Rio Janeiro; (Southern Prince) 770 gls, Montevideo; 1,375 gls, Buenos Aires; (Berlin) 20,622 gls, Hamburg; (Jean Jadot) 9,280 gls, Antwerp; (Black Heron) 4,620 gls, Rotterdam; 4,556 gls, Amsterdam; (Drottningholm) 1,650 gls, Gothenburg; 1,155 gls, Malmo; (Veraguas) 1,355 gls, Port Limon; (City of Perth) 1,925 gls, Brisbane; 52,745 gls, Melbourne; 60,500 gls, Sydney; 6,050 gls, Adelaide; 9,570 gls, Fremantle; (Exiria) 2,310 gls, Ceuta; 12,650 gls, Algiers; (Siamese Prince) 4,675 gls, Hongkong; (Transylvania) 4,872 gls, Glasgow; (Europa) 2,856 gls, Hamburg; (Steel Scientist) 275 gls, Manila; (Quiriguas) 550 gls, Corinto; 566 gls, Panama; 55c gls, Havana; (Cristobal Colon) 12,016 gls, Bilbao; 10,710 gls, Gijon; 1,520 gls, Barcelona; 2,772 gls, Vigo; 630 gls, Coruna; (Rex) 33,504 gls, Genoa; (Tana) 13,997 gls, Rio Janeiro; 3,832 gls, Santos; 2,698 gls, Rio Grande; 34,807 gls, Buenos Aires; 1,155 gls, Asuncion; 55,000 gls, Campana; (Platano) 1,305 gls, Porto Barrios; 740 gls, Livingston;

OIL, LUBRICATING (Continued):—
1,650 gls, Porto Cortez; (San Juan) 330 gls, San Juan; (Vaclite) 466,830 gls, Birkenhead; 118,986 gls, Rouen; (Isobel) 550 gls, La Romana; (Lucia C) 1,260 gls, Venice; 4,456 gls, Trieste; 504 gls, Ancona; 187,381 gls, Fiume; (Southern Cross) 630 gls, Buenos Aires; (Emile Francqui) 9,921 gls, Antwerp; (Stuttgart) 9,030 gls, Bremen; 5,500 gls, Hamburg; (Tofuku) 27,510 gls, Hamburg; (New York) 53,550 gls, Hamburg; 1,068 gls, Rio Benito; (Excalibur) 28,565 gls, Marseilles; 588 gls, Algiers; 10,825 gls, Alexandria
OLEO—(Lacon'a) 38,396 lbs, Liverpool; (Jean Jadot) 32,004 lbs, Antwerp; (Black Heron) 126,593 lbs, Rotterdam; (Drottningholm) 11,124 lbs, Gothenburg; (Transylvania) 47,249 lbs, Glasgow
RED—(New York) 13,578 lbs, Hamburg; 8,085 lbs, Riga
TRANSFORMER—(Laconia) 1,650 lbs, Liverpool
PAINT—(Isarco) 23,258 lbs, Genoa; (West Selene) 11,154 lbs, Montevideo; (Black Heron) 3,013 lbs, Rotterdam; (Drottningholm) 8,558 lbs, Norrkoeping; (Tana) 5,268 lbs, Rio Janeiro; 5,178 lbs, Santos; 1,648 lbs, Rio Grande; (Haiti) 949 lbs, Cartagena
ENAMEL—(Jean Jadot) 1,400 lbs, Antwerp; (Stuttgart) 4,034 lbs, Bremen
PASTE—(West Selene) 1,676 lbs, Montevideo
PREPARED—(Platano) 4,379 lbs, Tela; (San Juan) 1,553 lbs, San Juan
THINNER—(Black Heron) 100 gls, Amsterdam; (City of Perth) 3,300 gls, Melbourne, (Tana) 3,000 gls, Rio Janeiro; 5,000 gls, Santos; (San Juan) 250 gls, San Juan
PALM CAKE—(Europa) 112,000 lbs, Hamburg
PARAFFIN—(West Selene) 2,582 lbs, Rio Janeiro; (Berlin) 15,611 lbs, Hamburg; (Jean Jadot) 113,997 lbs, Antwerp; (Black Heron) 24,531 lbs, Rotterdam; (Drottningholm) 22,244 lbs, Gothenburg; (Exiria) 22,408 lbs, Casablanca; (Quirigua) 33,810 lbs, Havana; 67,642 lbs, Port Limon; 695,280 lbs, Barcelona; 67,615 lbs, Cadiz; (Baron Kinnaird) 25,140 lbs, Lourenco Marques; 25,150 lbs, Capetown; (Rex) 37,911 lbs, Genoa; (Tana) 7,349 lbs, Santos; 22,242 lbs, Rio Grande; 33,366 lbs, Buenos Aires; (Platano) 270,410 lbs, San Felipe; 33,845 lbs, Porto Cortez; (Isobel) 4,032 lbs, Porto Plata; (Lucia C) 256,446 lbs, Venice; 10,246 lbs, Bari; (Stuttgart) 53,523 lbs, Bremen; (Excalibur) 66,852 lbs, Marseilles
REFINED—(Black Heron) 324,537 lbs, Rotterdam; (Tana) 33,450 lbs, Buenos Aires; (New York) 55,625 lbs, Hamburg
SCALE—(Laconia) 60,797 lbs, Liverpool; (Berlin) 21,187 lbs, Hamburg; (Lucia C) 72,434 lbs, Susak; (Stuttgart) 41,847 lbs, Bremen
PECTIN—(Black Heron) 1,390 lbs, Amsterdam
PETROLEUM, REFINED—(Tana) 104,000 gls, Bahia; 70,000 gls, Rio Janeiro; (San Juan) 1,000 gls, San Juan
POTASH, BICHROMATE—(Berlin) 2,412 lbs, Hamburg
XANTHATE—(Black Heron) 17,000 lbs, Rotterdam
SOAP—(Steel Scientist) 51,000 lbs, Manila; 20,725 lbs, Honolulu; 24,350 lbs, Hilo; (San Juan) 11,200 lbs, San Juan; 76,000 lbs, Ponce; 83,400 lbs, Mayaguez; 2,800 lbs, Aguadilla; 11,880 lbs, Arecibo
LAUNDRY—(San Juan) 32,809 lbs, San Juan; (Platano) 7,848 lbs, Tela
POWDER—(San Juan) 25,602 lbs, San Juan; 2,700 lbs, Ponce
SODA, ASH—(Laconia) 26,560 lbs, Liverpool; (City of Perth) 11,355 lbs, Melbourne; 34,655 lbs, Sydney; (Veragua) 3,260 lbs, Port Limon; (Quirigua) 22,642 lbs, Havana; (Haiti) 4,466 lbs, Porto Colombia
BICHROMATE—(Jean Jadot) 24,727 lbs, Antwerp
CAUSTIC—(Isarco) 27,280 lbs, Genoa; (Laconia) 10,500 lbs, Liverpool; (West Selene) 230,080 lbs, Buenos Aires; (City of Perth) 37,500 lbs, Sydney; (Amapala) 3,590 lbs, Santiago; (Tana) 457,366 lbs, Buenos Aires; (Santa Ana) 27,552 lbs, Cartagena
NITRATE — (Platano) 367,200 lbs, Porto Cortez
PICRAMATE—(Black Heron) 6,712 lbs, Rotterdam
SAL—(Pan Bolivar) 8,400 lbs, Aruba
SILICATE—(Black Heron) 1,508 lbs, Amsterdam; (Amapala) 3,591 lbs, Santiago; (Tana) 1,047 lbs, Buenos Aires
SPONGES—(Black Heron) 328 lbs, Rotterdam
STARCH—(Quirigua) 6,010 lbs, Panama
CORN—(Laconia) 6,935 lbs, Liverpool; (Steel Scientist) 34,598 lbs, Honolulu; (Cristobal Colon) 7,506 lbs, Bilbao; 3,750 lbs, Barcelona; 3,750 lbs, Santander
STEARIN, OLEO—(Black Heron) 29,257 lbs, Rotterdam; (Transylvania) 38,536 lbs, Glasgow; (Emile Francqui) 6,486 lbs, Antwerp; (Stuttgart) 11,827 lbs, Bremen
SULPHUR—(Tana) 24,000 lbs, Buenos Aires
TALC—(Laconia) 44,800 lbs, Liverpool
TALLOW—(Quirigua) 17,615 lbs, Havana
TANNING EXTRACT—(New York) 1,206 lbs, Hamburg
TIN DROSS—(Laconia) 22,584 lbs, Liverpool
TREE WASH—(Excalibur) 48,500 lbs, Algiers; 15,113 lbs, Jaffa
TURPENTINE — (West Selene) 1,000 gls, Buenos Aires; 500 gls, Rosario; (Tana) 1,000 gls, Rio de Janeiro
WITCH HAZEL EXTRACT—(Southern Cross) 243 lbs, Buenos Aires
ZINC, OXIDE—(Laconia) 17,850 lbs, Liverpool

Clearance Dates

Amapala, May 5; Baron Kinnaird, May 12; Berlin, May 9; Black Heron, May 10; Buenaventura, May 2; City of Perth, May 5; Coamo, May 11; Cristobal Colon, May 20; Drottningholm, May 19; Emile Francqui, April 25; Europa, May 13; Excalibur, May 5; Exiria, May 19; Haiti, April 26; Isarco, May 15; Isobel, May 12; Jean Jadot, April 12; Laconia, May 10; Lucia C, May 4; New York, March 17; Ocean Prince, May 2; Pan Bolivar, May 22; Platano, April 28; Rex, May 11; Quirigua, April 27; San Juan, May 12; Santa Ana, May 4; Siamese Prince, May 20; Southern Cross, May 13; Southern Prince, May 4; Steel Scientist, May 2; Stuttgart, May 17; Tana, May 10; Tofuku, May 26; Transylvania, May 19; Vaclite, May 26; Veragua, April 19; West Selene, May 17

Baltimore Exports

ACID, CHROMIC—2,860 lbs, Black Hawk, Antwerp; 9,900 lbs, Lehigh, Hamburg
CADMIUM LITHOPONE—2,016 lbs, Lehigh, London
COCOA CAKE—51,086 lbs, West Arrow, Veverwijk
CORNMEAL—224 bbls, West Arrow, Rotterdam and/or Amsterdam
DISINFECTANT—183 lbs, Lossiebank, Manila
GREASE, LUBRICATING—(Uruguayo) 52,500 lbs, Buenos Aires; 26,250 lbs, Rio de Janeiro
INSECTICIDE—(Montgomery City) 1,470 lbs, Honolulu; 656 lbs, Hilo
LINSEED CAKE—454 tons, West Arrow, Rotterdam
OIL—3,311 gls, Montgomery City, Puunene Maua
ENGINE—10,000 gls, Black Hawk, Antwerp
LUBRICATING—6,500 gls, Black Hawk, Antwerp; 6,850 gls, Cold Harbor, Liverpool; 3,250 gls, Lehigh, London
OYSTER SHELLS, CRSH—20,000 lbs, Lehigh, Halifax
PAINT, TRAFFIC—100 gls, Black Hawk, Antwerp
POTASH BICHROMATE—6,720 lbs, Lehigh, London; 20,000 lbs, Uruguayo, Buenos Aires
SODA, CAUSTIC—74,250 lbs, Montgomery City, Manila
STARCH, CORN — 145,745 lbs, Montgomery City, Manila
WASHING POWDER—1,408 lbs, San Felipe, Colon
WATERPROOFING COMPOUND — 1,796 gls, Black Hawk, Berne

Clearance Dates

Black Hawk, May 25; Cold Harbor, May 29; Lehigh, May 31; Lossiebank, May 31; Montgomery City, May 26; San Felipe, May 25; Uruguayo, May 24; West Arrow, May 25

Baton Rouge Exports

GASOLINE—53,010 bbls, Motocarline, Aruba
OIL, GAS—22,300 bbls, Motocarline, Rotterdam

Clearance Date

Motocarline, May 29

Boston Exports

ALUM, SODA—5 bbls, 1,675 lbs, Saint John, St John, N B
ALUMINA SULPHATE—120 bgs, 12,000 lbs, Evangeline, Kentville, N S
AMMONIA SULPHATE—300 bgs, 48,000 lbs, Irene Myrtle, Windsor, N S
ASPHALT—11 dms, 4,619 lbs, Scythia, New Sawley
BAKING POWDER—25 crts, 50 bxs, 4,500 lbs, to Newfoundland
BLUE, LAUNDRY—2 cs, 150 lbs, Yarmouth, Halifax
CALCIUM ARSENATE — 625 cs, 30,000 lbs, Evangeline, Kentville, N S
CEMENT, CAN — (Capulin) 5 dms, 230 lbs, London; 4 dms, 1,889 lbs, Port Bombay
COPPERAS—100 bbls, 40,000 lbs, Yarmouth, Kentville, N S
DEPILATORY—5 bbls, 2,209 lbs, Evangeline, Windsor, N S
DRESSING, LEATHER—13 bbls, 1 cs, 5,971 lbs, Winona County, Manchester; 4 cs, 295 lbs, Scythia, Leicester; 2 cs, 1 bbl, 588 lbs, Cliffwood, Copenhagen; (Capulin) 2 bbls, 570 lbs, London; 1 bbl, 76 lbs, Hamburg
OILBOARD—2 crts, 178 lbs, Kinai, Tokio
SHOE—1 bx, 1 cs, to Newfoundland
DRIER—10 dms, 551 gls, to Newfoundland
DRUGS—2 pkgs, 58 lbs, Saint John, St John, N B
FINISH, LEATHER—2 kgs, 847 lbs, Capulin, London
GASOLINE—100 bbls, 5,400 gls, Magnhild, St Pierre
GLUE—5 pls, 50 lbs, to Newfoundland
FISH—8 bbls, 5,696 lbs, Capulin, Oberursel
INK, MARKING—1 cs, 5 lbs, to Italy
PRINTING—1 cs, 81 lbs, Capulin, London
SHOE—2 bbls, 830 lbs, Kinai, Tokio
WRITING—1 bx, 58 lbs, to Newfoundland
KEROSENE — 5 dms, 276 gls, Evangeline, Yarmouth
LARD — 1,000 bxs, 56,000 lbs, to England; (Winona County) 2,000 bxs, 112,000 lbs, Manchester; 1,000 bxs, 56,000 lbs, Liverpool; (Capulin) 3,640 pkgs, 273,273 lbs, Hamburg; 100 trcs, 41,897 lbs, Stetlin
LINING COMPOUND—(Capulin) 5 dms, 2,036 lbs, London; 66 dms, 30,246 lbs, Nantes; 11 dms, 533 lbs, Hamburg
MEDICINAL PREPS—455 bxs, 2,275 gls, Capulin, London
OIL, CREOSOTE—5 bbls, 275 gls, to Nova Scotia
FLOOR—3 dms, 152 gls, Winona County, Dublin
LUBRICATING—3 bbls, 1,281 lbs, Hamburg; 20 bbls, 960 gls, Saint John, St John, N B
MINERAL—15 cs, 36 gls, to Newfoundland
PAINT—1 dm, 118 lbs, Capulin, Cuxhaven
PASTE, FLOUR—1 bbl, 110 lbs, to Newfoundland
PEANUTS—500 bgs, 50,650 lbs, Saint John, St John, N B; 350 bgs, 35,455 lbs, Yarmouth, Halifax
PITCH, ROSIN—15 bbls, 2,975 lbs, Saint John, Moncton, N B
POLISH, METAL—2 ctns, 72 lbs, Evangeline, St Johns, N F
ROSIN—5 bbls, 2,460 lbs, Saint John, Moncton, N B
WOOD—1 bbl, Evangeline, Yarmouth, N S
SHELLAC, DRY—1 bbl, 300 lbs, Saint John, St John, N B
SOAP, LAUNDRY—1 bbl, 472 lbs, to Newfoundland
SODA NITRATE—200 bgs, 40,000 lbs, Irene Myrtle, Windsor, N S
SOLDERING FLUX—50 bbls, 6,750 lbs, Capulin, London
SULPHITE LIQUOR FLOUR—20 bgs, 2,000 lbs, Evangeline, Windsor, N S
SUPERPHOSPHATE — 800 bgs, 100,000 lbs, and 503,735 lbs, Irene Myrtle, Windsor, N S
TURPENTINE, GUM—20 bbls, 1,128 gls, to Nova Scotia; 8 bbls, 407 gls, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
WASHING POWDER—50 cs, 3,200 lbs, Magnhild, St Johns, N F
WAX, SHOE—7 cs, 75 lbs, Kinai, Tokio; 1 bbl, 125 lbs, Saint John, St John, N B

Clearance Dates

Capulin, May 22; Cliffwood, May 29; Evangeline, May 24, 29 and 31; Irene Myrtle, May 25; Kinai, May 18; Magnhild, May 29; Saint John, May 25, 29 and June 1; Scythia, May 26; Winona County, May 29; Yarmouth, June 2

Corpus Christi Exports

PETROLEUM, CRUDE—67,480 bbls, Motrix, Sete

Clearance Date

Motrix, May 29

Galveston Exports

ASPHALT—(Sahale) 6 tons, Bilboa; 6 tons, Pasages
BLACK, CARBON—250 cs, Siamese Prince, Hongkong; 5 tons, Sahale, Pasages
COTTON LINTERS—214 bls, Delfshaven, Rotterdam
COTTONSEED MEAL—50 tons, Nashaba, Havre
GASOLINE—(Ranja) 2,000 tons, Hamburg; 2,750 tons, Amsterdam
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—1 cargo, Longwood, Dunkirk
POTASH—600 tons, Tillie Lykes, San Juan
SULPHUR — 1,500 tons, Aquarius, Manchester; (Rygia) 600 tons, Montreal; 990 tons, Port Alfred; 3,650 tons, Campbellton; 2,200 tons, Cody, Sc'e; 3,300 tons, Endicott, Rotterdam; (Ashburton) 1,527 tons, Adelaide; 1,273 tons, Sydney; 40 tons, Griesheim, Bremen

Clearance Dates

Ashburton, May 31; Delfshaven, May 29; Endicott, May 31; Griesheim, May 31; Longwood, June 1; Nashaba, May 27; Rygia, May 27; Sahale, June 1; Siamese Prince, May 31; Tillie Lykes, May 29.

Gulfport Exports

COTTON LINTERS—781 bls, Arizpa, Hamburg
OIL, PINE—60 dms, Wacosta, London
ROSIN, GUM—(Arizpa) 48 bbls, Wiebourg 67 bbls, Rotterdam
WOOD — (Arizpa) 300 bbls, Wiebourg; 200 bbls, Rotterdam; (Yaka) 250 bbls, Liverpool; 602 bbls, Glasgow; 150 bbls, Manchester; 375 bbls, Wacosta, London
TURPENTINE—30 dms, Yaka, Liverpool; 50 dms, Wacosta, London

Clearance Dates

Arizpa, May 26; Wacosta, May 28; Yaka, May 27.

Houston Exports

BLACK, CARBON—50 cs, Cody, Barcelona; 215 cs, Delfshaven, Bremen-Hamburg; 60 cs, Griesheim, Hamburg; (Cripple Creek) 14 cs, Bremen; 30 tons, Hamburg; 10 tons, Rotterdam; (Asuka) 41 tons, Yokohama; 28 tons, Kobe; (Rio de Janeiro) 96 cs, Sydney; 4 cs, Wellington; 10 cs, City of Windsor, Calcutta; 150 cs, Monbaldo, Genoa; (Nashaba) 150 tons, Havre; 50 tons, Antwerp; (Aquarius) 250 tons, Liverpool-Manchester
CALCIUM ARSENATE—11 tons, Tillie Lykes, Huachel
COTTON LINTERS—500 bls, Griesheim, Hamburg
GASOLINE—150 cs, Monbaldo, Genoa; 6,500 tons, Buesten, Land's End; 8,000 tons, Evina, London-Preston; 66,000 bbls, Virginia Sinclair, Havana
GREASE, LUBRICATING—10 kegs City of Windsor, Karachi; 60 bbls, Monbaldo, Marseilles
OIL—60 bbls, Monbaldo, Marseilles
LUBRICATING—220 dms, 20 half dms, City of Windsor, Karachi 65 bbls, Alberta, Venice-Trieste
PARAFFIN—(Cody) 105 tons, Barcelona; 100 tons, Valencia
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—106,600 bbls, Daghild, Port de Bouc-Etang de Bere; 100,000 bbls, Emma Maersk, Dunkirk
SULPHUR—152 tons, Asuka Mary, Yokohama

Clearance Dates

Alberta, May 31; Asuka Mary, May 31; Buesten, May 29; City of Windsor, May 31; Cody, June 1; Cripple Creek, May 31; Daghild, May 27; Delfshaven, May 27; Evina, May 29; Griesheim, May 27; Tillie Lykes, May 31; Emma Maersk, May 29; Monbaldo, May 31; Nashaba, May 31; Rio de Janeiro, May 31; Virginia Sinclair, May 31.

Los Angeles Exports

ARSENATE—2 ctns, 50 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
ASPHALT, ROOFING—87 bbls, 38,000 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
BLUING, LIQ—10 ctns, 160 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
BORAX—(Kwanto), 1,400 sx, 158,400 lbs, Osaka; 600 sx, 66,900 lbs, Yokohama
GRANULAR—1,000 bgs, 113,000 lbs, Abraham Lincoln, Hull
CEMENT, RUBBER—(Malolo), 1 cs, 130 lbs, Honolulu; 3 ctns, 20 lbs, Nawiliwili
CHEMICALS—7 pkgs, 200 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
CLAY, GRD—20 sx, 2,240 lbs, Dorothy Alexander, Vancouver
COCONUT, DESIC—12 ctns, 140 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
DYE, COALTAR—1 dm, 100 lbs, Tatsuta, Yokohama
ENAMEL REMOVER—1 cs, 60 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
GAS, COMPRSD—61 cyls, Rochelle, Victoria
GASOLINE—(Silverash), 700 cs, 500 dms, Manila; 1,200 cs, Cebu; 56,651 bbls, Athene, Melbourne
GERMICIDE—1 cs, 200 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
GLASS, WINDOW—30 bxs, 4,500 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
GREASE—5 bbls, 800 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
LUBRICATING—3 bbls, 2 bxs, 2 buckets, 1 cs, 1,030 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
HONEY—11 crts, 3,070 lbs, Abraham Lincoln, London
INFUSORIAL EARTH—485 bgs, 44,800 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
INK, PRINTING—(Malolo), 2 pkgs, 500 lbs, Honolulu; 1 ctn, 20 lbs, Fort Shafter
INSECTICIDE—(Malolo), 6 dms, 300 lbs, Honolulu; 1 ctn, 30 lbs, Hanapepe
KEROSENE—300 dms, Athene, Australia; (Silverash), 1,000 cs, Manila; 3,000 cs, Cebu
LACQUER, NITROCELLULOSE—9 cs, 520 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
PIGMENTED—3 ctns, 100 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
REMOVER—1 cs, 60 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
THINNER—2 ctns, 3 dms, 1,870 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
LARD SUBSTITUTE—50 cans, 2,500 lbs, Kwanto, Kobe; (Malolo), 288 cans, 784 pkgs, 50,720 lbs, Honolulu; 11 pkgs, 10 cs, 1,100 lbs, Hilo; 51 cs, 1,840 lbs, Kahului; 15 cans, 680 lbs, Kolo
MEDICINAL PREPS—1 ctn, 40 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
MILK, SKIM, POWDER—50 bbls, 10,000 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
OIL, COTTONSEED—150 dms, Kwanto, Yokohama
COTTONSEED, REFD—150 dms, Tatsuta, Yokohama
DIESEL—6,873 bbls, Tatsuha, Yokohama; 25,305 bbls, La Placentia, Vancouver
FUEL—35,267 bbls, Teiyo, Niigata; 36,614 bbls, Yeiyo, Tsuchizaki; 54,483 bbls, J A Moffett, Mazatlan; 6,748 bbls, Kwanto, Osaka; 40,684 bbls, San Luis, Tsurumi (Erroneously reported as Crude Petroleum in June 5 issue of the Reporter)
LUBRICATING—200 dms, Silverash, Singapore; 9 bbls, 23 cs, 10 dms, Malolo, Honolulu
OLEO—2 dms, Malolo, Honolulu
ORANGE JUICE—99 cs, 5,220 lbs, Moveria, Liverpool; 5 kgs, 500 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
PAINT—(Malolo), 11 ctns, 260 lbs, Honolulu; 50 lbs, Paauilo
LIQUID—1 bx, 90 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
MIXED—100 cs, 6,000 lbs, Silverash, Manila; (Malolo), 6 ctns, 200 lbs, Honolulu; 10 kgs, 500 lbs, Honokaa
PASTE—20 kits, 2,000 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
PEAT MOSS—2 bgs, 30 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—7,118 bbls, Rochelle, Vancouver
GAS, LIQUID—(Malolo), 204 cyls, Honolulu; 30 cyls, Ahukini
POLISH—11 ctns, 320 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
SHOE—21 ctns, 2,100 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
POLISHING COMPOUND—24 ctns, 620 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
POTASH MURIATE—(Tatsuta), 2,000 bgs, 448,000 lbs, Yokohama; 5,000 bgs, 1,120,000 lbs, Kobe
PUTTY—9 pkgs, 1,550 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
SOAP—2 bxs, 60 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
GRANULATED—320 lbs, Malolo, Pt Allen
LAUNDRY—(Malolo), 1,000 cs, 68,050 lbs, Honolulu; 25 cs, 1,780 lbs, Kahului; 111 cs, 6,680 lbs, Pt Allen
POWDER—(Malolo), 2 ctns, 124 cs, 10 bbls, 9,040 lbs, Honolulu; 20 cs, 1,200 lbs, Kahului
TOILET—(Malolo), 806 cs, 14,770 lbs, Honolulu; 12 cs, 470 lbs, Kahului; 160 lbs, Pt Allen
SOAPTOCK, COTTONSEED OIL—100 bbls, 34,150 lbs, Abraham Lincoln, Hull
SODA ASH—300 bgs, 30,300 lbs, Rochelle, Powell River
CAUSTIC—1 cs, 100 lbs, Tatsuta, Yokohama
SOYBEANS—50 bgs, 5,000 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
TOILET PREPS—1 cs, 100 lbs, Silverash, Manila; 3 cs, 560 lbs, Tatsuta, Tokyo; 2 cs, 12 pkgs, 49 ctns, 1,150 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
WASHING POWDER—8 pkgs, 1,370 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
WINE TONIC—80 cs, 1,440 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu

Clearance Dates

Abraham Lincoln, May 20; Athene, May 17; Dorothy Alexander, May 25; Kwanto, May 17; La Placentia, May 18; Malolo, May 13; J A Moffett, May 20; Moveria, May 19; Rochelle, May 17; Silverash, May 15; Tatsuha, May 19; Tatsuta, May 22; Teiyo, May 17; Yeiyo, May 25

Mobile Exports

CORNFLOUR—400 sx, Colonial Manchester
COTTON LINTERS—1,024 bls, Delfshaven, Hamburg
LARD—100 trcs, Colonial, Manchester
OIL, PINE—25 dms, Colonial, Manchester
ROSIN—125 bbls, Nordvangen, Puerto Plata; 60 bbls, Colonial, Liverpool; (Delfshaven) 750 bbls, Bremen; 400 bbls, Hamburg; 710 bbls, Rotterdam

Clearance Dates

Colonial, May 22; Delfshaven, May 24; Nordvangen, June 1

New Orleans Exports

ALUMINA SULPHATE—60 sx, Tegucigalpa, Tampico
ASPHALT—70 cs, Sahale, Bilbao
BAKING POWDER—30 cs, Contessa, Puerto Cabezas; 10 cs, Choluteca, Belize
BLACK, CARBON—50 cs, Rio de Janeiro, Kobe; 300 cs, Siamese Prince, Shanghai; 7 cs, Sahale, Oporto; (Delia) 756 cs, Hamburg; 323 cs, Antwerp; 75 cs, Alberta, Fiume; 1,355 cs, Nicolo Odero, Genoa
BORAX—44 cs, Tegucigalpa, Tampico
CALCIUM CARBIDE—10 dms, Contessa, Puerto Cabezas; 10 dms, Cefalu, Puerto Cabezas
PHOSPHATE—6 bbls, Tegucigalpa, Vera Cruz
CARBON BISULPHIDE—30 dms, Tegucigalpa, Tampico
CHARCOAL, ANIMAL—6 sx, Wawa, Ceiba
COALTAR—15 dms, Morazan, Vera Cruz
CORNFLOUR—4 sx, Choluteca, Belize
COTTON LINTERS—1,030 bls, Rio de Janeiro, Kobe; (Cefalu) 25 bls, Colon; 100 bls, Buenaventura; 10 bbls, Panama City
FULLER'S EARTH—445 sx, Tegucigalpa, Tampico; 14 sx, Wawa, Ceiba
GASOLINE—20 dms, Teapa, Alvaro Obregon; 250 cs, Nordvangen, Port au Prince
GLAUBER'S SALT—3 bbls, Tegucigalpa, Vera Cruz
GREASE, LUBRICATING—235 cs, Tegucigalpa, Tampico; 1 dm, 1 cs, Wawa, Ceiba
GUM, CHICLE—7 bls, Rio de Janeiro, Yokohama
KEROSENE—3 dms, 50 cs, Wawa, Ceiba; 40 cs, Contessa, Puerto Cabezas; 10 dms, Teapa, Alvaro Obregon; 950 cs, 55 pkgs, Nosa Queen, San Juan; (Choluteca) 15 cs, Belize; 25 cs, Livingston; 200 cs, Puerto Barrios; 400 cs, 20 dms, Cefalu, Curacao
LARD—5 cs, Tegucigalpa, Tampico; 10 tins, Wawa, Ceiba; (Contessa) 75 tins, Colon; 250 tins, Panama; 35 cs, Puerto Cabezas; 25 tins, 35 cs, Cefalu, Puerto Cabezas; 300 tins, Nordvangen, Maracaibo; (Nosa Queen) 659 pkgs, 10 trcs, 1,240 tins, 175 tubs, San Juan; 2,994 pkgs, 2,040 tins, Ponce; 500 tins, 10 cs, 1,417 pkgs, Mayaguez; 200 tins, 10 cs, 255 pkgs, Aguadilla; 238 tins, 5 trcs, 720 pkgs, Arecibo; 100 tins, 205 pkgs, Arroyo; 100 tins Yabucoa; 162 tins, Fajardo; (Choluteca) 11 crts, Kingston; 92 tins, 18 crts, 2 trcs, Belize; 5 tins, Stann Creek
SUBSTITUTE—25 tubs, Wawa, Ceiba; (Nosa Queen) 25 tubs, San Juan; 75 tubs, Ponce; 125 tubs, Mayaguez
LEAD, WHITE—10 kits, Wawa, Ceiba
LIME—3 bbls, 15 dms, Wawa, Ceiba
OIL, COTTONSEED—25 dms, Rio de Janeiro, Yokohama
FUEL—350 bbls, Teapa, Alvaro Obregon
GAS—5 dms, Alberta, Trieste
LUBRICATING—31 tons, Delia, Rotterdam; (Nicolo Odero) 1,039 bbls, Genoa; 35 bbls, Naples; 63 dms, 100 cs, Tegucigalpa, Tampico (2 sailings); 8 dms, Teapa, Wawa, Alvaro Obregon; (Rio de Janeiro) 111 dms, Yokohama; 80 dms, Kobe; 3 dms, Wawa, Ceiba; 6 dms, Contessa, Puerto Cabezas; 200 dms, Katsuragi, Kobe
OLIVE—23 cs, Wawa, Ceiba; 10 cs, Contessa, Puerto Cabezas
OLEOMARGARIN—30 trcs, Contessa, Callao; (Nosa Queen) 37 cs, San Juan; 10 cs, Aguadilla; 35 cs, Arecibo; 14 cs, Arroyo
PAINT—22 cs, 5 tubs, 6 cans, 25 kits, 161 cms, Wawa, Ceiba; 28 cs, Cefalu, Colon; 5 bbls, Nosa Queen, San Juan; 15 cs, 10 kegs, Choluteca, Santiago
PEANUTS—42 sx, Cohiuteca, Belize
PUTTY—80 dms, Cefalu, Puerto Cabezas
ROSIN—(Contessa a) 50 bbls, Panama; 191 dms, Valparaiso; 4 bbls, Nordvangen, Maracaibo; 5 bbls, Choluteca, Kingston
SOAP—(Nosa Queen) 65 cs, San Juan; 25 cs, Aguadilla
SODA, ASH—20 bbls, Teapa, Alvaro Obregon; 3 bbls, Wawa, Ceiba
CAUSTIC—65 dms, Teapa, Alvaro Obregon
SILICATE—5 dms, Wawa, Ceiba
STEARIN—50 sx, Wawa, Ceiba
TANNING EXTRACT—299 sx, Morazan, Vera Cruz; 5 bbls, Tegucigalpa, Tampico
TAR, PINE—20 dms, Morazan, Vera Cruz
TOILET PREPS—6 cs, Hanover, Shanghai
TURPENTINE—5 dms, Choluteca, Kingston
WAX—82 sx, Delia, Rotterdam; 825 sx, Alberta, Venice; (Nicolo Odero) 52 sx, Genoa; 1,015 sx, Naples; 140 sx, Choluteca, Santiago; 944 sx, Morazan, Vera Cruz; 143 bbls, Rio de Janeiro, Kobe; 358 sx, Hanover, Shanghai
ZINC DUST—500 dms, Tegucigalpa, Vera Cruz

Clearance Dates

Alberta, May 22; Cefalu, May 8; Choluteca, May 10; Delia, May 18; Hanover, May 20; Katsuragi, May 25; Morazan, May 10; Nicolo Odero, May 16; Nordvangen, May 30; Nosa Queen, May 26; Rio de Janeiro, May 27; Sahale, May 27; Siamese Prince, June 4; Teapa, May 10; Tegucigalpa, May 3 and 17; Wawa, May 8

Panama City Exports

COTTON LINTERS—47 bls, Arizpa, Hamburg

Clearance Date

Arizpa, May 24

Pensacola Exports

OIL, PINE—75 dms, Arizpa, Rotterdam
ROSIN—75 dms, Delvalle, Buenos Aires

ROSIN, GUM—6[illegible] bbls, Josephine Gray, Havana; (Arizpa) 300 bbls, Hamburg; 100 bbls, Yaka, Glasgow
WOOD—(Josephine Gray) 25 dms, Havana; 25 dms, Nuevitas; (Delvalle) 75 dms, Rio de Janeiro; 700 dms, Santos; 1,300 dms, Buenos Aires; (Arizpa) 50 dms, Hamburg; 10 dms, Antwerp; 50 bbls, Yaka, Glasgow
TURPENTINE—150 cs, Delvalle, Buenos Aires
GUM—4 dms, Josephine Gray, Santiago

Clearance Dates

Arizpa, May 25; Josephine Gray, May 26; Wacosta, May 27; Yaka, May 25

Philadelphia Exports

ACID, CHROMIC—40 dms, Black Hawk, Antwerp
ALCOHOL, AMYL—1 bx, Black Hawk, Antwerp
AMMONIA, ANHYD—1 cyl, Santa Elisa, Puntarenas
BLACK, BONE—42 bgs, Scanyork, Stockholm
CHALK—1 bx, Gulfstar, Las Piedras
COLORS, COALTAR—23 dms, Cypria, Barcelona
GASOLINE—1,000 cs, Capillo, Montevideo; 300 pkgs, Ocean Prince, Luderitz Bay
GREASE—(Ocean Prince) 125 pkgs, Capetown; 80 pkgs, Durban; 50 pkgs, Lourenco Marques; 50 pkgs, East London
LUBRICATING—40 pkgs, Ocean Prince, Port Elizabeth; 50 dms, Daga, Melbourne; (Cypria) 30 bbls, Barcelona; 12 dms, Lisbon; 5 bbls, Leixoes; 2 bbls, Vigo; 30 ctns, Santa Elena, Havana; (Ashburton) 16 bbls, Wellington; 2 dms, 56 pkgs, Lyttleton; 3 dms, Santa Elisa, Puntarenas; (Ida) 5 cs, Durazzo; 4 cs, 1 dm, Santi Quaranta
INK, PRINTING—13 bxs, Santa Elisa, Valparaiso
INSECTICIDE—75 cs, 20 dms, Santa Elena, Havana
LICORICE MASS—(Ashburton) 5 cs, Auckland; 5 cs, Lyttleton; 25 cs, Scanyork, Copenhagen; 25 cs, Capulin, London
LINSEED MEAL—(Stal) 2,050 bgs, Barbados; 3,800 bgs, Trinidad
MANGANESE ORE CONC—627 bgs, Capulin, London
MEDICINAL PREPS — 1 cs, 1 bbl, Capillo, Buenos Aires; (Santa Elisa) 1 bx, Colon; 30 ctns, Panama; (City of Rayville) 1 cs, Karachi; 5 cs, Colombo; 2 cs, Madras; 5 cs, 5 bbls, Calcutta
MINERAL SPIRIT—40 pkgs, Ocean Prince, Port Elizabeth
NAPHTHALENE FLAKE—1 bx, San Felipe, Cristobal
OIL—5 cs, San Felipe, Colon
COMPOUND—4 bbls, Cypria, France
ILLUMINATING—(Ocean Prince) 2,800 pkgs, Durban; 5 pkgs, Capetown; 500 pkgs, Beira; 250 pkgs, Port Elizabeth; 2,500 bgs, Lourenco Marques; 1,700 bgs, Walfisch Bay; 500 cs, Capillo, Montevideo; 50 bbls, City of Fairbury, Copenhagen
LINSEED—1 bx, San Felipe, Cristobal
LUBRICATING—(City of Fairbury) 12 pkgs, Copenhagen; 22 pkgs, Gdynia; 60 pkgs, Helsingfors; (Cypria) 100 bbls, Barcelona; 55 dms, 125 bbls, Marseilles; 184 dms, 30 cs, 160 bbls, Lisbon; 75 bbls, Leixoes; 165 bbls, Vigo; 392 bbls, Spain; 2 dms, 244 cs, 284 bbls, Portugal; 71 dms, Memphis City, Vancouver; 50 ctns, Santa Elena, Havana; (Max Albrecht) 1,558,581 gls, Hamburg; 402,334 gls, 7,735 bbls, Copenhagen; 1 ctn, Gulfstar, Las Piedras; 1,016 dms, Capillo, Montevideo; (Ashburton) 1,028 pkgs, 530 dms, Auckland; 807 pkgs, 905 dms, Wellington; 600 pkgs, 23 dms, Lyttleton; 404 pkgs, 31 dms, Dunedin; 7 bbls, Black Hawk, Antwerp; (Ida) 100 dms, Trieste; 9 dms, Durazzo; 9 dms, Sante Quaranta; (Lubrafol) 5,281 bbls, Rouen; 24,959 bbls, Hamburg; (Scanyork) 2 half dms, 16 dms, 2 cs, Copenhagen; 8 half dms, 1 can, 21 dms, 3 crts, 3 bxs, Stockholm; (Ocean Prince) 850 pkgs, Capetown; 1,680 pkgs, Durban; 530 pkgs, Beira; 613 pkgs, Port Elizabeth; 3,825 pkgs, Lourenco Marques; 945 pkgs, East London; 10 pkgs, Walfisch Bay; 10 pkgs, Mossel Bay; (City of Rayville) 245 dms, Karachi; 30 dms, Colombo; 53 dms, 1 cs, Bombay; 162 dms, Calcutta; (Daga) 425 pkgs, Brisbane; 1,950 dms, 455 pkgs, 10 bbls, Sydney; 1,595 dms, 963 pkgs, Melbourne; 150 dms, 279 pkgs, Adelaide; 380 pkgs, Fremantle; (Capulin) 10 pkgs, Hamburg; 6 dms, 32 pkgs, London
MINERAL—(Cypria) 7 dms, Marseilles; 30 bbls, France
ORIGANUM—3 dms, Capulin, London
SPRAYING—11 cs, Cypria, Portugal
TRANSFORMER—3 dms, Santa Elisa, Cristobal; 20 cs, 15 dms, City of Rayville, Calcutta; 65 pkgs, Ocean Prince, Durban
PAINT—25 dms, San Felipe, Colon; 12 ctns, Santa Elena, Havana; 6 dms, 90 pls, Gulfstar, Las Piedras
ASPHALT—(Ashburton) 1 dm, 3 crts, Auckland; 5 pkgs, Wellington
DRY WALL—2 bxs, Gulfstar, Las Piedras
PARAFFIN—21 pkgs, Ocean Prince, Canetown
REFINED—(Cypria) 1,200 bgs, Barcelona; 500 bgs, Valencia; 256 bgs, Capillo, Buenos Aires; 32 bgs, Ashburton, Auckland; 21 bgs, Black Hawk, Antwerp; 225 bgs, Capulin, London
UNREFINED—204 bbls, Black Hawk, Antwerp; 125 bbls, Scanyork, Helsingfors; 126 bbls, Capulin, Dundee
PETROLATUM—9 dms, Black Hawk, Antwerp; (Ocean Prince) 50 pkgs, Durban; 50 pkgs, Lourenco Marques
PETROLEUM, REFD — 50 cs, Santa Elisa, Cristobal
PLASTER PARIS—6 bxs, City of Fairbury, Copenhagen; 8 bxs, 22 ctns, Capulin, London
POTASH—1 bx, Sante Felipe, Cristobal
RESIN, COALTAR—(Capulin) 22 bbls, London; 11 bbls, Newcastle
SOAP—1 bx, Sante Felipe, Cristobal
COMMON—1 crt, Santa Elisa, Puntarenas
LAUNDRY—1,200 bxs, Capulin, London
POWDER—2 bxs, Sante Felipe, Cristobal
SODA BICHROMATE—16 cks, Black Hawk, Antwerp
VARNISH—2 bxs, Gulfstar, Las Piedras

Clearance Dates

Ashburton, May 16; Black Hawk, May 29; Capillo, May 24; Capulin, May 19; City of Fairbury, May 16; City of Rayville, May 25; Cypria, May 24; Daga, May 23; Gulfstar, May 27; Ida, May 27; Lubrafol, May 29; Max Albrecht, May 25; Memphis City, May 17; Ocean Prince, May 15; San Felipe, May 20; Santa Elena, May 23; Santa Elisa, May 16; Scanyork, May 24; Stal, May 29

Port Arthur Exports

ASPHALT—2,480 dms, Mongioia, Catania
LIQUID—(Wichita) 252 dms, Fremantle; 275 dms, Sydney; 505 dms, Melbourne
PETROLEUM—(Mongioia) 1,000 dms, Civitavecchia; 1,000 dms, Leghorn; 1,485 dms, Naples; 1,500 dms, 1 bx, Genoa; (Nicolo Odero) 3,000 dms, Genoa; 2,000 dms, Leghorn; 3,500 dms, Alberta, Venice
SOLID—(Wichita) 1,505 dms, 175 bbls, Fremantle; 755 dms, Adelaide; 1,075 slack bbls, 150 dms, Sydney; 1,760 dms, Melbourne
GASOLINE—60 bbls, Ruth Lykes, Port au Prince; 100 dms, Tillie Lykes, Cristobal
GREASE, LUBRICATING—(Wichita) 167 dms, Fremantle; 97 dms, Adelaide; 280 dms, Melbourne; 140 dms, Sydney; 402 dms, Brisbane; 37 bbls, Mongioia, Genoa; 5 dms, Ruth Lykes, La Guaira; 110 bbls, Nicolo Odero, Genoa; 19 cs, 1 pail, Tillie Lykes, Cristobal
OIL, FUEL—24,100 bbls, Alabama, San Juan
LUBRICATING — (Wichita) 705 dms, Fremantle; 870 dms, Adelaide; 775 dms, Sydney; 2,370 dms, Melbourne; 2,264 dms, Brisbane; 150 bbls, Mongioia, Genoa; (Ruth Lykes) 150 dms, Jobos; 20 cs, 9 dms, La Guaira; 80 dms, Guanica; 268 bbls, 10 half bbls, Nicolo Odero, Genoa; 11 cs, Tillie Lykes, Cristobal
PARAFFIN—30 cs, Wichita, Brisbane
PETROLEUM—(Hanover) 300 dms, Shanghai; 150 dms, Dairen
WAX—(Wichita) 50 cs, Fremantle; 50 cs, Sydney; 30 cs, Melbourne; (Tillie Lykes) 100 bgs, Pacasmayo; 125 bgs, Antofagasta; 125 bgs, Puntarenas; 73 bgs, Puerto Colombia

Clearance Dates

Alabama, May 25; Alberta, May 25; Hanover, May 19; Mongiola, May 9; Nicolo Odero, May 24; Ruth Lykes, May 17; Tillie Lykes, May 27; Wichita, May 8

San Francisco Exports

ACID, OXALIC—1 bbl, Maui, Hawaiian Islands
SULPHURIC—1 cs, Manukai, Kahului
ALCOHOL—1 dm, President Polk, Honolulu
ALKALI—1 bckt, Maui, Hawaiian Islands
AMMONIA—16 cs, Maui, Honolulu
SULPHATE—12,400 bgs, Maui, Hawaiian Islands
ANTISEPTIC—10 ctns, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands; 1 cs, Malolo, Hawaiian Islands
ANTITOXIN—1 cs, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
ASPHALT—150 bbls, Maui, Hawaiian Islands; (Lubrico) 100 bbls, Hilo; 50 bbls, Honolulu; 287 bbls, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands; 4 pkgs, Malolo, Hawaiian Islands
BAKING POWDER—7 cs, Maui, Hawaiian Islands; 47 cs, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands; 2 cs, Malolo, Hawaiian Islands; 3 cs, President Polk, Honolulu
BEESWAX—1 bx, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
BOILER COMPOUND—8 dms, 3 cs, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
BONE MEAL—12 sks, Maui, Hawaiian Islands
BRUSHES—(Maui), 3 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 1 cs, Kaanapali; (Manukai), 7 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 2 cs, Honolulu
CALCIMINE—1 cs, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
CANDLES, PARAFFIN—20 cs, Lubrico, Hilo
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE—2 ctns, Maui, Hawaiian Islands
CEMENT, ASBESTOS — 221 bgs, Maui, Hawaiian Islands
LINOLEUM—40 dms, Manukai, Honolulu
ROOFING—10 pails, Maui, Hawaiian Islands
CHARCOAL—30 sks, Maui, Hawaiian Islands
CHEMICALS—(Maui), 1 cs, 2 bbls, 20 dms, Hawaiian Islands; 20 sks, Honolulu; 20 dms, Manukai, Honolulu; 1 cs, Malolo, Honolulu
GLASSWARE—(Maui), 13 ctns, Hawaiian Islands; 1 cs, Paia; 2 cs, Manukai, Honolulu
CHLORINE BLEACH, LIQ—(Maui), 200 cs, Honolulu; 398 cs, Hilo; 230 cs, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
CLEANING COMPOUND—1 cs, Malolo, Hawaiian Islands
FLUID—(Lubrico), 10 cs, Honolulu; 8 cs, Hilo
POWDER—1 cs, Manukai, Honolulu
CLEANSER, HOUSEHOLD—5 cs, Maui, Paia; (Manukai), 2 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 5 cs, Port Allen
COCONUT, DESIC—(Maui), 17 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 3 cs, Hilo; 4 cs, Paia; (Manukai), 4 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 20 cs, Honolulu; 72 cs, Malolo, Hawaiian Islands
MEAL—40 sks, Maui, Hawaiian Islands
COLOR, DRY—1 cs, Maui, Hawaiian Islands
DRY EARTH—6 cs, Maui, Hawaiian Islands
FOOD—¼ bbls, Maui, Hawaiian Islands
LIQUID—1 cs, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
CRAYONS, ARTIST'S—1 cs, Maui, Hawaiian Islands; 12 cs, Honolulu; 13 cs, Paia; 5 cs, Hilo; (Manukai), 20 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 50 cs, Honolulu
DEODORANT—1 cs, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
DENTIFRICE — (Maui), 67 cs, Hawaiian Islands
DETERGENT—1 bckt, Maui, Hawaiian Islands; 3 cs, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
DEXTRIN—144 bgs, Texada, Powell River
DISINFECTANT, LIQ—30 cs, 8 dms, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
DRESSING, AUTO TOP—(Lubrico), 10 cs, Hilo; 2 cs, Honolulu
BELT—1 cs, Manukai, Port Allen
LEATHER—1 cs, Maui, Hawaiian Islands
DRUG EXTRACT—53 cs, Maui, Honolulu; 1 ctn, Manukai, Honolulu
DRUGGIST'S SUNDRIES—(Maui), 70 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 105 pkgs, Honolulu; 8 cs, Paia; (Manukai), 240 pkgs, Hawaiian Islands; 30 cs, Honolulu; 1 cs, Port Allen; 78 cs, Malolo, Hawaiian Islands; 32 cs, President Polk, Honolulu
DYES—1 cs, President Polk, Honolulu
COALTAR—3 cs, Malolo, Hawaiian Islands; 1 dm, Emma Alexander, Vancouver; 1 ctn, Dorothy Alexander, Vancouver
ENAMEL—4 ctns, Maui, Hilo; 1 cs, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
BITUMINOUS—47 dms, Maui, Hawaiian Islands
EPSOM SALT—1 bbls, Manukai, Honolulu
EXTRACT—(Maui) 7 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 4 cs, Paia; 35 cs, Honolulu; 16 cs, Manukai, Honolulu
FERTILIZER—2 pkgs, Maui, Hilo
FILTER PAPER—2 cs, Maui, Hawaiian Islands
FISH MEAL—20 sx, Maui, Hawaiian Islands
FLAVORING EXTRACT—16 cs, Maui, Hawaiian Islands; 6 cs, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
FLYSPRAY—29 dms, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
FORMALDEHYDE—1 bbl, Manukai, Honolulu
GASOLINE—(Lubrico) 100 dms, Honolulu; 50 dms, Hilo; 32,000 bbls, Tulsagas, Canal Zone; 58,571 bbls, Lubrico, Hilo/Kahului/Honolulu
GLANDULAR PRODUCTS—1 ctn, Maui, Hawaiian Islands; 1 cs, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
GLASS, PLATE—(Maui) 1 cs, Kahului; 1 bx, Hawaiian Islands
WINDOW—8 cs, Maui, Hawaiian Islands
GLUCOSE—2 bbls, Maui, Hawaiian Islands
GLUE—1 cs, Maui, Hawaiian Islands
DRY—1 dm, Maui, Hawaiian Islands
IRON—7 cs, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
GRAPHITE—6 cs, 2 dms, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
GREASE, AXLE—10 bbls, Lubrico, Honolulu
LUBRICATING—2 bbls, Maui, Hawaiian Islands; (Lubrico) 5 dms, 42 cs, Hilo; 50 cs, 15 dms, Honolulu; 21 dms, 18 cs, 6 pails, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands; 15 dms, Texada, Shellburn
HOPS—10 cs, Maui, Honolulu
INK, PRINTING—1 cs, Maui, Hawaiian Islands; 1 cs, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands; 6 dms, Malolo, Hawaiian Islands; 6 dms, Emma Alexander, Victoria
WRITING—6 cs, Maui, Hawaiian Islands; 2 cs, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
INSECTICIDE—1 ctn, Maui, Kahului; (Lubrico) 40 cs, 3 dms, Hilo; 7 dms, 35 cs, Honolulu; 1 cs, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands; 31 cs, Malolo, Hawaiian Islands
KEROSENE—15,000 bbls, Lubrico, Hilo/Kahului/Honolulu; 50 cs, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
LACQUER—(Maui) 6 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 1 cs, Honolulu; (Manukai) 46 cs, 20 dms, Hawaiian Islands; 2 cs, 5 dms, Port Allen
THINNER—1 dm, Maui, Hawaiian Islands; 3 cs, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
LARD—70 cs, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
COMPOUND—20 cs, 1 bbl, 2 tubs, 1 trc, 50 crts, Maui, Hawaiian Islands; 18 cs, 50 crts, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands; 50 crts, Malolo, Hawaiian Islands
SUBSTITUTE—(Maui) 2 cs, 1 bbl, Hawaiian Islands; 12 cs, Paia; 247 cs, Hilo; (Manukai) 421 cs, Honolulu; 156 cs, Port Allen; 11 cs, Kahului
LEAD IN OIL—20 pails, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands; 10 pails, 15 dms, Maui, Hawaiian Islands
RED—5 kegs, Maui, Honolulu; 10 pails, Manukai, Port Allen
WHITE—10 kegs, Maui, Honolulu
WHITE IN OIL—30 kegs, Maui, Hawaiian Islands
LICORICE COMPOUND—10 cs, Malolo, Hawaiian Islands
LIGHTER FLUID—75 cs, Lubrico, Honolulu
LINSEED MEAL—20 sx, Maui, Kahului; 40 sx, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
MALTED MILK—10 cs, President Polk, Honolulu
MEDICINAL PREPS—(Maui) 3 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 12 cs, Honolulu; (Manukai) 39 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 30 cs, Honolulu; 2 cs, Malolo, Hawaiian Islands
VETERINARY—3 bgs, Maui, Hawaiian Islands; 1 cs, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands; 1 cs, President Polk, Honolulu
MILK POWDER—(Maui) 3 bbls, Hawaiian Islands; 2 bbls, Hilo; 20 bbls, Honolulu; 2 sx, 15 bbls, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
NAPHTHALENE, BALL—15 ctns, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
OIL, COCONUT, CRUDE—2 cs, Maui, Hawaiian Islands
COCONUT, REFD—3 bbls, Maui, Hawaiian Islands; 15 bbls, Malolo, Hawaiian Islands
COTTONSEED—171 cs, 1 dm, Maui, Hawaiian Islands; 48 cs, 1 dm, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands; 10 cs, Malolo, Hawaiian Islands; 49 dms, Akagisan, Yokohama
CYLINDER—71 bbls, Corneville, Hongkong
DIESEL—2,500 bbls, Lubrico, Hilo/Kahului/Honolulu
FLOUR—15 cs, Lubrico, Honolulu
FUEL—9,215 bbls, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
LINSEED—(Maui), 1 dm, 10 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 5 dms, Honolulu; (Manukai), 7 dms, Hawaiian Islands; 15 pkgs, Fort Allen
LINSEED, BOILED—1 dm, 8 cs, Maui, Hawaiian Islands
LUBRICATING—205 dms, 6 cs, Maui, Hawaiian Islands; (Lubrico), 1,309 bbls, Hilo Kahului Honolulu; 169 dms, 38 cs, Hilo; 128 dms, 95 cs, 25 pails, Honolulu; 296 dms, 25 cs, 10 pails, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands; 145 dms, Texada, Shellburn
MACHINE—2 cs, Maui, Hawaiian Islands; 2 cs, Malolo, Hawaiian Islands
METER—2 cs, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
REINFORCING—3 cs, Maui, Hawaiian Islands
SALAD—(Maui), 1 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 52 ctns, Honolulu; 10 cs, Paia; (Manukai), 22 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 10 cs, Kahului
SHINGLE—2 cs, Maui, Hawaiian Islands; (Lubrico), 3 dms, 10 cs, Hilo; 4 dms, Honolulu
TRANSFORMER—(Maui), 20 dms, Hawaiian Islands; 2 pkgs, Paia; 5 cs, Manukai, Honolulu
OLEOMARGARIN—1 cs, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
PAINT—(Maui), 1,131 cs, 5 dms, 23 kegs, Hawaiian Islands; 5 cs, Kaanapali; (Manukai), 146 cs, 5 kegs, Hawaiian Islands; 1 cs, Honolulu
ALUMINUM—1 cs, Malolo, Hawaiian Islands
COLD WATER—1 ctn, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
LIQUID—18 cs, Malolo, Hawaiian Islands
MIXED—(Maui), 27 ctns, Hawaiian Islands; 25 cs, Honolulu; 61 cs, Hilo; 36 cs, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands; 26 cs, President Polk, Honolulu
OIL—63 cs, 14 pails, 1 dm, Maui, Hawaiian Islands; (Manukai), 114 cs, 3 dms, Hawaiian Islands; 93 cs, 3 dms, Kahului; 22 cs, Port Allen; 7 cs, Malolo, Hawaiian Islands
PASTE—(Maui), 15 kegs, 2 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 5 kegs, Hilo; 5 pkgs, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
REDUCER—2 cs, Maui, Hawaiian Islands
REMOVER—(Manukai), 3 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 3 cs, Kahului
ROOFING—3 cs, Lubrico, Honolulu
THINNER—1 dm, Lubrico, Honolulu
PARAFFIN—(Lubrico), 10 cs, Hilo; 5 cs, Honolulu; 10 cs, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
PETROLATUM—6 dms, Lubrico, Honolulu
WHITE—1 dm, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
PETROLEUM—1 dm, Malolo, Hawaiian Islands
GAS, LIQ—10 cyls, Maui, Hawaiian Islands; 20 cyls, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
NAPHTHA—(Lubrico), 10 dms, Hilo; 50 dms, Honolulu
REFINED—4 cs, Lubrico, Honolulu
POLISH, ALUMINUM—1 cs, Maui, Paia
AUTO—1 cs, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
FURNITURE— 1 cs, Maui, Hawaiian Islands; (Lubrico), 5 cs, Hilo; 4 cs, Honolulu
METAL—5 cs, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
SHOE—24 cs, Maui, Hawaiian Islands; (Manukai), 21 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 6 cs, Honolulu
SILVER—(Maui), 3 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 8 cs, Honolulu
POTASH, DRY—1 cs, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
PUTTY—(Maui), 2 cs, 7 kegs, Hawaiian Islands; 5 kegs, Hilo; 13 cs, 10 kegs, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
SALT—(Maui) 300 sx, 6 bls, Hawaiian Islands; 130 sx, 18 cs, Kahului; 130 sx, 60 bls, Hilo; (Manukai) 500 sx, 85 bls, Hawaiian Islands; 150 sx, Honolulu; 100 cs, Malolo, Hawaiian Islands
SERUM—1 cs, Malolo, Hawaiian Islands
SESAME MEAL—20 sx, Maui, Hawaiian Islands
SHELLAC—4 cs, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
SOAP—(Maui) 6 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 1,729 cs, 5 bbls, Honolulu; 75 cs, 2 bbls, 10 sx, Hilo; 30 cs, Mahukona; (Manukai) 11 cs, 1 keg, Hawaiian Islands; 5 cs, Kahului; 150 cs, Port Allen; 900 cs, 13 bbls, Honolulu; 2 cs, Malolo, Hawaiian Islands; 4 cs, President Polk, Honolulu
GRANULATED—50 cs, Manukai, Port Allen
LAUNDRY—(Maui) 53 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 1 cs, Paia; 70 cs, Kahului; 4 cs, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands; 10 cs, Malolo, Hawaiian Islands
LIQUID—1 dm, Manukai, Honolulu
NAPHTHA—10 cs, Manukai, Honolulu
POWDER—1,266 cs, 2 bbls, Maui, Hawaiian Islands; 10 cs, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
SALTWATER—960 cs, Maui, Hawaiian Islands
SCOURING—(Maui) 1 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 45 cs, Honolulu; 6 cs, Kaanapali; (Manukai) 16 cs, Kahului; 12 cs, Paia; 11 cs, Port Allen; 2 cs, Honolulu
TOILET—(Mauri) 19 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 2 cs, Paia; 2 cs, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands; 28 cs, Malolo, Hawaiian Islands
WHALE OIL—2 cs, Maui, Kahului
SODA—3 cs, 2 bbls, Maui, Hilo
ASH—(Manukai) 3 bbls, Hawaiian Islands; 25 cs, Honolulu
BICARBONATE—25 cs, Manukai, Honolulu; 5 cs, Maui, Paia
CAUSTIC—3 dms, Maui, Hilo; 4 bbls, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
PHOSPHATE, TRIBASIC—2 bbls, Maui, Hawaiian Islands
SAL—1 bckt, 2 bbls, Maui, Hawaiian Islands
SILICATE—10 pails, Maui, Hawaiian Islands
SOLVENT, DRAINPIPE—10 cs, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
STODDARD—20 dms, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
SOYBEAN MEAL—20 sx, Maui, Kahului
SPONGES—2 bdls, Manukai, Honolulu
SPRAY—2 cs, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
STAIN, WOOD—9 dms, Maui, Hawaiian Islands; (Manukai) 42 pkgs, Kahului; 8 dms, Hawaiian Islands
STARCH, CORN—15 cs, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands; 3 cs, Maui, Hawaiian Islands
LAUNDRY—3 cs, Maui, Hawaiian Islands; 12 cs, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
SULPHUR—1 dm, Maui, Hilo; 1 bbl, Dorothy Alexander, Vancouver
SURGICAL DRESSINGS—(Manukai) 4 cs, Honolulu; 3 cs, Port Allen; (Maui) 1 bl, Hawaiian Islands; 3 pkgs, Paia; 19 cs, Honolulu
TANBARK—30 sx, Maui, Hawaiian Islands; 33 sx, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
TANKAGE—20 sx, Maui, Hawaiian Islands
TOILET PREPS—(Maui) 148 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 14 cs, Honolulu; (Manukai) 24 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 8 cs, Kahului; 5 cs, Honolulu; 4 cs, Malolo, Hawaiian Islands; 3 cs, Dorothy Alexander, Victoria
TURPENTINE—10 dms, Manukai, Honolulu
GUM—7 cs, Maui, Hawaiian Islands
UMBER, DRY—1 bbl, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
VACCINE—2 ctns, Maui, Hawaiian Islands
VANILLA EXTRACT—2 cs, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
VARNISH—1 cs, Maui, Hawaiian Islands; 5 cs, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
WASHING COMPOUND—2 bx, 1 bg, Maui, Hawaiian Islands; 2 cs, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands; 1 cs, Malolo, Hawaiian Islands
POWDER—9 cs, Maui, Paia
WATERPROOFING COMPOUND—(Lubrico) 5 cs, Hilo; 2 dms, Honolulu
WAX—1 cs, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
FLOOR—5 cs, Maui, Hawaiian Islands; 3 pails, Lubrico, Honolulu; 2 cs, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
POLISH—1 ctn, Maui, Hawaiian Islands
WINE, MEDICINAL—5 cs, Maui, Hawaiian Islands
YEAST—19 cs, Maui, Hawaiian Islands; 20 cs, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands; 135 cs, Malolo, Hawaiian Islands

Clearance Dates

Akagisan, April 27; Corneville, April 24; Dorothy Alexander, April 25; Emma Alexander, April 21; Lubrico, April 22; Malolo, April 27; Manukai, April 25; Maui, April 18; President Polk, April 28; Texada, April 22; Tulsagas, April 24

Savannah Exports

CLAY—27 tons, Georgian, London
ROSIN, GUM — 30 bbls, Gertrude Maersk, Manila; (Toledo) 638 bbls, Oslo; 1,746 bbls, Gothenburg; 30 bbls, Stockholm; 398 bbls, Copenhagen; 150 bbls, Kotka, (Stureholm) 2,300 bbls, Havana; 20 bbls, Santiago; 25 bbls, Cienfuegos; (Georgian) 300 bbls, London; 320 bbls, Hull; 586 bbls, Antwerp; (City of Roubaix) 50 bbls, Hongkong; 705 bbls, Taku Bar
WOOD — (Toledo) 48 bbls, Copenhagen; 24 bbls, Gothenburg; 167 bbls, City of Roubaix, Manila
TURPENTINE, GUM—(Toledo) 3,000 gls, Oslo; 6,525 gls, Gothenburg; 15,300 gls, Copenhagen; (Gertrude Maersk) 1,750 gls, Yokohama; 500 gls, Shanghai
WOOD—5,400 gls, City of Roubaix, Osaka

Clearance Dates

City of Roubaix, May 18; Georgian, May 17; Gertrude Maersk, May 15; Stureholm, May 15; Toledo, May 15

Tampa Exports

INSECTICIDE—21,150 gls, Fairisle, San Juan
PHOSPHATE ROCK — 4,015 tons, Asuka, Osaka; 3,600 tons, Katsuragi, Osaka; 3,600 tons, Katsufagi, Kobe; 2,630 tons, Sahale, Pasages
SOAP, LAUNDRY—10,400 lbs, Fairisle, San Juan

Clearance Dates

Asuka, May 26; Fairisle, May 28; Katsufagi, May 28; Sahale, May 22

Shipments Between Domestic Ports

Corpus Christi Coast Trade

OIL, FUEL—12,459 bbls, W H Libby, Coastwise
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—148,652 bbls, John D Archbold, Baytown; 148,167 bbls, G Harrison Smith, Baytown; 117,437 bbls, E J Sadler, Baytown

Los Angeles Coast Trade

GASOLINE—6,683 bbls, La Purisima, Oleum-Seattle; 30,028 bbls, Edwin B de Golio, Seattle; 5,248 bbls, S & C No 2, San Diego; 75,000 bbls, W S Miller, Fall River; 116,000 bbls, W S Rheem, Marcus Hook; 116,900 bbls, Sun, Chester
KEROSENE—7,931 bbls, La Purisima, Oleum-Seattle; 6,000 bbls, W S Miller, Fall River
OIL, DIESEL—21,463 bbls, La Purisima, Oleum-Seattle
FUEL—53,750 bbls, Torres, Seattle; 12,421 bbls, La Purisima, Oleum-Seattle; 1,280 bbls, Point Loma, Grays Harbor

OIL, FURNACE—4,503 bbls, La Purisima, Oleum-Seattle
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—31,139 bbls, Oleum, Oleum

Port Arthur Coast Trade

GASOLINE—10,600 bbls, Texaco 146, Corpus Christi (2 sailings)
KEROSENE—2,692 bbls, Texaco 146, Corpus Christi

San Francisco Coast Trade

ACID—162 pkgs, Ernest H Meyer, Portland; 16 dms, Brookings, Portland
BORIC—13 tons, President Grant, New York
CRESYLIC—80 dms, Admiral Wiley, Portland
ALUMINA SULPHATE—467 sks, Admiral Wiley, Portland; 317 pkgs, Constance Chandler, Portland; 250 sks, Brookinge, Portland
ASPHALT—75 bbls, Sidney M Hauptman, Astoria; 11 tons, President Grant, New York
BLUE VITRIOL—158 pkgs, Peter Helms, Portland
BORAX—19 tons, President Grant, New York
BRISTLES—100 cs, President Grant, New York; 14 cs, California, New York
BRUSHES—9 crtns, General Sherman, Portland; 1 crtn, Ohioan, Seattle
CALCIMINE—782 pkgs, Peter Helms, Portland
CASEIN—500 bgs, Nebraskan, Boston
CASSIA—400 bls, President Grant, New York
CHALK—1 pkg, Ohioan, Seattle
CHEMICALS—2 dms, S A Perkins, Houston
CHILLIES—11 tons, California, New York
CHLORINE BLEACH, LIQ—30 tons, President Grant, New York; 500 crtns, Sidney M Hauptman, Tacoma
CLEANING COMPOUND—800 pkgs, Lake Frances, Seattle
COCONUT, DESIC—250 cs, Californian, Philadelphia; 300 cs, Harry Luckenbach, Philadelphia; 1,785 cs, President Grant, New York; (Nebraskan), 78 cs, New York; 25 cs, Boston; 5 tons, California, New York
CREAM TARTAR—47 tons, President Grant, New York; 12 tons, California, New York
DENTIFRICE—9 cs, American, Portland
DILL SEED—1 bg, Ohioan, Tacoma
DRUGGIST'S SUNDRIES—64 pkgs, Ohioan, Seattle; 2 cs, Californian, Los Angeles; 19 cs, S A Perkins, New Orleans; 76 cs, American, Portland
DYES—2 cs, American, Portland
GAS—225 cyls, Lake Frances, Seattle
GASOLINE—33,000 bbls, W S Rheem, Philadelphia; 2,500 cs, J C Fitzsimmons, Ketchikan Juneau Cordova/Seward
GLASS—11,000 pkgs, Peter Helms, Seattle; 2,000 pkgs, Sidney M Hauptman, Seattle
GLUE, DRY—227 bgs, Californian, Boston; 200 bgs, Nebraskan, New York; 22 tons, President Grant, New York
GREASE, LUBRICATING—15 bbls, J C Fitzsimmons, Ketchikan/Juneau/Cordova/Seward
GUM, COPAL—265 bgs, Californian, New York
HOPS—6 tons, California, New York
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE—4 crtns, Ohioan, Seattle; 20 tons, Harry Luckenbach, New York
INFUSORIAL EARTH—1,095 bgs, Nebraskan, Philadelphia
INSECTICIDE—15 tons, President Grant, New York; 21 tons, Jacox, Seattle
LACQUER—5 crtns, Ohioan, Seattle
LIME—663 pkgs, Admiral Wiley, Portland; 1,100 sks, Brookings, Portland
MILK POWDER—19 tons, Harry Luckenbach, New York
SUGAR—14 tons, Harry Luckenbach, Philadelphia
OIL—(Caddopeak), 31 tons, Seattle; 15 tons, Tacoma; 65 dms, 1,122 pkgs, Lake Frances, Seattle; 872 pkgs, Peter Helms, Seattle; 200 pkgs, Sidney M Hauptman, Astoria
CASSIA—10 dms, President Grant, New York
COD—10 tons, California, New York
DIESEL—22,000 bbls, J C Fitzsimmons, Ketchikan/Junea/Cordova/Seward
FLOOR—5 cs, J C Fitzsimmons, Ketchikan/Juneau/Cordova/Seward
FUEL—40,500 bbls, J C Fitzsimmons, Ketchikan/Juneau/Cordova/Seward
LUBRICATING—126 pkgs, 440 dms, Admiral Wiley, Portland; (J C Fitzsimmons) 99 dms, 234 cs, 50 pls
Wiley, Portland; (J C Fitzsimmons), 99 dms, 234 cs, 50 pls, Ketchikan/Juneau/Cordova/Seward; 90 bbls, Juneau
PALM—33 tons, Jacox, Tacoma
PERILLA—145 bbls, President Grant, New York
SALAD—75 dms, Brookings, Portland
OLEOMARGARIN—1,400 cs, Brookings, Portland
PAINT—576 pkgs, Admiral Wiley, Portland, 712 pkgs, Constance Chandler, Portland; 15 tons, Jacox, Seattle; 409 crtns, 86 dms, 3 cs, 2 bbls, 13 kgs, Ohioan, Seattle
PASTE—1 kg, Ohioan, Seattle
REDUCER—4 dms, Ohioan, Seattle
REMOVER—4 crtns, Ohioan, Seattle
ROOFING—25 cs, J C Fitzsimmons, Ketchikan/Juneau/Cordova/Seward
PETROLEUM GAS, Liq—25 cyls, J C Fitzsimmons, Ketchikan/Juneau/Cordova/Seward
PRODUCTS—(Jacox), 24 tons, Tacoma; 27 tons, Everett
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—11 tons, California, New York
SALT—1,620 pkgs, Ernest H Meyer, Portland; (Caddopeak) 28 tons, Olympia; 16 tons, Everett; 1,600 sks, 1,310 pkgs, Lake Frances, Seattle; (Peter Helms) 400 pkgs, Tacoma; 1,100 pkgs, Portland; 485 sks, Constance Chandler, Portland; (Sydney M Hauptman) 750 pkgs, Portland; 3,800 pkgs, Seattle; 600 sks, Admiral Senn, Seattle; (Jacox) 127 tons, Seattle; 37 tons, Bellingham; 2,800 pkgs, Bellingham, Portland; 525 sks, Admiral Wood, Portland
SALTCAKE—450 sks, Admiral Wood, Portland, Ore
SHELLAC—12 crtns, Ohioan, Seattle
SOAP—(Caddopeak) 60 tons, Seattle; 14 tons, Tacoma; 705 cs, Wapama, Los Angeles; 121 cs, S A Perkins, Houston; (Sidney M Hauptman), 500 cs, Portland; 600 cs, Tacoma; 1,800 cs, Seattle; (Jacox) 87 tons, Seattle; 22 tons, Tacoma; 15 cs, American, Portland
LIQUID—1 cs, American, Portland
TOILET—20 cs, American, Portland
SODA—30 tons, Caddopeak, Tacoma; 40 tons, Jacox, Tacoma
NITRATE—25 tons, Caddopeak, Seattle
SILICATE—220 sks, Ernest H Meyer, Long View
SURGICAL DRESSINGS—3 cs, American, Portland
TALLOW—500 dms, California, New York; 135,000 lbs, President Grant, New York; 103 bbls, Brookings, Portland
TOILET PREPS—1 cs, Ohioan, Seattle; 63 cs, American, Portland
THREE SPRAY—650 dms, 400 cs, Lake Frances, Seattle; 250 dms, Peter Helms, Portland; 150 dms, Sidney M Hauptman, Seattle; 125 dms, Brookings, Portland
VARNISH—7 crtns, Ohioan, Seattle
WATERPROOFING COMPOUND—2 cs, J C Fitzsimmons, Ketchikan/Juneau/Cordova/Seward
WAX—480 crtns, Peter Helms, Portland
VEGETABLE—5 tons, California, New York
WINE, MEDICINAL—18 cs, American, Portland

Recent Charters

PETROLEUM—7,200 tons, lt S S Superga, clean, Philadelphia, Rio or Santos, 9s; two ports, 9s 9d; 1-2 trips June
8,500 tons, Br S S Teakwood, clean, Gulf-Rio, 9s 6d; Santos, 10s; 2 ports, 6d extra, July
13,000 tons, Br S S Atheltemplar, crude, California-Japan, 24½c one port, 25c two ports; August 15-September 5
7,500 tons, Nor S S Buesten, clean, Philadelphia-Rio, 9s; Santos, 9s 9d; July
11,000 tons, Nor S S Nore (or sub), clean, Black Sea-three ports Japan, 15s; mid-July
10,000 tons, Nor S S Norfold (or sub), clean, Black Sea-South Africa, 10s 9d; mid-July
9,000 tons, Ital S S Teresa Odero, fuel oil, Batoum-Taranta, 4s 3d; prompt
11,000 tons, Nor S S Fosna, dirty, California-Japan, 9s 9d, 2 loading, 2 discharge; late July
13,000 tons, Nor S S Storstad, dirty, California-Japan, 25c, two ports discharge; June-July
8,700 tons, Nor S S Dageid, clean, Aruba, 8s; Gulf, 8s 6d, or Aruba and Gulf, 9s 1d, Italy, June
10,000 tons, Nor S S Thorsholm, dirty, Aruba-London, 7s; June
65,000 bbls, Amer S S Papoose, clean, Gulf-North of Hatteras, 14c-15c; prompt

Imports Detained by U.S. At the Port of New York

Detentions made at the Port of New York in the week ended June 7, on determinations by the Food and Drug Administration that products offered for import were adulterated or misbranded under the Federal food and drugs act or did not comply with other customs regulations, included the following articles for the reasons stated:—

Caraway seed, 910 bags, filthy.
Cassia oil, 10 drums, not U.S.P.
Celery seed, 10 bags and 10 bales, filthy.
Fennel seed, 20 bgs, filthy.
Hops, 83 bales, sulphur dioxide not declared.
Medicinal preparations, 6 cases, false therapeutic claims.
Nutmegs, 220 bags, moldy and wormeaten.
Poppyseed, 510 bags, filthy.

Detentions at San Francisco

Detentions of articles offered for importation at San Francisco during the week ended June 3, included, because of findings of the Food and Drug Administration, the following, for the reasons stated:—

Caraway seed, 150 bags, filthy.
Dicalcium phosphate, 497 bags, contains lead.
Hops, 20 cases, sulphur dioxide not declared.
Medicinal preparations, 300 packages, alcohol not declared.
Medicinal preparations, 6 packages, false therapeutic claims.

Fertilizer Materials

Chicago Fertilizer Materials

(Continued from page 54)

$18 to $22; grinding hoofs, pigs' toes and waste horn materials, $16 per ton, junk and hotel kitchen bones, $13 to $14; pork cracklings, soft pressed, $30 to $35; beef cracklings, soft pressed, $27.50 to $30; hard pressed cracklings, per unit of protein, 80c. to 85c.

San Francisco Fertilizers

SAN FRANCISCO, June 5, 1933.

Fertilizers continued to move into consumption last week in good manner, but the outstanding development of the week, perhaps, was the report of the tie-up of large blocks of Monterey sardine meal out of the coming season's catch. Several prominent canneries and reduction plants were said to have contracted virtually their entire output for the season to a local concern at an inside figure, and meal is very firm now. Meantime, regular trade continued in almost all other items and prices were steady, with sellers generally not inclined to listen to any offbidding. Trade has been quite widespread in variety, in that neither locality of delivery or position of contract has especially been favored.

Ruling prices are:—

NITRATE OF SODA.—100-pound bags, $29.25 per ton, ex-warehouse, Oakland, or $28.50 per ton, ex-vessel, San Francisco; 200-pound bags, $28.55 per ton, ex-warehouse, Oakland, or $27.80 per ton, ex-vessel, San Francisco; bulk lots quoted at $27.55 per ton, ex-warehouse, Oakland, or $26.50 per ton, ex-vessel, San Francisco.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—Domestic in bulk quoted at $24.50 per ton; bags, $25.50 per ton, delivered California ports for prompt and deferred shipment. Canadian and Japanese material quoted at $22.50 per ton, delivered Pacific Coast ports.

SUPERPHOSPHATE. — Quoted at 62½c. per unit, c.i.f. Pacific Coast ports for shipment from Japan, with domestic material available at the same figure; bulk lots quoted at 55c.

FISH MEALS.—Locally manufactured, quoted at $30 per ton, f.o.b. cars, San Francisco for prompt shipment, with second grade offal meal at $25 per ton, f.o.b. cars, San Francisco. Monterey sardine meal quoted at $37 per ton, spot, f.o.b. cars, Monterey, with futures at $36. Japanese sardine meal quoted at $27 per ton, June-July shipment, c.i.f. Pacific Coast.

TANKAGE.—Tankage is quoted at $2.75 and 10c. per unit-ton, f.o.b. cars, San Francisco for local packing house material. Argentine and New Zealand tankage quoted at $3 and 10c.

BONE MEAL.—Domestic steamed bone meal quoted at from $20 to $24 per ton, f.o.b. cars, San Francisco.

BLOOD MEAL.—Domestic blood meal is quoted at $3 per unit of ammonia. Argentine and New Zealand blood meal quoted at from $3 to $3.10 June-July-August shipment, c.i.f. Pacific Coast ports.

CRACKLINGS. — Renderers' hard pressed beef cracklings quoted at 90c. per unit of protein, f.o.b. cars, San Francisco.

Porter Joins A. P. & C.

J. Russell Porter, long a prominent figure in the fertilizer trade, has become associated with the American Potash and Chemical Company, this city. He will be manager of the company's potash sales.

Mr. Porter has been president of the Porter Fertilizer Company, Atlanta. He was a president of the former Southern Fertilizer Association.

German Potash Council Representation Changed

As part of the program for giving new impulse to the national economy, the Reich government has ordered a reorganization of both the coal and potash councils. The reorganization of the coal council will be of a more comprehensive nature than that of the potash group, the chief changes in the latter, for the time being at least, being a realignment in its membership with an increased representation for agriculture, according to information received by the Department of Commerce from the consul at Frankfort-on-Main.

The potash council comprises thirty members representing the various national interests concerned, and while, under the reorganization, the total number of members will remain unchanged, there will be an increase of members representing agriculture from four to seven, with a corresponding decrease for workers in the potash industry. In the future, therefore, the council's thirty members will consist of three representatives of the provinces, five of potash producers, six of workers engaged in potash mining and manufacturing, seven of agricultural consumers, three of the management of the potash syndicate, two of the potash distributing trade, and one each of salaried employees engaged in technical plant work, employees of potash companies engaged in distribution, manufacturers in the potash-chemical manufacturing industry, and finally a technical expert in potash mining, manufacture, and development. An important provision is that the members representing the potash workers must actually be engaged in productive activity.

The increased representation of the agricultural consumers in the council is in keeping with the government's doctrine of giving increased consideration to and advancing by all possible means the interests of the distressed agriculture, on the ground that the economic recovery of the nation is dependent upon the restoration among the farming classes constituting the national economic foundation. The reorganization may signify that the government will take a stronger hand in the future in the regulation of the prices of potash fertilizers in the interest of the consuming farmers, and this could be easily achieved especially as the potash syndicate is a dependency of the potash council.

The potash council, like the coal council, is a product of the era immediately following the war, when comprehensive plans for the socialization of Germany's economic life were in high favor. However, few, if any, of these ambitious plans ever attained a stage of complete fruition. Outstanding among the institutions created at the time was the National Economic Council, a body intended to represent all branches of the country's economic life, an economic parliament which was to have a dignity and importance second only to that of the Reichstag itself. However, this institution, like many less important ones of a socialistic order, never achieved its goal. One reason for its ineffectiveness is stated to have been its very large and unwieldy membership of 340. Under a recent government order, the number of members of the economic council was reduced to sixty, and it is now proposed to give to this body new life, and the prospects are that it will come to play a much more important role in national economic affairs, somewhat along the lines of the Fascist Economic Council in Italy.

American Agricultural Chemical Shifts Heads

At a special meeting of the board of directors of the American Agricultural Chemical Company June 7, Horace Bowker, president of the company, was elected president and general manager. L. H. Carter, formerly vice-president in charge of production, was elected vice-president and assistant general manager. A. F. Stock, formerly comptroller and secretary, was elected assistant to the president and comptroller. G. A. Benington, formerly manager, chemical and wholesale departments, was elected vice-president and general sales manager. A. B. Arnold, formerly vice-president in charge of mines, traffic, real estate and engineering, was elected vice-president and general production manager. A. W. Goeller, formerly treasurer, was elected secretary and treasurer.

The position of executive vice-president was abolished and the resignation of Ralph A. Powers as executive vice-president and a director of the company was accepted with regret. The following appointments were also confirmed by the board:—

C. M. Schultz, as assistant to vice-president and general manager; J. Y. Williams, as manager, fertilizer sales department; G. E. Riches, as manager, chemical and wholesale department; E. K. Bennett, as assistant treasurer.

In announcing the foregoing administrative changes, Mr. Bowker said:—

"The object is to eliminate waste motion by making the corporate organization fit the practical administrative and operating situation as it exists today, thereby promoting maximum economy and efficiency through a more compact, closely-knit organization set-up. I wish to add that the board accepted with real regret the resignation of Mr. Powers, a sense of regret that is shared by the entire executive management. Mr. Powers has devoted his time and energies to the company unsparingly and loyally throughout his connection with the company."

Margarin Manufacturing Operations In April

According to figures reported to the Bureau of Internal Revenue, Washington, by margarin manufacturers, the production in April, 1933, compared with April, 1932, as follows:—

	Pounds—April, 1933.	Pounds—April, 1932.
Production of uncolored margarin	*20,181,102	†16,385,007
Production of colored margarin	‡257,465	¶298,512
Total production	20,438,567	16,683,519
Increase, 22.5 percent.		
Uncolored margarin withdrawn taxpaid	20,722,788	16,407,772
Colored margarin withdrawn taxpaid	35,180	110,644
Total ingredients for colored and uncolored	22,717,740	18,969,504

* Of the amount produced 7,857 pounds were reworked.
† Of the amount produced 5,661 pounds were reworked.
‡ No pounds were reworked.
¶ No pounds were reworked.

Materials used in the manufacture of margarin in April, 1933, compared with April, 1932, as follows:—

In Uncolored Margarin

	Pounds—April, 1933.	Pounds—April, 1932.
Butter	400	2,668
Coconut oil	12,706,613	9,918,379
Corn oil	7,095	4,969
Cottonseed oil	1,340,689	1,193,117
Derivative of glycerin	33,984	26,445
Lecithin	92	355
Milk	4,783,090	4,019,611
Neutral lard	756,205	760,282
Oleo oil	1,061,581	1,054,002
Oleo stearin	274,785	320,700
Oleo stock	26,716	23,450
Palm oil	42,946	10,018
Peanut oil	201,897	222,274
Salt	1,151,290	1,047,344
Soda benzoate	7,789	6,363
Soybean oil	3,640	238
Sugar	10,272	.....
Totals	22,409,084	18,610,395

In Colored Margarin

	Pounds—April, 1933.	Pounds—April, 1932.
Butter	.....	60
Coconut oil	81,007	66,910
Color	225	199
Corn oil	30	.....
Cottonseed oil	41,510	51,981
Derivative of glycerin	58	65
Milk	75,041	87,107
Neutral lard	18,955	29,727
Oleo oil	46,465	71,353
Oleo stearin	7,605	5,562
Oleo stock	1,050	5,005
Palm oil	14,800	10,235
Peanut oil	2,001	4,950
Salt	19,868	25,946
Soda benzoate	17	9
Sugar	24	.....
Totals	308,656	359,109

Shepard Named Administrator

Guy C. Shepard, Evanston, Ill., for forty years engaged in the meat packing industry, has been appointed administrator in charge of trade agreements in the field of processing and distribution of packing house products under the new agricultural adjustment administration. Until his retirement from business two years ago, Mr. Shepard served continuously in various capacities with the Cudahy concern. At the time of his retirement, he was director and vice-president in charge of hog and pork operations. He is sixty years old.

Tung Oil Output in China

Trade estimates of the production of tung oil in China credit the four leading provinces with the following amounts:—

	Tons—1931.	Tons—1929.
Szechwan	39,990	36,650
Hunan	33,325	33,350
Hupeh	19,990	20,000
Chekiang	17,329	13,500
Totals	110,634	103,500

The Atlantic Gypsum Company, Boston, has sued for $5,000 held by Herbert Pearson, receiver for the Federal National Bank of Boston. Plaintiff claims the money as its own by virtue of the terms of an agreement between itself and the Sunrayed Limeshell Products of Boston.

Business Opportunities—Classified

Minimum rate (36 words), without display, $2.00 per insertion; 25c for each additional 6 words

Payable in advance at 12 Gold Street, New York

Agencies Wanted

LARGE COMPANY, established over 50 years and doing business with the rubber, printing ink, paint and allied industries and having branches and agents throughout the world, will be glad to act as distributors for companies who desire foreign representation. BOX 775, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Equipment Offered

VARNISH KETTLES--We manufacture copper, Monel metal, aluminum, allegheny and steel kettles and trucks for varnish makers· steam jacketed kettles, chemical stills, coils, tanks, etc. Rebottoming of varnish kettles, repairing of trucks; used kettles, Mandoni Brothers, Coppersmiths, 260 Custer avenue, Jersey City, N. J. Telephone Bergen 3-5044.

FOR SALE—Twenty 26 and 30 inch stone paint mills, 50 gallon Twin paste mixers, 100 gallon lead mixers, 9x24. 12x30 and 16x40 3-Steel rollers mills, pebble mills, 15 and 40 gallon Pony mixers. Irving Barcan Company 30 Church street, New York City. Cortlandt 7-2195.

FIND WHAT you want right in New York City. Pony mixers, post mixers. Day sifter-mixers, Imperial mixers, revolvators, jacketed kettles, tanks, three-roller mills, dough mixers. Storms-Harvey Equipment Co., 50 West Third street. Spring 7-8955.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—A Model "T" Stokes or a No. 4 or 4½ Colton single punch tablet machine. Must be in good condition. BOX 779, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Materials Offered

CELLULOSE ACETATE solution, 9 oz., in steel drums, 10,000 gals. at 50c.; bronze powder, 300-pound cans, 15c.; Acheson graphite, 200 mesh, over 99¾ percent carbon, in 300-pound barrels, 10c.; 20,000 pounds burnt sienna in oil, paste, in 25-pound cans, 12c.; Jeffreys liquid marine glue, "C," in 5-gallon cans, 3,500 gallons at $1.25. Henry K. Fort, 1641 Widener building, Philadelphia.

Materials Wanted

SPENT CATALYZER. Cerit or cerite derivatives — particularly — chloride, oxide, oxalate. Borax, granulated. Address Dickerson Company, Drexel Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Positions Vacant

CANADIAN PAINT, varnish and lacquer manufacturing company opening department to manufacture waxes, polishes and similar specialties has position open for man to take charge of this new department. Please state salary, experience, age, etc. BOX 769, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

PHILADELPHIA FIRM exporting chemicals; cocoa and chocolate products, etc., can use experienced man (preferably Protestant) on commission basis. BOX 771, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

LITHOPONE manufacturing company has an opening for a man capable of taking entire charge of their manufacturing plant. State experience, salary; give references and other qualifications. McIntosh, 333 Lake avenue, Rochester, N. Y.

PAINT MANUFACTURER, finest line mill whites, industrial and marine paints, wants high-class, experienced sales representative; commission and overage. BOX 780, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Vacant

VARNISH MAKER and paint man. Must understand formulating and manufacturing. Practical experience necessary. BOX 781, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

ASSISTANT SALES EXECUTIVE and office manager wanted by old established company manufacturing nonstaple chemical products having wide use in industry. Good opportunity for aggressive man with some years experience in chemical and allied fields. State experience, salary required and furnishing references. BOX 782, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Wanted

TECHNICAL and practical paint and varnish maker desires position as superintendent of paint and varnish factory. Thorough knowledge of paint and varnish making and economical factory operation. Good production man. BOX 765, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

SALESMAN—Twenty years' experience selling varnishes, enamels, lacquer to the leading New England industrial firms desires connection with high grade firm. A1 references. BOX 767, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

CHEMIST — Long experience intermediates, dyestuffs; Celanese colors (full line); metachrome colors (full line); dry colors; textile specialties (wetting out agents, stripping compounds); sodium bisulphite; synthetic tannins; highly practical; wants connection. BOX 778, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

TABLET and pill maker and sugar coating; years experience in pharmaceutical manufacturing. Fifteen years last firm (now out of business). Best references. Will appreciate a job at living wage. Address Guyton, 1554 Phillips avenue, Racine, Wis., c/o Cutler.

Positions Wanted

EMPLOYMENT! We are specialists in the placement of chemists, formulators, laboratory assistants, color men, superintendents, foremen, etcetra, who are experienced in the paint, varnish and lacquer industry. Many capable men now on file for immediate employment. Engineering Employment Service, Inc., 217 Broadway, New York.

CHEMICAL ENGINEER, many years experience in the manufacture of fertilizers and sulphuric acid. General plant management. BOX 783, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

CHEMIST, 36, experienced in the manufacture of liquid dyes, paints and lacquers. Over 12 years' experience. General management and production work. BOX 784, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

YOUNG CHEMIST, general analytical and research work in paints, oils, pharmaceuticals and general biochemical work. BOX 785, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

WANTED—Paint and varnish manufacturer with vision and courage to anticipate the dawn of returning prosperity, to avail himself of the desire for improving his own condition on part of a technologist-superintendent. Exceptional training and experience. Capable taking complete control of production and development for shelf goods, industrials, specialties. BOX 786, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

POSITION WANTED by pharmaceutical chemist experienced and qualified to manufacture full pharmaceutical line, analytical control and overseeing production of ampoules, tablets, liquids, proprietaries, and specialties; full registered; best of references; available immediately. BOX 787, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Services Offered

WHEN YOU want to manufacture a new product, when you want to reduce manufacturing costs, communicate with Dr. C. P. Harris, 174 Madison avenue, New York City.

Cleveland Paint Club Elects New Officers

CLEVELAND, June 5, 1933.

The annual election of officers of the Cleveland Paint, Oil and Varnish Club was held June 2 and Clifford Foss was chosen president, the other officers elected being:—Vice-president, S. C. Wagenman; secretary-treasurer, N. W. Putnam; and directors, L. A. Biddle, W. A. Alpers, F. I. Truxal, J. C. Drouillard, J. A. Gehding, A. P. Mason, and R. B. Robinette.

Following the reception of formal committee reports and some remarks by members on various topics, the new officers were installed, and after thanking the club for the honor of his election, the new president called upon the members to co-operate with the administration in Washington, citing a letter from Mr. Matlack, president of the National association, regarding President Roosevelt's trade association program. The new vice-president and the secretary also spoke, pledging their support, and the directors were introduced. Also, the members were urged to study carefully a bulletin they recently received bearing on the national industrial recovery act.

The awarding of golf prizes followed. Fifty-five had been registered to play and the following were the lucky ones:—

First low gross, R. E. Hunt, 82, traveling bag; second low gross, F. I. Truxal, 85, dozen golf balls; third low gross, L. M. Johnson, 87, marble game.

Most par holes, L. A. Biddle, 7, golf shoes; five selected holes, E. R. Hart, raincoat; proximity to pin, No. 2 hole, Carl Wagenman, sweater. Prizes were also awarded for most sixes to S. T. Gridley; for most sevens to P. P. Tillinghast; for most nines to R. A. Parrett, and for most tens to S. S. Skelton. In the non-golfers class, C. A. Roult won a ham, N. W. Putnam won a fountain pen desk set, C. A. Gehring won a pen and pencil set, and Mr. Herpenstal won an electric toaster.

The next meeting of the paint golfers, according to Chairman C. A. Smith of the golf committee, will be held at the Pine Ridge Country Club, June 30. The meeting closed after an explanation by P. J. Garvey, of the Eagle-Picher Lead Company, on the formation of the proposed Paint Salesmen's Club, whose first meeting was to be held June 9 at the Builders Exchange building.

REBUILT MACHINERY

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335 Doremus Avenue, Newark, N. J. Cable Code: Equipment

Late Market News

(Continued from page 2)

Camphor Tablets Advance

Camphor tablets ended the week at 55c. to 56c. per pound with business done thereat. Slabs and powder tended upward.

Lemongrass Higher

Prices for lemongrass ended the week at 60c. to 65c. per pound, following sales of odd lots at 55c. and 57c. per pound. Lime was stronger.

Copaiba Up

Prices on balsam copaiba were advanced further at the end of last week. Quotations were established at 20c. to 21c. per pound for Para and 22c. to 23c. for South American. Lack of offerings from the primary markets and very small spot supplies were accountable for the continued advance.

London Closing Cable

LONDON, June 9, 1933.

Beeswax, 85s. per hundredweight, in bond; cresylic acid, 1s. 3d.; quicksilver, £8 17s. 6d. to £9 10s.

Paraffin Wax Strong

White scale wax was strong at the close of last week with sales of 122-124 A.m.p. and 124-126 A.m.p. at 2⅝c. per pound. In some directions the quotations of 2.45c. to 2½c. per pound were available but the tendency was distinctly stronger.

The International Nickel Company of Canada has resumed operations at two units of its electrolytic refinery at Port Colborne, Ont., which had been closed since August 1, 1932.

Standard Oil Company of California has acquired a substantial financial interest in the Anglo-California National Bank, San Francisco. In discussing the acquisition, K. R. Kingsbury, president of the Standard company, said that the bank had always done a large share of its business. He added that the bank plans on expanding its facilities, and the company felt that there is no more propitious time than now for sound expansion.

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Manufacturers' Representatives in Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Drugs, Paints, Oils, Fertilizers

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Alphabetical Index to Advertisements

Advance Solvents & Chemical Corp. 31
Alexander, Jerome 57
American British Chemical Supplies inc. 27
American Can Co. —
American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp. 20
American Potash & Chemical Corp. —
Anaconda Lead Products Co. —
Anderson Prichard Oil Corp. —
Arnold Hoffman & Co., Inc. 1
Arnstein, Dr. Henry 57
Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd. 55

Baird & McGuire, Inc. 40
Baker, J. T. Chemical Co. —
Barber Asphalt Co. —
Barium Reduction Corp. 24
Barrett Co. —
Remis Bro. Bag Corp. —
Benckiser, Joh. A. 21
Benzol Products Co. —
Binney & Smith Co. 13
Bowker Chemical Co. 24
Bradley, A. J. Mfg. Co. 13
Brode, F. W. Corp. 51
Bureau of Chemistry, N. Y. Produce Exchange 57
Bush, W. J. & Co., Inc. 43

Calco Chemical Co., Inc. —
California Fruit Growers Exchange 66
Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corp. —
Chemical Solvents, Inc. 66
Church & Dwight Co. 66
Cleveland Cliffs Iron Co. 1
Colton, Arthur, Co. 13
Commercial Solvents Corp. —
Consolidated Products Co., Inc. 64
Continental Can Co. —
Cooper, Chas., & Co. 40
Copeland Service, Inc. 57

Daugherty, W. H., & Son Refining Co. —
Diamond Alkali Co. 23
Dodge & Olcott Co. 43
Doggett, Stanley, Inc. —
Drury, A. C., & Co. 64
Dumas Laboratory 57
Dunkel, Paul A., & Co., Inc. —
DuPont de Nemours, E. I., & Co. —

Eagle-Picher Lead Co. —
Ekroth Laboratories, Inc. 57
Emery Industries, Inc. 49

Fergusson Bros. 21
Fezandie & Sperrle —
Flatbush Gum Co., Inc. —
Franco American Chemical Works. —
Franks Chemical Products Co. 13
Fritzche Bros., Inc. 55

General Chemical Co. 22
General Dyestuff Corp. —
General Plastics, Inc. 3
Ginsberg, Ismar 57
Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc. —
Glyco Products Co., Inc. 64
Grasselli Chemical Co. —
Gray, William S., & Co. 1
Gray Industrial Laboratories 57
Greeff, R. W., & Co. 39
Gross, A., & Co. 49
Gruman, J. B., Co. 59

Hall, Lloyd A. 57
Hamilton, A. K. —
Harshaw Chemical Co. —
Heekin Can Co. —
Henderson, R. R. 57
Heyden Chemical Corp. 39
Hochstadter Laboratories, Inc. 57
Hopkins, J. L., & Co. 41
Hutchinson, D. W., & Co. 43

Illinois Chemical Laboratories, Inc. 57
Imperial Color Works, Inc. 31
Industries Chemique de Wilsele. —
International Pulp Co. —
Irvington Smelting & Refining Works 21

Kavalco Products, Inc. 1
Kellogg, Spencer, & Sons Sales Corp. 34
Kentucky Color & Chemical Co. 13
Kittredge, R. J., & Co. 13
Knight & Clarke 57
Koppers Products Co. 27

Laning, E. M., & Co., Inc. 57
LaWall & Harrisson 57

Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc. 43
Mallinckrodt Chemical Works. —
McCormick & Co., Inc. 41
McLaughlin, Gormley, King Co. —
Mechling Bros. Chemical Co. —
Merck & Co., Inc. —
Metasap Chemical Co. —
Monsanto Chemical Works 39
Muirhead, J. C., Inc. —
Murray Oil Products Co., Inc. 50
Mutual Chemical Co. of America. 52

National Lead Co. —
National Milk Sugar Co., Inc. 40
National Rosin, Oil & Size Co. —
Neuberg, William 21
Neville Co. —
New Jersey Zinc Co. 30
New York Quinine & Chemical Works, Inc. —
Niacet Chemicals Corp. 21
Nichols Copper Co. —
Northwestern Chemical Co. 44
N. V. Potash Export My. —

Orthmann Laboratories, Inc. 57
Osborn, C. J., Co. 31

Pacific Coast Borax Co. 1
Parsons, M. W. 21
Pease Laboratories, Inc. 57
Peek & Velsor, Inc. 41
Penick, S. B. & Co., Inc. 41
Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co. —
Pennsylvania Sugar Co. —
Pfizer, Chas. & Co., Inc. —
Philadelphia Quartz Co. 24
Pittsburg Can Co. —
Pressed Steel Tank Co. 29
Proctor & Gamble Co. 40, 41
Publicker, Inc. 1
Purdy, W. S. Co., Inc. 57

Reilly Tar & Chemical Co., Inc. —
Rogers, Allen E. Laboratories 57
Rosenthal, H. H. Co., Inc. —
Ross, Bruce, Ltd. —
Rossville Commercial Alcohol Corp. —
Ryland, H. C., Inc. 43

Sadtler, Samuel P., & Son, Inc. 57
Schofield-Donald Co., Inc. 40
Schwabacher, S., & Co., Inc. 40
Schwarz Laboratories, Inc. 57
Schwarz, M. W. 57
Seil, Putt & Rusby, Inc. —
Sherka Chemical Co., Inc. —
Sieplein, Dr. O. J. 57
Smith, Kline & French Lab'atories —
Snell, Foster D. 57
Solvay Sales Corp. 3
Sonneborn, L., Sons 66
Southwark Mfg. Co. —
Standard Ultramarine Co. 13
Starkie, A. E., Co. 64
Stauffeur Chemical Co. 24
Stillwell & Gladding 57
Swann Chemical Co. 22

Tamms Silica Co. —
Texas Gulf Sulphur Co., Inc. 1
Thurston & Braidich 31
Titanium Pigment Co., Inc. —
Todd, A. M., Co. —
Turner, Joseph, & Co. 21

Ultramarine Co. 29
U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co. 9, 10
U. S. Industrial Chemical Co. 9, 10
United States Potash Co. —

Vanderbilt, R. T., Co., Inc. 1
Victor Chemical Works 20
Vorce, L. D. 57

Werk, The M., Co. 49
Will & Baumer Candle Co., Inc. 33
Williams, C. K., & Co. —
Wilson & Bennett Mfg. Co. 52
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